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...POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
...WASHINGTON, D. C., March ...
...the 96th Section of the Act of Congress ...
...d January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of ...
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...plain and printed, to be used "...
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...der this authority proposals are hereby ...
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... for furnishing such Envelopes ...
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...oposals must be made on the blank ...
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...d Assistant Postmaster General.
...JAS. A. GARY,
...Postmaster General.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 106. SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

END COMES TONIGHT

Senate Finally Agrees to Place a Limit on the Cuban Discussion.

HOUSE MAY ACT QUICKLY.

Joint Resolution Likely to Be in President's Hands Monday.

PLANS FOR LARGER REVENUE

Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee Hold a Secret Session.

PROVIDE $600,000,000 FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., April 15.

Sunday morning's TRIBUNE will be able to announce to the people the fact that both Houses of Congress have passed resolutions which are tantamount to a declaration of war against Spain. Final agreement between the two Houses may not be reached, but their differences will be so slight as to be easily adjusted within a day or two later.

Cuban Debate May End Tonight.

As usual, the Senate has been the place for delay, and also as usual the sole reason for failure to take action lies in the unconquerable disposition of Senators to make long-winded speeches. It was only with the greatest difficulty that an agreement was reached tonight after holding the Senate in session until long after the dinner hour that a vote should be taken before adjournment tomorrow night. Half a dozen Senators stuck out against immediate action, and a couple of dozen more were hiding in the bushes for the same purpose.

It was finally agreed that the Senate should meet at 10 o'clock in the morning tomorrow and that Senators Caffery, White, and Wellington are to divide up the first four hours. Then Mr. Platt of Connecticut will have half an hour. It was necessary to placate each one of these Senators by the grant of more time than their colleagues desired. Each one of them is opposed to action in Cuba, and each one of them has fought such action for months and years. It will be 3:30 by the time they have unloaded their thought, and then there will be general debate limited to fifteen minutes for each speaker, with the understanding that a vote will be reached positively before adjournment. There are fully twenty Senators who want to talk besides the four who are conceded unusual privileges, and if no more break into the ring this would carry the debate up to 8:30.

The understanding is that when a vote is finally reached it will be taken on every proposition now before the Senate. These embrace, first, the House resolution, which is for a mild form of intervention; secondly, the Davis resolution, which is for intervention and ordering the Spaniards out of the island forthwith. Both of these resolutions acknowledge the independence of the people of Cuba, but do not recognize the republic. Then comes the Foraker resolution, which differs from that offered by the committee only in that it specifically recognizes the republic of Cuba as an independent government. Besides these there are an unknown number of propositions made by individual Senators, ranging all the way from declarations of war down to propositions like that submitted by Senator Hale, which amount to little more than a vote of confidence in the administration.

The first great fight is over the Foraker resolution. It stands a good chance of passing, but it may be defeated by a narrow majority in view of the fact that some of the more radical members of the Senate are feeling so good over fixing the time to vote that they may yield the point of immediate recognition of the republic.

The committee resolution as a whole will certainly be passed, whether the Foraker amendment is tacked on to it or not. It will be in the form of an amendment to the House resolution and will go back there in that shape.

The chances are that the vote in the Senate will be so late as to prevent action by the House tomorrow night, but a movement is on foot in the lower branch of Congress to adjourn until late in the evening and endeavor to follow close on the heels of the Senate. The committee resolution by itself could easily be adopted by the House, but if it contains the amendment recognizing the republic it might provoke enough opposition to prevent final action before Monday.

Even if the two Houses should get together tomorrow night, which is more than doubtful, the joint resolution could not get to the President for signature much before Monday. According to diplomatic usage an ultimatum will be sent to Spain, and hence it does not seem probable that the Key West fleet will receive orders for hostile action before Wednesday, although, according to well established principles, the President would be justified in having the fleet stationed off Havana and await there Spain's answer to the ultimatum. In any event, it seems probable that whatever hostilities there are to be will be inaugurated during the coming week.

Preparing for War Taxation.

At a secret meeting of the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee tonight the financial policy of the government during the coming hostilities was formulated for the first time. All the Republican members were present at the meeting and they agreed upon a series of propositions for the purpose of providing the sinews of war. These different measures will be collected together into a general measure which will be submitted to the full committee within a day or two.

The revenue measure outlined at tonight's meeting provides for strengthening the Treasury both by bond issues and by direct taxation. The plan adopted starts out with the addition of $1 per barrel in the internal revenue tax on malt liquors. On the present basis of consumption this would provide an additional annual revenue of $35,000,000. There may be some reductions in the amount of beer imported during the war, but this will be more than met by the increase in domestic production.

It is proposed to raise the internal revenue tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco from 6 to 12 cents per pound. The result of this doubling of the tax will be an increase in revenue of $15,000,000 more. The present pound rates on cigars and cigarets will be changed to a tax of $100 per 1,000, which will bring in $5,000,000 more of revenue. The stamp taxes of 1866 will be reënacted, and it is estimated that a revenue of $30,000,000 will be derived from bank checks and other commercial instruments, proprietary medicines, petroleum, and long-distance railroad tickets.

Besides this the new law will carry a tax of one cent for each telegram costing 25 cents, and the same rate for multiples of that sum. These embrace the strictly internal revenue taxes. The revenue will also be increased by fixing a customs duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee and 10 cents per pound on tea.

To equalize prices a countervailing internal revenue tax of the same amount will be assessed on all tea and coffee in the hands of dealers at the time the new law goes into effect.

Estimating the revenue from tea at $10,000,000 and coffee at $20,000,000, the bill agreed upon tonight makes an estimated annual revenue of $115,000,000, in addition to the unknown amount to be derived from telegrams.

To provide the treasury with funds without waiting for the slow processes of taxation the committee has agreed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make a temporary loan of $100,000,000 by means of Treasury certificates running for one year, and bearing 3 per cent interest. This would be distinctly a popular loan, and the certificates would be issued in the sum of $50 and multiples thereof. The bill provides that they shall be sold at postoffices and other public depositories. As this purely popular loan is intended to meet present emergencies, and will ultimately be paid by increased taxation the certificates will be sold and will be payable in "lawful money," so that the purchasers can buy these patriotic securities for gold, silver, or greenbacks. These certificates will be sold at par.

To provide for the permanent expenses of the war the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue bonds of both low and high denominations running for twenty years and bearing 5 per cent interest on the par value. This series of bonds will be offered for public competition, so as to reduce the actual interest rate to a figure not far from 3 per cent. To avoid any controversy in Congress these new 5-20 bonds will be made identical with the present securities of the government, and hence will be payable in "coin," which, of course, means either gold or silver, at the option of the government.

These measures, agreed upon tonight, will provide the Treasury with an immediate revenue of $600,000,000 as a general war loan, and a contingent annual revenue in the nature of a sinking fund of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

It is the purpose of the Appropriations committee to follow the action of the Ways and Means with a series of appropriation bills, if that can be done. As far as possible Congress will avoid making any blanket appropriation bills similar to that which placed a gross sum of $50,000,000 at the disposal of the President. It is intended, if the exigencies of war will permit it, to require the Army and Navy department to submit regular estimates so that the appropriations may be itemized as far as possible along the lines laid down for the military branch of the government.

There is no disposition in the House to be niggardly in providing the administration with money, but it is generally felt that another big blanket appropriation would result in persistent frauds of large magnitude. During the last few weeks necessity of making preparations for war in a hurry has resulted in certain owners of ships and munitions of war "soaking" the government in a degree hardly compatible with ordinary ideas of patriotism; therefore, as soon as the Ways and Means committee bill, agreed upon in secret tonight, is presented to the House, providing, as it does, for the enrichment of the Treasury by hundreds of millions of dollars, the Appropriations committee will at once proceed to tie strings to these millions and endeavor to reduce the boodling in army contracts to the minimum.

The Ways and Means committee has deferred the construction of its bill until this time for the express purpose of avoiding the onslaught of interested people. It has now settled upon a revenue bill which will not be materially changed and which it is hoped to push through Congress before the pocket money patriots have time to combine against it.

Tonight's bill has the sanction of the Treasury department and is believed to be the best revenue measure possible under the circumstances.

Military Conferences Today.

Colonel Henry L. Turner of the First Regiment will represent Governor Tanner at the military conferences which are to be held here tomorrow. The first meeting will be with the House Committee on Military Affairs at 11 o'clock in the morning and the second will be at the War department in the afternoon, when the delegation of National Guardsmen will confer with Secretary Alger, General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, and several of the department officials.

There will be more than seven States represented. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, Indiana, Virginia, Maryland, and Massachusetts have been heard from and it is expected that several other States will report tomorrow morning.

The reason which prompted the calling together of representatives of near-by States for a hurried conference with the war officials at Washington is the desire to gain information as to what form of a military reorganization bill will be acceptable to the guardsmen.

Representative Hull of Iowa, who is the Chairman of the Military Affairs committee of the House, today introduced a bill which he says is by no means perfect, but he offers it as the frame work for a measure which he hopes will be built largely in the conference tomorrow. In the new scheme all the good points of the reorganization bill, which was lost, are retained and section 5, which was so obnoxious to the State militia, has been stricken out.

There are no features in the new bill which will materially affect the Illinois regiments. The greatest change is not likely to do more than add seventeen men per company. As to the number of men which should compose a company, there seems to be a diversity of opinion. Ohio, it is said, puts the number at 100, which is also the Illinois figure. Pennsylvania prefers 140, Wisconsin wants ten more, and New York wants 250. The new bill provides for 100 men and twenty officers and non-commissioned officers. It is hoped that after the consideration of the bill before the conference and adjustments of its provisions to the best interests of the regular army and guardsmen, the opposition will be withdrawn from the passage of this opportune measure.

Supreme Court Listens to Senate Debate.

Even the Justices of the Supreme Court are imbued with the war spirit, and they could not resist the temptation to listen to the debate on the Cuban resolutions in the Senate this afternoon. The Justices seldom appear on the floor of either House of Congress, although they are entitled to that privilege. Justice White of Louisiana

(Continued on fifth page.)

GOELET IS IN PERIL.

His Yacht May Be Seized and a Fine Imposed.

NEW ORLEANS IS IN PORT

Experts Discuss the Good Points of the Recent Purchase.

TO BUY 100 MORE SHIPS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 15.

Collector of Customs Bidwell today received instructions from Assistant Secretary of State Day to detain in this port Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma upon its arrival and summon its owner to show cause why he should not be fined $1,000 and imprisoned for six months.

Robert Goelet May Be Imprisoned.

The State department charges Mr. Goelet with having abandoned five of his sailors on March 3 last in Barbadoes, leaving them without money or means of returning home. The information upon which the charge is brought is contained in a letter from Samuel A. Macallister, United States Consul at Barbadoes, a copy of which was obtained at the State department in Washington today. The letter reads as follows:

"Barbadoes, March 3, 1898.—The Hon. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have the honor to report that the American yacht Nahma, owned by Robert Goelet, arrived at this place on Feb. 28 and cleared for Trinidad with British bill of health at 7:30 a. m. this day, leaving here five of its seamen—namely: William Bilney, Frederick James Cox, Alexander Frazer, James Gleafield, and Alexander McIntyre. I inclose herewith a copy of the statements under oath of the seamen."

"They are entirely destitute, and under the decision of the First Controller, as set forth in the Department of State's circular of Sept. 29, 1897, I have taken charge of the men, will furnish them with board and necessaries, and will send them to New York at the first opportunity.

"The seamen state that there is a considerable amount of money due them from the yacht as wages. No notice was given at this consulate of the intended departure of the yacht, or relative to these men who reported to me on my arrival at the consulate this morning. Yours, etc.,

"SAMUEL A. MACALLISTER,
"United States Consul."

The five seamen state in their affidavit that they obtained "shore leave" on the evening of March 2 from 8 to 10 o'clock. They returned to the dock, where one of the yacht's boats was to meet them, a few minutes late and found no boat. They had no money and harbor boatmen refused to take them to the Nahma. The yacht sailed the following morning, ignoring their frantic signals.

Collector Bidwell today issued an order of detention against the Nahma and its owner, but was informed the yacht sailed from Newport today for Liverpool. The United States officials are particularly annoyed because the Nahma ignored the American Consul at Barbadoes.

Mr. Goelet is charged with violating section 5,363 of the revised statutes, which makes it an offense for a shipowner or master to sail from a foreign port leaving any of his crew, except deserters, behind. In case of deserters the ship's master is required to notify the American Consul, and with him institute a diligent search for the men before sailing.

Canvass the Points of the New Orleans.

"It's wet and a heavy tumbler, but in every other respect it's a daisy." This is the consensus of opinion concerning the Navy department's biggest purchase, the cruiser New Orleans, gathered today from the officers and men who brought it across the Atlantic. Of course, there are other points in which the New Orleans does not come up to our standard, but they are all of the sort that a fortnight's overhauling will remedy. The guns and ammunition which the New Orleans brought over from England will be distributed tomorrow between the army and navy. As far as outward signs go no one would know that the black war vessel off Tompkinsville was the New Orleans. On its bows is the double scroll containing the "anchor, star, and globe" of Brazil, and across the stern is painted "Amazonas."

The Italians in the Hannah street colony at Tompkinsville were scared nearly to death today. At "colors" the New Orleans banged away with a nine gun salute to Commodore Howell of the San Francisco, and that gentleman sent back a salute of seven guns to Commander Nazro. Before half of the sixteen shots had been fired the colony was out of doors, loaded down with babies and other valuables, screaming: "The Spaniards!" and running for the woods. It was 9 o'clock before the public could calm them and get them home again.

The New Orleans, even though it is dirty because of its rough voyage and its hurried departure from the Armstrong docks, makes a fine picture. Its lines are clean and graceful; its fighting top looks all business. The breech mechanism of the Armstrong guns closes with one movement, and the forecastle six-inch gun has been fired ten times in 43 seconds with 100-pound projectiles.

"Our armament is very fine," said Commander Nazro. "It's better, I believe, than that of any other cruiser of the class. In a fair weather fight it will be a wonder, because it can hit up 20½ knots. In rough weather, though, it will be troublesome. Several times on the way over it heeled at an angle of 40 degrees, and you can see here traces of the kind of seas it ships. Its engines worked beautifully, its ammunition hoists are perfection, and it is sheathed with copper on a wood covering of its iron hull, so that it will keep clean four or five times longer than the average cruiser."

Its commander that is to be is Captain William M. Folger, who has been in charge of the lighthouse station at Tompkinsville.

Effect of War on the Railroads.

Prominent railroad officials in the East and West have been recently solicited by newspapers in this city for an expression of their views regarding the probable effect on railroads of a war between the United States and Spain. While in nearly every instance the officials have declined to express themselves in the manner desired, they are, nevertheless, unanimous in declaring that war means business depression, and railroad properties would, with very few exceptions, suffer from the consequent stagnation in commercial industries.

According to Presidents Thomas of the Erie, Fink of the Norfolk and Western, Depew of the New York Central, and other officials, the disturbance in business that necessarily follows the declaration of war will be felt by the railroads, both from an investment and business point of view.

The movement of troops and supplies and the normal interstate traffic would keep the railroads fairly busy, but the decline of export traffic which would necessarily occur and the extraordinary conservatism of commercial interests that would follow the existence of warfare, would also eventually lead to a decrease in interstate business in the face of the various stages of uncertainty of hostilities.

Union League Club Declares Its Patriotism.

The Union League club has now come out for Cuban independence and vengeance for the destruction of the Maine. At a meeting of the club members last night resolutions were passed demanding that the oppression of the Cuban people be stopped at once and that they be given an opportunity to establish for themselves an independent and stable government, "under which they may enjoy the blessings of freedom and a civilized administration."

It is also demanded that Spain be made to answer for the loss of the Maine and the American lives sacrificed with it.

The support of the club to the government was pledged in resolutions.

War Orders Advance the Wedding Days.

Active preparations for war at Willett's Point, L. I., were temporarily suspended yesterday, while the officers of the post and the society men and women of Flushing attended the brilliant wedding ceremony of Miss Evelyn Knight, daughter of Major John G. D. Knight, commander of the post, and Lieutenant William B. Ladue. It was the intention of the couple to have the wedding take place in the autumn, but Lieutenant Ladue has been ordered to report at once for duty at Newport, so it was decided to celebrate the marriage at this time.

Authorized to Buy a Complete Fleet.

The naval board on auxiliary cruisers was empowered today to purchase tugs, yachts, and steamships to be used in the Atlantic coast defense. Nearly 100 vessels will be required to make up this fleet. The members of the board say that only vessels built of steel or iron will be acceptable. All wooden ships will be rejected. The vessels that will be converted into armed cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, and gunboats for coast defense, according to a member of the board, have been practically selected, and if war is declared will be placed at the disposal of the government at a few hours' notice.

The Reading railroad has six ocean-going steel tugs that could be pressed into service immediately if required. Several coastwise vessels that are capable of being converted into swift armed cruisers have also been picked out, as well as several fleet steam yachts.

Two steel tugs—one the property of the Cornell Towboat company and the other of the New York Central road—were inspected today. One is wanted for immediate service as a waterboat, to be used in Hampton Roads. The Virginians, it is said, are charging outrageous rates for water supplied to the vessels now at anchor in Hampton Roads.

The steamship Arcadia was also examined today. This vessel is built of iron, and is only two years old. It is well adapted for a gun or dispatch boat. The yachts Nada, Toinette, and Sample will be inspected tomorrow or next day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth avenue, gave a cotillon tonight in honor of Miss Edith Lounsbery, Mr. Haggin's pretty granddaughter, who will be one of next season's débutantes. The young guests were received by Mrs. Haggin, née Voorhies, and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery. Harry Peters led a very jolly cotillon with Miss Lounsbery.

Is Engaged, but Not Yet Divorced.

The engagement of George Work, famous pigeon shot, brother of Mrs. Burke-Roche and of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, to Mrs. Constance Biddle of Philadelphia is announced. The wedding ceremony is to take place on the 27th. Mrs. Biddle is well known in New York society. She is handsome and a well-known figure at Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor.

At present Mrs. Biddle is suing her husband for a divorce. Mrs. Biddle is now staying at the Waldorf Astoria. George Work has lately returned from California. He was said to be critically ill there, but is now recovered.

Mrs. Biddle is a sister-in-law of Mrs. De Grasse Fox. This winter she has been at Old Point Comfort and in California. Mr. Work has been very attentive to her.

The wedding, it is said, will take place in California. Mr. Work is a member of many clubs and recently joined the Union after opposition. He is 38 years of age.

Although no date has been fixed for the wedding of Miss Alice Belknap and Mr. Barclay Henry, it is understood that the event

(Continued on sixth page.)

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The entire available military force of the United States will be mobilized within a few days, the necessary orders being given by the War Department yesterday afternoon. The infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments will be concentrated in four grand divisions at Chickamauga, New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa. From these points the army can be quickly transported to Cuba in the event of hostilities. All regimental commanders are ordered to start at once.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means committee have decided to raise a war fund of $600,000,000. Of this amount $100,000,000 will consist of treasury certificates and $500,000,000 of bonds. The internal revenues will be increased by about $115,000,000 annually.

After another day spent in debate the Senate agreed to remain in session today until a vote on the Cuban resolution is reached.

Military representatives of the Governors of seven States will hold a conference with War Department officials today.

Spain is evidently preparing for war. All parties seem united and even the Carlists are upholding the Queen. The entire naval strength of Spain is being rapidly concentrated at Cape Verde.

The story of a new move for intervention by the European powers is thoroughly discredited.

READY TO RISK ALL.

Spain Will Hurl Her Navy at the American Forces.

WHOLE PLAN IS CHANGED

To Strike One Blow and Then Trust to Fate.

QUEEN WILLING TO FIGHT.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

Madrid, via Biarritz, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Every hour that the United States delays supreme action means disaster for our flag.

Contrary to the general opinion that the Queen Regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude has had much to do with the firm action of the Cabinet. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the Queen Regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war, rather than tarnish on the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

The whole naval plan of Spanish attack has been changed. It is now evident that Spain will combine the torpedo flotilla at Cape de Verde with the torpedo flotilla at Cadiz. This force will be united with the battleships Pelayo, Carlos V., Numancia, and other powerful ships which are being rapidly made ready for fighting. This big fleet will be increased by every available cruiser.

Spain realizes that she must be defeated in the end, but her policy now is to send out one armada, strike one glorious and terrible blow that will make Spanish hearts leap with pride, and then yield to the inevitable.

One Decisive Blow.

It is now almost certain that the Spanish navy intends to stake all on one fleet and that it will be the strongest force of which the nation is capable. The Spanish Admirals have advised the government that if it can get several weeks' delay before the United States acts they can send across the ocean a fleet so organized that a fortunate stroke or two by the torpedo boats may place the American fleet at its mercy.

I do not pretend to estimate the scientific value of this naval program, but it is time to sound an alarm throughout the United States against further loss of time before our fleet blockades and occupies the Cuban ports. There is not a serious man here who does not know that the issue between the United States and Spain is no longer a diplomatic but a military question. The Spanish ministry is united in its determination to fight rather than withdraw one soldier from Cuba.

The order for a cessation of hostilities as sent to Blanco was a mere trick by which the Spanish government hoped to secure the temporary withdrawal of the American squadrons from the vicinity of Cuba and the Philippines. I can personally vouch for the fact that within two hours after the Ministers decided to order the cessation of hostilities Sagasta told an indignant friend that the order to Blanco amounted to nothing, as the Cubans would not cease fighting, but that the United States might be induced to retire its ships.

The great marplot just now is Woodford. The Spanish government has assured him by winks and nods and hoheyed whispers that it is anxious to give up Cuba, but that time is necessary in order that the pride and anger of the Spanish nation may not be too suddenly challenged by abrupt steps. So the Brooklyn politician who represents the American people here winks, wags his head, and then tells everybody that peace is assured and with it Cuban independence.

No Patriots in America.

Spain is preparing for war. Her government and people hate the United States with unspeakable bitterness. Congress and the President are reviled everywhere in public and private. Nowhere is there a note of pity for the thousands who are at this moment starving to death in Cuba, or a word of regret for the slaughter of the crew of the Maine. We are denounced as a nation of shopkeepers, who have neither honor nor pluck. The fact is that the Wall street ring, which has so far delayed action, has created the impression throughout Europe that there is no patriotism in America, and that Congress is for the most part a convention of irresponsible ruffians, without knowledge or intelligence, who need, as Bayard would say, "a strong man to rule them."

General Woodford has managed to convey to the minds of the Spanish Ministers the impression that if the President gets control of the situation matters will be indefinitely delayed. I know he will not admit this, but it is nevertheless a fact. The Spaniards are anxious to see Congress abdicate its war-making power, for they know that Woodford is President McKinley's adviser, and they know Woodford pretty well now.

Woodford sees Spain preparing her fleet. He sees the brutal and uncompromising attitude of the nation. He sees even the Carlists rallying to the Spanish flag against the United States. He knows that every hour of waiting will enable the Spanish fleet to strike a harder blow, and yet he listens to the whispers of the Spanish statesmen, thinks of his friends in Wall street, and advises President McKinley to delay.

FLEET IS PREPARING TO SAIL.

Spain's Torpedo Boats and Warships Will Leave the Cape Verde Islands for Cuba.

[SPECIAL CABLES.]

Madrid, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Admiral Cevra, with the cruisers Columbus, and Maria Teresa, have arrived at the Cape Verde Islands, where the Oquendo and Vizcaya are expected at the end of the week, when all will start for Cuba with the torpedo squadron.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 15.—The Spanish fleet now assembling here will take on large supplies of coal. The cruisers and torpedo boats already in port are loading 1,000 tons of the fuel. A transport, with a heavy cargo of coal, is expected next Sunday.

TELL SPAIN TO GIVE UP CUBA.

Powers, It Is Stated, Advise Such a Course as the Only Way to Avert War.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—General Lanza, the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, now in Rome, today stated to several Senators that the powers have advised Spain to abandon Cuba. The Ambassador added: "By abandoning Cuba now Spain would avoid war. Tomorrow perhaps even the abandonment of Cuba might not prevent war."

EUROPE NOT TO INTERVENE

STORY OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE DISCREDITED IN LONDON.

First Proposal for a Joint Naval Demonstration in Behalf of Spain Made by Austria and Seconded by Italy—Great Britain Declines to Listen to the Suggestion and the Powers Drop the Matter—Washington Officials Not Alarmed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, April 15.—High officials in the British admiralty and at the Foreign office refuse to believe that a joint European naval demonstration in behalf of Spain is seriously contemplated. The proposal seems to have originated in Austria, where the friendship between the reigning families of Austria-Hungary and Spain is cemented more by ties of kinship than by mutual interest.

The first tentative proposal from Austria was taken up by interests at Rome. The Popolo Romano today says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the United States and Spain in favor of the latter country, and it adds according to information gathered in well-informed quarters the intervention will take the form of a naval demonstration, in which all the powers will participate.

A representative of the Associated Press, however, learns from the Ambassador here of a continental power that no such demonstration is contemplated, "though it might be mooted by some despairing friend of Spain." He adds:

"Such a movement could not succeed, if attempted, in view of Great Britain's flat refusal to join in any demonstration or step with the view of putting pressure upon the United States. If the continental powers attempted it Great Britain would probably openly indorse the United States' certain snub to Europe. The Austrian Ambassador openly says he has given up any hope of Europe preventing war."

The Spanish Ambassador made a long visit to the British Foreign office today, and later the Austrian Ambassador called.

England Will Hardly Join.

The Daily Chronicle, taking it for granted that there is some truth in the reports of a new European concert for coercion, devotes an editorial to urging England not to join. It says:

"Our concern is to see that England is not once more dragged at the heels of despots and made to play the game of the latest of the rotten tyrannies that encumber the earth. We have good reason to say that there are strong friends of America in the present government, and we hope Lord Salisbury is one of them, but it is important that the feeling of the country should be adequately represented both in London and in Washington.

"It was easy to coerce Greece, but America stands in a different category. She is a very great power, intensely proud, and entirely self-contained. Her fate has been to undertake a task peculiarly arduous and thankless. She is not going to be bullied by the heroes of the Cretan blockade, and if the movement against her is pressed too far she will be compelled, in her own interest, to clear the situation."

The Times, which attaches no importance to the rumors of a European demonstration against the United States, says:

"England would assuredly be no party to such a demonstration, but it is even more absurd to suggest that because England sympathizes with American indignation at Cuban horrors the British government ought to rush into armed alliance with the United States for a settlement of a question in which we have no immediate concern. It is another instance of the hair-brained folly which endeavored to involve us in a war on behalf of Greece. The Americans would rightly regard an offer of such assistance as an intrusion and an insult."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Captain A. T. Mahan of the United States navy arrived here last night (Thurs-

(Continued on sixth page.)

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer.

Sun rises at 5:19; sets at 6:43.

Moon sets at 3:04.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
CHERBOURG		Fuerst Bismarck
LIVERPOOL	Lucania	
MARSEILLES	Alsatia	
NOVILLE		Anchoria.
NAPLES		K'r Wilhelm II.
NEW YORK		Siberian.
NEW YORK		Europe.
NEW YORK		Britannia.
SOUTH'PTON	Auguste Victoria	Fuerst Bismarck

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TO MOVE ON CUBA.

President McKinley Mobilizes the Entire Available Army and Navy.

TROOPS TO GO AT ONCE.

Regiments to Concentrate in Four Grand Divisions in the Southwest.

FLEETS ALL READY FOR SEA.

Squadrons at Key West, Hampton Roads, and Hongkong Await Sailing Orders.

QUICK ACTION IN A FEW DAYS.

Chickamauga.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, COMMANDING.
First Cavalry, from Forts Sheridan, Huachuca, Reno, Sill, and Riley.
Second Cavalry, from Forts Riley, Logan, and Wingate.
Third Cavalry, from Forts Ethan Allen and Jefferson.
Sixth Cavalry, from Forts Leavenworth and Robinson.
Ninth Cavalry, from Forts Robinson, Duchesne, and Washakie.
Tenth Cavalry, from Forts Assiniboine and Keogh.
Batteries E and K of First Artillery, from Washington Barracks and Fort Point.
Batteries A and F, Second Artillery, from Forts Sheridan and Adams.
Batteries C and F, Third Artillery, from the Presidio, San Francisco.
Batteries B and F, Fourth Artillery, from Jackson Barracks, La., and Fort Monroe.
Batteries D and F, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Hamilton and Tybee Island.

New Orleans.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER, COMMANDING.
First Infantry, from the Presidio and Benecia Barracks, Cal.
Seventh Infantry, from Fort Logan.
Eighth Infantry, from Fort A. D. Russell.
Twelfth Infantry, from Fort Niobrara.
Sixteenth Infantry, from Forts Sherman and Spokane and Boise Barracks.
Eighteenth Infantry, from Forts Bliss and Sam Houston.
Twenty-third Infantry, from Forts McIntosh, Clark, Eagle Pass, Ringgold, and Brown.
Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Douglas.

Mobile.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN J. COPPINGER, COMMANDING.
Second Infantry, from Forts Keogh, Harrison, and Yates.
Third Infantry, from Fort Snelling.
Tenth Infantry, from Forts Reno and Sill.
Nineteenth Infantry, from Forts Brady and Wayne.
Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth.
Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Crook.

Tampa.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. F. WADE, COMMANDING.
Fourth Infantry, from Fort Sheridan.
Fifth Infantry, from Fort McPherson and St. Francis Barracks.
Ninth Infantry, from Madison Barracks.
Thirteenth Infantry, from Forts Porter, Columbia, and Niagara.
Seventeenth Infantry, from Columbus Barracks.
Twenty-first Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks.

Key West.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON, COMMANDING.
Monitors Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Puritan, and Terror.
Battleships Iowa and Indiana.
Cruisers New York, Cincinnati, Detroit, Marblehead, and Montgomery.
Gunboats Castine, Helena, and Machias.
Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius.
Torpedo boats Cushing, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Porter, and Winslow.

Hampton Roads.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, COMMANDING.
Battleships Massachusetts and Texas.
Armored cruiser Brooklyn.
Protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis.

Hongkong.

COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, COMMANDING.
Protected cruisers Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, and Olympia.
Gunboat Petrel.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—Without waiting for formal action by Congress President McKinley has mobilized for operations in Cuba the entire available army and navy of the United States. The different squadrons and military commands have been given their final stations preparatory to the forward movement, and from now on historians can be prepared to chronicle their movements.

The first step toward the subjugation of Cuba will necessarily be the advance of the squadron of attack, now located at the southern extremity of Florida. This fleet is under command of Captain William T. Sampson, who ranks for the time being as Rear Admiral. It is a tremendous fighting combination, being made up of the monitors Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Puritan, and Terror, the battleships Indiana and Iowa, the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruiser Cincinnati, the unprotected cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, the gunboats Castine, Helena, Machias, Nashville, Newport, and Wilmington, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and the torpedo boats Cushing, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Porter, and Winslow, besides a perfect swarm of tugs, tenders, colliers, hospital ships, and other attendant craft. The fleet is equipped to do tremendous execution for it is armed with no less than fifty-one heavy rifled cannon, made up of four 12-inch rifles, four 12-inch, sixteen 10-inch, twenty-two 8-inch, and five 6-inch. Besides these the fleet mounts the large number of sixty-six rapid-fire guns. The ships under Captain Sampson will be expected to open up Cuba for actual occupation.

To subdue the island and restore peace armed men are necessary. Orders were issued today concentrating the regular army in four grand divisions, three of which are intended for immediate service in Cuba. Tampa, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., have been selected as the depots from which the transports will sail direct to Cuba.

At Tampa within the next forty-eight hours there will be concentrated seven regiments of infantry under Brigadier General James F. Wade, now in command at St. Paul. The same force of foot soldiers will be located at Mobile under the leadership of Brigadier General John J. Coppinger, now in command at Omaha. At New Orleans Brigadier General W. R. Shafter will move his headquarters from San Francisco and have command of eight more regiments of infantry. The reserve force of the army, made up of all the cavalry and light artillery, will be located at Chickamauga Park under command of Major General John R. Brooke, who leaves Chicago for that purpose.

To Move from Tampa First.

The troops at Tampa will naturally be the first to get away, and so the First Brigade will include the infantrymen who have been at Fort Sheridan. Of the Brigadier Generals in command of troops General Coppinger, at Mobile, will be the senior, but in all probability the senior Major General, Nelson A. Miles, will command the army of occupation in person, leaving Major General Merritt to look after the heavy artillery and the coast defenses, and Major General

Brooke to follow into Cuba with the cavalry and the light artillery.

The fleet at Key West and the infantry regiments at Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans will participate in the fight in Cuba, if there is to be a fight.

The duty of seizing on Puerto Rico and of heading off hostile attacks from Spanish cruisers will devolve upon what has been called the flying squadron, now located in the historic waters of Hampton Roads under the command of Commodore Winfield S. Schley. This is made up of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which is the flagship, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and the protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. These ships, though few in number, represent a heavy fighting capacity, carrying four 13-inch guns, two 12-inch, eighteen 8-inch, and ten 6-inch, or a total of thirty-four rifled cannon, in addition to thirty-two rapid-fire guns.

There is another line of battle practically formed at Hongkong, in a position to threaten the Philippine Islands, which belong to Spain quite as much as Cuba and Puerto Rico. This Asiatic squadron is under command of Commodore George Dewey, and, considering the number of ships, is better equipped for service than either of the other fleets. It is made up from the protected cruisers Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Olympia, and the gunboat Petro. The fleet carries ten 8-inch and seventeen 6-inch rifles, with twenty rapid-fire guns, and as it embraces four heavily armored protected cruisers it is in actual shape for sea duty.

The Navy department has an immense fleet at hand of auxiliary cruisers recently purchased, besides tugs, yachts, and other small craft, with the revenue cutters, some of which are all ready for service, while others are still to receive their equipment.

Ready for Quick Action.

Captain Sampson's fleet is unquestionably able to seize Cuba within forty-eight hours after receiving sailing orders, and the twenty-two regiments of infantry which will be ready by Sunday night at the gulf towns ought to be able to march into Havana under the guns of the fleet, although of course they would be outnumbered two or three to one by the ill armed and badly disciplined Spanish regulars and volunteers. It has been estimated that the maximum strength of the Spanish army in Cuba available for service is considerably under 50,000, and the guns of the fleet ought to more than make up for the disparity in the land forces.

If authorized to do so the President will undoubtedly call out the militia, but the regular army and navy will be at least expected to blaze the way into Cuba. Consul General Lee has declared that the island is reasonably safe for troops from now until after June 1.

There is hardly a fort in the United States which will have much more than a non-commissioned officer and a corporal's guard in charge by the beginning of next week, except those posts along the sea coasts where there are fortifications. If Congress could have passed the intervention resolutions tonight, which could easily have been done were it not for the wind-jamming proclivities of the Senate, Sampson, Schley, Coppinger, Shafter, and Wade might be making names for themselves in Cuba before the middle of next week.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MOVE.

Regular Army Regiments to Gather at Four Points in the Southwest.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—The United States army is on its way to Cuba. Orders were issued tonight moving twenty-eight regiments of infantry and cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery to points in the South which are convenient for the mobilization of troops, preliminary to their transportation to Cuba. These troops come from the military departments of the East, the Lakes, Dakota, and California, and represent about three-fourths of the regular military force of the country. The points of concentration are Chickamauga Park, New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa, and the troops will have started tonight from their respective posts for these four points, within the Department of the Gulf.

The decision of the military authorities to send the troops to the places selected for mobilization was not reached until late this afternoon, and even then it was subject to change, so that the force might be equitably distributed.

The soldiers concentrated at New Orleans will be under the command of General W. R. Shafter, who comes from San Francisco to take this command; those at Mobile will be under the command of General J. J. Coppinger, who has been in command of the Department of the Missouri. Those at Tampa will be commanded by General J. F. Wade, now on duty at St. Paul, the headquarters of the Department of Dakota, and the cavalry and artillery troops at Chickamauga will be commanded by General J. R. Brooke, now on duty at Chicago, and in command of the Department of the Lakes. The senior officer among those named is General Brooke, but for the present his command will be confined to the troops at Chickamauga. Major General Miles will undoubtedly take command of the concentrated column when it has been decided to invade Cuba.

The general officers in command of the four points of mobilization will keep in close touch with the Washington authorities with whom will rest the responsibility of further concentration and the transportation of the military force to Cuban ports. These ports have been selected, but their location is obviously regarded as one of the important secrets of the government.

Detail of the Troops.

The troops which will concentrate at Chickamauga are the following-named regiments of cavalry: First, in command of Colonel A. K. Arnold, with ten troops, which will be withdrawn from Forts Sheridan, Huachuca, Reno, Sill, and Riley; Second, in command of Colonel A. G. Hunt, with ten troops, to be withdrawn from Fort Riley, Fort Logan, Colo.; and Fort Wingate, N. M.; Third, Colonel F. B. N. Young, with ten troops, now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Sixth, in command of Colonel S. S. Sumner, with ten troops, to be taken from Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Fort Robinson, Neb.; Ninth, under command of Colonel G. Perry, with ten troops, now stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort Duchesne, Utah, and Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Tenth, under command of Colonel G. V. Henry, with ten troops from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and Fort Keogh, Mont.

In addition to these sixty troops of cavalry the following light batteries of artillery will assemble at Chickamauga: Batteries E and K of the First Regiment, from Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort Point, Tex.; Batteries A and F of the Second Regiment, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Adams, R. I.; Batteries C and F of the Third Regiment, from the Presidio of San Francisco; Batteries B and F of the Fourth Regiment, from Jackson Barracks, La., and Fort Monroe, Va.; Batteries D and F of the Fifth Regiment, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Tybee Island, Ga.

The troops which will meet at New Orleans consist of eight regiments of infantry, as follows: First, Colonel E. Miles, from the Presidio and Benecia Barracks, Cal.; Seventh, Colonel D. W. Benham, from Fort Logan, Colo.; Eighth, Colonel J. J. Van Horne, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Twelfth, Colonel J. N. Andrews, from Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Sixteenth, Colonel H. A. Theaker, from Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Spokane, Wash.; Eighteenth, Colonel D. D. Vanvalzah, from Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Twenty-third, Colonel S. Ovenshine, from Fort McIntosh, Fort Clark, Eagle Pass, Fort Ringold, and Fort Brown, Tex.; Twenty-fourth, Colonel A. S. Burke, from Fort Douglas, Utah.

The troops which will be mobilized at Mobile embrace seven regiments of infantry, as follows: Second, Colonel J. C. Bates, from Forts Keogh and Harrison, Mont., and Fort Yates, N. D.; Third, Colonel J. H. Page, from Fort Snelling, Minn.; Tenth, Colonel E. P. Pearson, from Forts Reno and Sill, Ok.; Nineteenth, Colonel S. Snyder, from Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Twentieth, Colonel H. S. Hawkins, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Twenty-second, Colonel C. A. Wyckoff, from Fort Crook, Neb.

The troops which will assemble at Tampa are the following named seven regiments of infantry: Fourth, Colonel R. H. Hall, from Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fifth, Colonel H. C. Cook, from Fort McPherson, Ga., and St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Ninth, Colonel W. H. Powell, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Thirteenth, Colonel A. T. Smith, from Forts Porter, Columbia, and Niagara, N. Y.; Seventeenth, Colonel J. S. Poland, from Columbus Barracks, O.; Twenty-first, Colonel J. Kline, from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Moving Without Delay.

Not since the war has there been such a wholesale transfer of troops or such a mobilization of regulars. There will be no delay in carrying out the orders from Washington, as the instructions to the commanding Generals of the departments in which these troops are stationed require an immediate compliance with the orders for concentration. There will be no confusion nor surprise at these orders, which went by telegraph tonight, as for ten days the troops have been awaiting the signal to move.

It is interesting to know that many of the prominent military posts in the country will be entirely without their garrisons, and the troops within the next few hours will leave the military reservations where they have been stationed with only a small detachment of men to care for public property. This command will be under a reliable Sergeant. The posts which will be without military representation in this way are: Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Boise Barracks, Idaho; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Brown, Tex.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Duchesne, Utah; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Harrison, Mont.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—one of the largest posts in the country, where are stationed four troops of cavalry and the entire Twentieth Infantry—Fort Logan, Colo.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Missoula, Mont.; Fort Meyer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Reno, Ok.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Sherman, Idaho; Fort Sill, Ok.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Spokane, Wash.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Whipple Barracks, Ari.; Fort Wingate, N. M. This will give an idea of the territory which is being denuded of military forces that the regulars may be effectively concentrated at convenient Southern points.

Transports for Troops.

The Navy department has decided to take the four American liners, St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Paris, into the service. For the present these ships will be chartered. The vessels will be put in condition for service at once and the work will be done at the Cramps' yard. These ships will be useful as transports, for which purpose there is under consideration a proposition to buy some of the Long Island Sound steamers. Vessels of this character will be needed in taking troops to Cuba. They may form a part of what has become known as the coast patrol system, a feature of the auxiliary coast defense.

The ships recently purchased from the Morgan line and the Venezuela, purchased recently from the Red D. line, will be assigned to this duty. They will be manned by the naval militia and will be commanded by line officers of the navy.

Orders went out today from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's office to Captain J. W. Miller, commanding the New York organization of naval militia, that members of his command would be called upon at any time within the next fews days for duty on board the Prairie. Captain J. W. Weeks, chief of the naval brigade of Massachusetts volunteer militia, was notified that his men would be assigned to the Yankee. Commander I. E. Emerson, commanding the first naval battalion of Maryland, was advised that his men would be assigned to the Dixie. Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Wilkes, commanding the Michigan State naval brigade, was informed that that organization would be assigned to the Yosemite. The Venezuela will be manned by the naval reserve of New Jersey and advices to that effect were today sent to Commander Washington Irving and Commander C. B. Dahlgren, in command respectively of the battalions of the east and west.

In order to facilitate the prompt transmission of official communications by mail and telegraph Secretary Alger has directed that the commanders of military posts or stations report at once such changes as may have been made in their mail and telegraphic addresses since the publication of the list in the current army register. The monthly army directory has been discontinued in view of the many changes required in the addresses of officers and the frequent changes of the stations of troops.

TROOPS ON THE WAY TODAY.

General Miles Expects the Army to Move to the Front Without Delay.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late today with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible. It is the confident expectation of the officials that the movements in some places will begin tomorrow. The railroad facilities, the officials say, are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion, and no trouble will be experienced in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonably short space of time.

The following is Major General Miles' order, giving in detail the directions for the movements decided upon:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1898, Commanding General Department East, Governor's Island, N. Y.: With the approval of the Secretary of War the following regiments of cavalry and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga.

"All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of Artillery, and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of Cavalry. The following regiments of infantry are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to the following points:

"To New Orleans, La., the First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth.

"To Mobile, Ala., Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second. To Tampa, Fla., the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first.

"The Commanding General, Department of the Colorado: Will detail company of Fifteenth Infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at that post. The posts from which the whole garrison is withdrawn, one officer and a detail of two men from each company will be left in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the troops. The necessities of the post from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided by hired transportation through the Quartermaster's department. Troops will be provided with thirty days' field rations and necessary camp equipage. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above.

"Acknowledge. By command of Major General Miles.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The Generals commanding at the four points of rendezvous have authority to take with them to their new commands their entire staff of officers and a Quartermaster. The latter, however, presumably, will proceed to their prospective assignments for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for camp grounds and many other requirements incident to the presence of operations of an army. It is expected that short notice advertisements inviting proposals for all camp accessories and grounds will be issued in the local newspapers with a view to having everything in readiness for the army when it arrives.

The command of the army will devolve upon Major General Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where General Graham, who has command of the Department of the Gulf, is now located. General Miles' permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the situation and the developments of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

GEN. COPPINGER GETS ORDERS.

Troops in the Department of the Missouri Will All Be on the Move by Monday.

Omaha, Neb., April 15.—[Special.]—At the headquarters here of the Department of the Missouri every soldier, of whatever arm of the service, has been ordered to get to the gulf coast as fast as the railroad trains will run. General Coppinger, commander of this department, has notified his entire personal staff to get ready on short notice. There will be no movement of troops before Monday. Major Pond, acting Quartermaster, will proceed at once to Mobile to select quarters. General Coppinger and staff will leave Omaha Sunday for Mobile. The Twenty-second Infantry, the crack regiment at Fort Crook, will go with the General there, as will also the Ninth Cavalry. The Ninth is scattered at Fort Robinson, Neb., Fort Washakie, and Fort Duchesne.

Troops at every Western point, General Coppinger tonight said, had been ordered to mobilize at the South in the quickest possible time. Trains are tonight being loaded with camp equipage at Fort Crook. Not even a corporal's guard will be left at the forts in the West, except those directly on the frontier, where five privates will be left to look after the property. At Fort Crook a guard from the Veterans' Reserve association will be in charge after Sunday.

The officers of the entire regiment are tonight making their wills in Omaha, transferring personal property, and crowding the headquarters offices to learn the latest information. While there are tear stained faces among the wives and daughters of the officers and troops, there is much elation among the privates, who make no effort to conceal their delight at the prospects of seeing service. The officers are not saying very much, but seem pleased at the orders to move to the front. The department will be left in charge of Chief Clerk Davis of Omaha.

The State militia is much excited throughout Nebraska tonight, expecting to be given a chance to enlist.

Leavenworth, Kas., April 15.—[Special.]—Colonel H. S. Hawkins, commander of the Twentieth Infantry, received a message from Washington this evening informing him that his regiment was to go to Mobile, Ala. It will leave here tomorrow afternoon. The officers and privates are extremely anxious to get away, but they are not pleased at going to Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS AWAITS TROOPS.

Great Activity in the Southern City Consequent on the Latest Army Order.

New Orleans, La., April 15.—[Special.]—Great activity prevails in the military circles of New Orleans in preparation for the arrival of nine regiments of the United States army which have been ordered to concentrate in this city. The regiments which to date have been mobilized and are now on their way are the First, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth, and will be in command of General Shafter. All are infantry.

One regiment will be quartered at Jackson Barracks, below the city, while the remaining commands will be divided between Audubon Park on the river front in the fashionable part of the city and the race track, where the winter meeting has recently been brought to a close. The race track has been offered as a camp ground for the State militia and will in all probability become the central point in case of a general muster.

All the United States troops now under orders to come to New Orleans will be here by Wednesday and will be about 5,000 strong.

Battery B of the Fourth Light Artillery, which came to New Orleans from Kansas some weeks ago, has been ordered to join the other light artillery of the army at Chickamauga. A small command of cavalry will leave for Tennessee at the same time, so that only infantry will remain and the artillery in charge of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

ROBERT PURVIS PASSES AWAY.

Was the Last Survivor of the Organizers of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—[Special.]—Robert Purvis, the well-known abolitionist, died today at his residence, 1601 Mount Vernon street, in his 88th year. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him. His children are Dr. Charles Purvis of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Granville Purvis of Detroit, Henry W. Purvis of Charleston, and Miss Harriet Purvis. The death of Mr. Purvis removes the last member of the early abolitionist party in this city. He was the only survivor of those who attended the convention held in Adelphi Hall, this city, in 1833, when the American Anti-Slavery society drew up its constitution.

ON TO THE FRONT.

General Brooke Receives His Orders from Washington.

TROOPS WILL MOVE TODAY

Battery and Cavalry Squad Go with Infantry Regiments.

ACTIVITY IN FORT SHERIDAN

Soldiers Wild to Rush to the Defense of the Country.

WAIT THE COMMAND TO START.

The official order from the War department which has been so long expected by General John R. Brooke of the Department of the Lakes came at 8:45 o'clock yesterday evening, though the Associated Press had brought informal news of it four or five hours earlier. Subsequent to the earlier announcement the headquarters in the Pullman Building took on an unwonted air of activity. General Brooke is to be accompanied to Chattanooga by his entire headquarters staff, but the infantry at Fort Sheridan will go directly with Colonel R. H. Hall to Tampa, Fla. The enlisted men, from whom the absence of shoulder straps relieves, the responsibility of hiding their feelings, were turned into delighted maniacs with the thought of seeing actual service once more.

General Brooke was a guest at a dinner given at the Union League club by the members of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion to the Missouri Commandery, and the dinner was in the full swing of its peaceful gayety when Mars, in the guise of a messenger boy, entered. The aids, watching in the Pullman Building, had sent the messenger scurrying for their chief as soon as the telegraph instrument had clicked in the order to move to the front the 4,000 men in the department. When the boy handed the message to General Brooke the banqueters, all veterans, ceased their song and conversation, and all eyes were turned towards the commander of the Department of the Lakes. General Brooke opened and read the message, dismissed the messenger, and arose.

"Gentlemen, you are all familiar with the life of a soldier," he said, as he continued to glance at the message he held in his hand. "What we sometimes expect does not always come, what we do not expect often comes, but, expected or unexpected, it is a soldier's duty, his sole duty, to obey promptly. I have just received official notice to the effect that I am ordered to start as soon as possible for Chickamauga, where I am to assume command. I am also informed that the troops under my present command are to be moved to various points in the South at once. The artillery and cavalry are placed under my command, or at least a large portion of them, and I now find myself for the first time in my life a cavalry officer.

"I must leave you, gentlemen, and I am truly sorry if my somewhat sudden departure will in any manner interfere with the evening's pleasure."

Brooke Leaves the Banqueters.

Some one started to applaud, but before those around the board realized the full import of General Brooke's remarks the soldier had left the banquet room.

Captain Morgan of the Third Cavalry, who accompanied the Missouri commandery, hurried from the room after General Brooke, and a few moments later returned and explained that he had learned that General Brooke's command had been ordered South. Then he hastily excused himself and also left the room. The Illinois and Missouri veterans cheered the departing officers as they descended the elevator to the street.

General William Sooysmith, who was seated at the head of the table, proposed a toast to the "United States Army," which the banqueters drank with enthusiasm. The interrupted song, "America," was taken up, other patriotic airs were sung, cigars were smoked, and reminiscences were exchanged, but the merriment that had marked the early evening did not return. The threat of war sat heavily upon the veterans, and within an hour the banquet-room was empty.

The banquet was intended to be memorable in the history of the local commandery. The Missouri commandery, twenty-three men strong, had been the guests of the local commandery since Thursday, and the dinner was the climax of a series of entertainments. Among those of the local commandery who were present were General Walter Newberry, General J. C. Black, Captain Roswell Mason, and Major W. L. B. Jenney.

Troops Ordered Forward.

The troops in General Brooke's command which have been ordered forward are:

Fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, to Tampa, Fla.

Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Columbus Barracks, to Tampa, Fla.

Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Tampa, Fla.

Nineteenth Infantry, at Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., to Mobile, Ala.

Light battery and the squadron of First Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, to Chickamauga Park.

The order had been expected all the afternoon. The General and his aids waited until after the usual hour for closing their offices, but it failed to come, and at 5 o'clock they departed, leaving a group of subordinates on guard. The aids had orders to remain within telephone call, and a group of importuning contract hunters who had been besieging Assistant Quartermaster General Lee all afternoon were told they would be called upon to furnish bids when needed.

At 4 o'clock General Brooke, Lieutenants Dean and McKenna, and Colonels Lee and Sheridan held a short conference in anticipation of the expected order. Everything in the headquarters has been in readiness for removal for some time. The field desks are ready for the trains and the field clerical work has been fully provided for. It has not yet been decided how many of the clerks and messengers will be taken, but it is probable General Brooke's staff in the field will include twenty or more men.

Expects to Start Today.

After leaving the Loyal Legion banquet hall General Brooke went to his headquarters, where his personal staff soon gathered about him, and the group was in conference over their charts and plans until late last night. It is expected the start for Chickamauga will be made early this morning.

Accompanying General Brooke will be Colonel M. V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain William V. Richards, chief aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant James T. Dean and Lieutenant Frank B. McKenna, aid-de-camps. Colonel Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, will probably follow as soon as he has finished the work of checking up the transportation reports. Lieutenant Colonel Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General, and Colonel George W. Candee, paymaster, will go to the front, but whether to Chickamauga or elsewhere depends upon specific orders from Washington.

Colonel Sheridan, who was at the Auditorium Annex when he received the order, hurried at once to his office. He almost at once began the work of telegraphing his orders for the movement of the troops in the department under the direction of his chief. The plans are all in readiness for prompt transportation. The plans have been in readiness for several weeks, and the agents of the various railroads and contractors have been notified to hold themselves ready for an emergency, so that this morning it will take but a few minutes to arrange the details.

ORDER REACHES FT. SHERIDAN.

Colonel Hall Notified at Midnight That His Troops Are to Go to the Front—Joy of the Men.

At midnight Colonel R. H. Hall received at Fort Sheridan telegraph orders to move his troops South, and today the formal order will be handed him by a courier.

But the tardy news had been discounted hours before the midnight message by press dispatches. A sergeant of the First Cavalry, the first to learn of the order, rushed into the parade ground at 6 o'clock and shouted at the top of his voice:

"Hurrah, boys! We are going to the front!"

Immediately the barracks became the scene of intense excitement. The enlisted men, who were just assembling for supper call, took up the cry of the sergeant, and the grounds reverberated with the warlike shouts.

Colonel Robert H. Hall patiently awaited through the evening the coming of the orders from the army headquarters, and as a precautionary measure issued orders at retreat that no enlisted man should be allowed to leave the grounds. Special orders were issued to keep the telegraph station open for business until 10 o'clock, two hours later than usual, and on the failure of the orders to arrive at that time Colonel Hall said:

"The orders must be at the office of General Brooke, and in all probability we will receive them early in the morning. I can assure you I am glad to be relieved of the suspense of waiting, and I am sure our boys will acquit themselves like heroes."

But a second extension of time was made for the post telegraph office to remain open, and at midnight the order came. The reason why the notification came so late was because General Brooke did not receive his orders until 9 o'clock.

Hearing the early news, the enlisted men displayed great enthusiasm. When they were assembled in the mess hall for supper they pledged each other in water to do their best to defeat the Spaniards and expressed their gratification at the prospect of an early departure from the fort.

Supper over, they donned their overcoats and assembled for "retreat," and as the footsteps of the marching companies crunched the gravel walks a small bugler who stood near the barracks said:

"I wonder how many of them will come back to these barracks when the war is over."

Strict orders kept every man in quarters and the usual pastimes were forgotten and every soldier busied himself mending clothes and packing them and collecting as much of his property as he deemed necessary to supply his wants in the coming campaign. The cavalrymen placed razor edges on their sabers, the artillerymen labored on their accoutrements, and the infantrymen sorted blankets and made inventories of what they expected to leave behind. Men in the commissary department worked until a late hour sorting and packing goods. Tents and appurtenances for their erection were shipped late in the afternoon from the fort to Mobile, Ala.

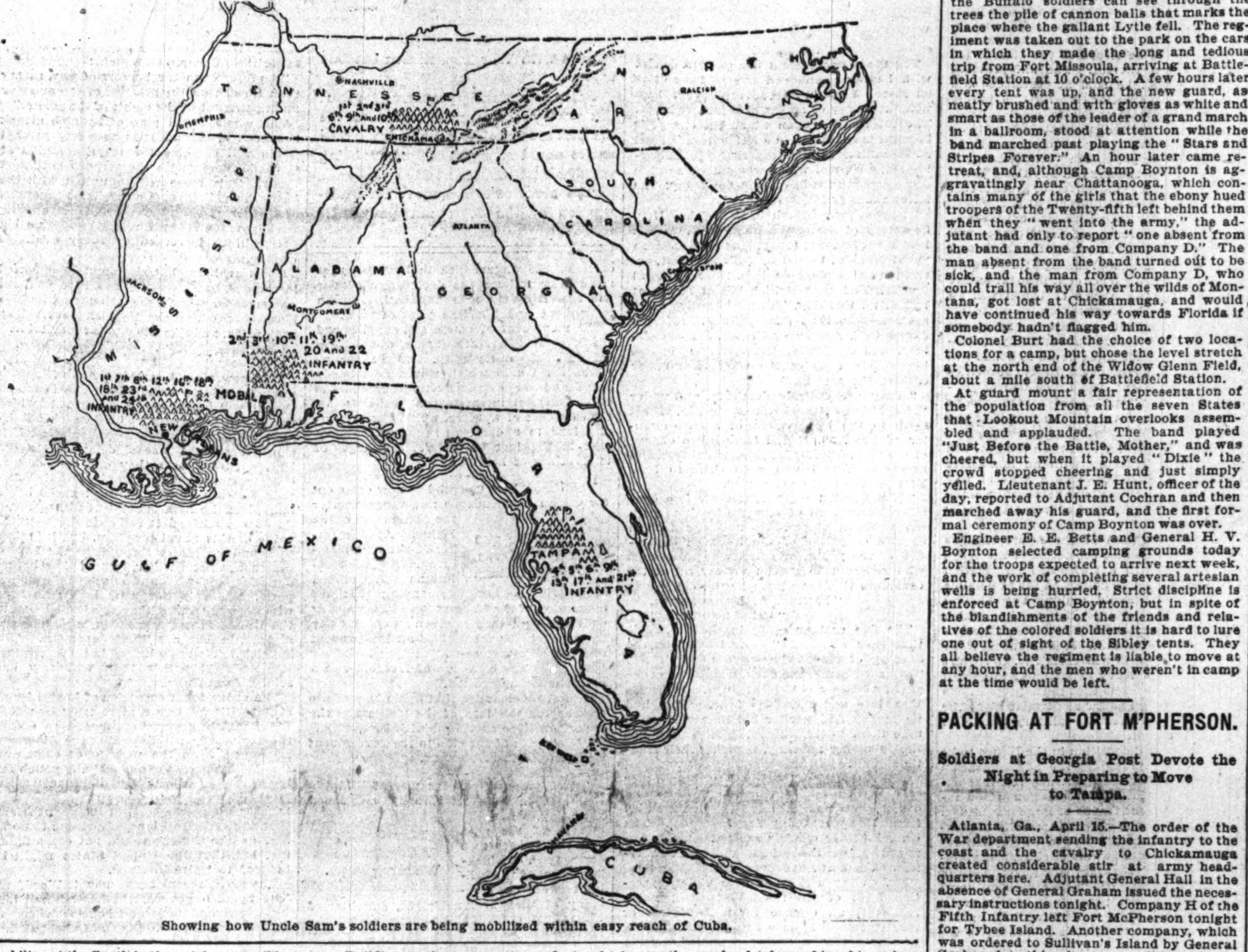
"We are waiting patiently for that order," said Lieutenant Colonel Bainbridge, "and will move as soon as it is received. I understand that transportation arrangements have practically been made."

Later in the evening word was received that the destination of the infantry would be Tampa, Fla., and many of the men were solicitous of the probability of an early opportunity for attack on the Dons, but their faces expressed pleasure when informed that they would in all probability be the first white regiment to enter Cuba, their predecessors being the Twenty-fifth Regiment of colored troops.

"Why don't they send us over first?" said one of the men. "Why, we could clear that whole island of garlic-eaters in twenty-four hours."

While the men were sleeping the cars that are to take them to the South were on side tracks in the Fortieth street yards. In thirty minutes from the time that General Brooke or Colonel Hall should give orders the trains would be on the way to the fort and in another half hour they would back into the grounds for their fighting burden.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN THE SOUTHEAST.



Showing how Uncle Sam's soldiers are being mobilized within easy reach of Cuba.

GETTING CAMP IN READINESS.

First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry Are Ordered to Chickamauga Field.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 15.—[Special.]—General Boynton received orders from the War department tonight to prepare a camping ground at Chickamauga for the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry and all light batteries in the service. They will be encamped in Dyer Field and the west portion of the Widow Glenn Field.

The nucleus of the army that is to rendezvous on the battle ground of Chickamauga for the expected war with Spain is at last established. Camp fires tonight are burning in the Widow Glenn Field and throw into silhouette the silent figures pacing back and forth in keeping guard around Camp Boynton. The white Sibley tents of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry were pitched at noon on the historic spot, where, the 20th of April, in 1863, Hindman hurled his troops against Sheridan and Davis and sent them reeling back in disorder towards Crawfish Springs.

On a ridge to the north of Camp Boynton the Buffalo soldiers can see through the trees the pile of cannon balls that marks the place where the gallant Lytle fell. The regiment was taken out to the park on the cars in which they made the long and tedious trip from Fort Missoula, arriving at Battlefield Station at 10 o'clock. A few hours later every tent was up, and the new guard, as neatly brushed and with gloves as white and smart as those of the leader of a grand march in a ballroom, stood at attention while the band marched past playing the "Stars and Stripes Forever." An hour later came retreat, and, although Camp Boynton is aggravatingly near Chattanooga, which contains many of the girls that the ebony hued troopers of the Twenty-fifth left behind them when they "went into the army," the adjutant had only to report "one absent from the band and one from Company D." The man absent from the band turned out to be sick, and the man from Company D, who could trail his way all over the wilds of Montana, got lost at Chickamauga, and would have continued his way towards Florida if somebody hadn't flagged him.

Colonel Burt had the choice of two locations for a camp, but chose the level stretch at the north end of the Widow Glenn Field, about a mile south of Battlefield Station.

At guard mount a fair representation of the population from all the seven States that Lookout Mountain overlooks assembled and applauded. The band played "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and was cheered, but when it played "Dixie" the crowd stopped cheering and just simply yelled. Lieutenant J. E. Hunt, officer of the day, reported to Adjutant Cochran and then marched away his guard, and the first formal ceremony of Camp Boynton was over.

Engineer E. E. Betts and General H. V. Boynton selected camping grounds today for the troops expected to arrive next week, and the work of completing several artesian wells is being hurried. Strict discipline is enforced at Camp Boynton, but in spite of the blandishments of the friends and relatives of the colored soldiers it is hard to lure one out of sight of the Sibley tents. They all believe the regiment is liable to move at any hour, and the men who weren't in camp at the time would be left.

PACKING AT FORT M'PHERSON.

Soldiers at Georgia Post Devote the Night in Preparing to Move to Tampa.

Atlanta, Ga., April 15.—The order of the War department sending the infantry to the coast and the cavalry to Chickamauga created considerable stir at army headquarters here. Adjutant General Hall in the absence of General Graham issued the necessary instructions tonight. Company H of the Fifth Infantry left Fort McPherson tonight for Tybee Island. Another company, which was ordered to Sullivan's Island by General Graham late this afternoon, will leave in the morning.

The bustle incident to the departure of these troops was increased when orders reached the post to send the entire garrison to the front. Men were put to work packing tents and other field equipments and taking wagons apart ready for shipment. The work was kept up all night, and the men will probably be on their way to Tampa in twenty-four hours.

Notwithstanding the instructions from Washington were not what is known as "rush orders" all available ammunition will be shipped and but one officer and two men left at Fort McPherson.

TROOPS LEAVE MONDAY NIGHT.

Officers and Men at the Presidio in California Are Taken by Surprise.

San Francisco, Cal., April 15.—[Special.]—Officers and men at the Presidio were taken by surprise this afternoon at the receipt of orders from Washington to proceed at once to New Orleans. The officers who are affected by the order are General Shafter, commanding the Department of California; Lieutenant John D. Miley, chief aid; Lieutenant R. H. Noble, aid; Adjutant General Babcock; Colonel Egan, commissary; Lieutenant Greene, signal officer; Dr. Gander, surgeon; also two clerks and a messenger. The entire First Infantry and two light batteries of the Third Artillery of the Presidio are the troops these officers will command. An adjutant will be selected tomorrow from one of the surrounding forts to command the cavalry troops and artillery that are left at the Presidio. The troops will leave Monday night in a special train in three sections and will travel in coaches, there being no tourist cars available. The quartermaster will, by Monday, have the necessary rations provided.

THIRD INFANTRY READY TO GO.

General Wade and Staff Start for Tampa Tonight and the Regiment Follows Tomorrow.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—Brigadier General J. F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Arthur MacArthur, Adjutant General, and Major Daniel D. Wheeler, Chief Quartermaster on his staff, will leave for his new headquarters at Tampa, Fla., on Sunday night. The third United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, is about ready to move tonight, and will start for Mobile probably on Monday, while the other troops in this department will leave their posts probably on Tuesday. The orders received are emergency orders, directing a movement inside of five days, and by that time all the regulars in this department, except a few left in charge of each post, will be well on their way to their new stations in the South. The orders have been expected at Fort Snelling for some days, the Third Infantry having packed up ready to move over a week ago, so that the actual departure will not be at all hurried.

In the present epidemic of influenza it is of the highest public interest to know that medical authorities and medical syndicates specify "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol" as of most marvelous effects in the treatment of that complaint and throat troubles in general. Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol contains the essence of the leaves, the medicinal constituent of the plant, and must not be taken for the commercial eucalyptus oil, a sort of turpentine, abandoned long ago as an internal medicament. The common oils are discernible by their alcoholic, thin, and mobile appearance, being reduced in specific density through the presence of acids, and by their taste, the result of the contracting tendency of resins and tannats. The genuine Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is obtainable in original packages (1 oz. vials) at all druggists.

SEE THE NAVY GROW

Important Steps in the Line of War Preparations.

ASSIGN NAVAL RESERVES.

All Four of the American Line Steamers Are Chartered.

TWO NEW SHIPS PURCHASED.

Chile and Argentina May Each Sell Us Their Crackajacks.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE RENEWED.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Several important and decisive steps in the work of war preparations were taken by the Navy department today. It was decided to assign the naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Michigan to the five auxiliary cruisers hereafter to be known as patrol boats. These ships are the Prairie, the Dixie, the Yankee, the Yosemite, and either the Venezuela or Yorktown, the latter of which was purchased today.

The question of the American line steamers was also wound up today with the decision to charter all four of them—the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the Paris, and the New York. The two first mentioned have already been acquired by the department, though the form of acquisition was tentative, the department being undecided whether it would purchase these two only or charter all four. With the announcement that these magnificent ships had been added to the auxiliary fleet came the statement that the department also had purchased the Yorktown of the Old Dominion line and the Yumuri of the Ward line. With these additions the fleet of converted vessels now includes the pick of the ocean liners and coasting steamers running under the American flag. In all instances the prices paid are withheld by the department.

Important Negotiations Reopened.

But of greater moment than any of these developments was the reopening of negotiations for the purchase of two warships and several torpedo boats from Chile and Argentina. One of the cruisers is the Chilean O'Higgins, just completed at an English yard, and regarded as one of the most formidable of its class afloat. These negotiations are being conducted through Mr. Charles R. Flint of New York, who has large commercial and financial interests in both countries. Mr. Flint was at the Navy department today and held extended conferences with the Secretary and other officials. While Mr. Flint would not say how far the negotiations had progressed, he intimated that the internal affairs of Chile and Argentina were assuming such satisfactory shape as to warrant the presumption that they were not averse to parting with a portion of their navies.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, he explained, had caused such strained relations as to practically prohibit any reduction in the naval strength of either country. The dispute has now, however, been left to the arbitration of Queen Victoria, and the prospects of a thoroughly peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of the old quarrel are more than good.

With this possible cause for trouble in a fair way to removal, Mr. Flint said that the ablest and most conservative men in both Chile and Argentina are in favor of reducing the naval establishment and economizing the expenditures. Naturally, however, neither country was inclined to weaken itself alone, and the proposition was pending that each shall dispense with an equal amount of ships. It has taken definite shape in the suggestion that Chile shall sell the O'Higgins and one torpedo boat, while Argentina shall dispose of either the Garibaldi or the San Martin, both fine cruisers, and two torpedo boats. This would leave the two navies in about the same respective condition.

Strong Navies Court Revolution.

In addition to the strong argument of reduction in expenses, Mr. Flint stated that another and possibly more powerful factor was behind the scheme to decrease the navies, not only in Chile and Argentina, but in other South American countries as well, and that was the fact that history has taught that chiefly in the navies lies the danger of revolution. Consequently the governments in power generally favor reducing the navies to the lowest possible limit.

Should Chile and Argentine decide to sell these vessels it was believed to be practically assured that they will be added to the naval list of the United States.

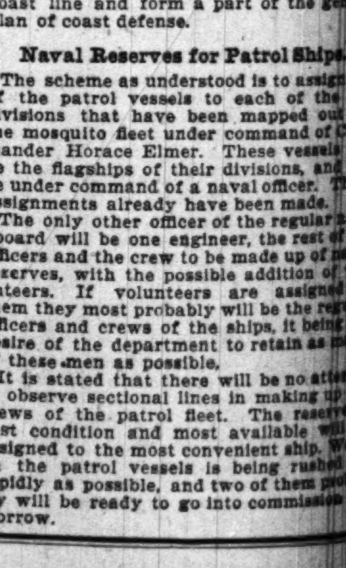
Orders have been issued to the naval reserves of Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New York, and New Jersey to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the patrol ships. It is the intention of the department to shape all matters for any emergency, but the militia will not actually go into service aboard the ships until it is certain that hostilities are to ensue. The patrol ships will be assigned to the Atlantic coast line and form a part of the general plan of coast defense.

Naval Reserves for Patrol Ships.

The scheme as understood is to assign one of the patrol vessels to each of the five divisions that have been mapped out for the mosquito fleet under command of Commander Horace Elmer. These vessels will be the flagships of their divisions, and will be under command of a naval officer. These assignments already have been made.

The only other officer of the regular navy aboard will be one engineer, the rest of the officers and the crew to be made up of naval reserves, with the possible addition of volunteers. If volunteers are assigned to them they most probably will be the regular officers and crews of the ships, it being the desire of the department to retain as many of these men as possible.

It is stated that there will be no attempt to observe sectional lines in making up the crews of the patrol fleet. The reserves in best condition and most available will be assigned to the most convenient ship. Work on the patrol vessels is being rushed as rapidly as possible, and two of them probably will be ready to go into commission tomorrow.



It Did Me So Much Good

My faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla became very strong. I was very much run down, had dyspeptic symptoms and was a victim of malaria. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food. I thought I needed a good spring tonic, so began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon knew it was purifying my blood and giving it good circulation, and I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. W. KANE, Media, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

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Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to
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WILL VOTE TONIGHT.

Senate Fixes Time to Ballot on Cuban Resolutions.

DAY OF COGENT DEBATE.

Sponsors of Various Phases of Policy Are Heard.

MR. MONEY PASSES THE LIE.

Confusion in the Chamber Abates Upon His Apology.

SPOONER SPURNS WAR FOR HATE.

[Senator Cullom's speech will be found in full on page 9 of this issue.]

Washington, D. C., April 15.—The Senate of the United States is still in the throes of discussion of the Hispano-American crisis. While the Senate talks the people of the country—of the civilized world—await its verdict.

That verdict will be returned in accordance with an agreement reached late tonight, some time during the legislative day of tomorrow. That legislative day may extend into Sunday. The agreement is that the final vote on the Cuban resolutions be taken before the Senate adjourns tomorrow.

After the debate had continued for eight hours today an effort was made to reach an agreement to begin to vote upon all of the pending resolutions at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening, and in the confused colloquoy among Senators there was made manifest for the first time a disposition to filibuster. Mr. Caffery [La.], although disclaiming any intention to delay action unduly, objecting to any agreement to the fixing of a time to vote. The debate then proceeded, but in a few minutes Mr. Wellington [Md.] entered a motion to adjourn. This was defeated by the decisive vote of 61 to 10.

The emphatic manner in which the decision was reached indicated a determination on the part of those Senators who desired immediate action to endeavor to force the Senate to remain in continuous session either until the question was finally disposed of or until an agreement had been reached for a vote to be taken at some specified time in the future, to be measured by hours.

At 8 o'clock tonight another effort was made to reach an agreement to adjourn, but it, too, was unavailing.

The scene in the Senate this afternoon as the war of words was being waged was a memorable one. This will pass into history as one of the great days of the Senate. Thronged galleries looked down upon the half-circular chamber below, where were assembled scores of men who had written pages of American history. With one exception every member of the Senate was there, and the exception [Mr. Walthall of Miss.] was confined to his bed ill. Among the distinguished audience were a hundred or more of the members of the House of Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the President's Cabinet, and others eminent in the life of the country.

Inspiration in the Scene.

It was an inspiring scene—a historic scene—and one rarely witnessed even in this country of great and notable assemblages. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the brilliant orators who addressed the Senate rose to and even surpassed their best previous efforts. The occasion, the surroundings, the momentous subject under discussion—war, with its awful consequences—inspired them. Their lips were rich with eloquence, their reasoning close and cogent, their wit as keen as the flashing sword, their colloquies as sharp and piercing as the pistol's crack.

The debate, beginning at the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock, continued until far into the night, and yet the throngs remained as if held under some spell. During the day speeches were delivered by Mr. Cullom [Ill.], Mr. Berry [Ark.], Mr. Daniel [Va.], Mr. Tillman [S. C.], Mr. Wolcott [Colo.], Mr. Spooner [Wis.], Mr. Chilton [Tex.], Mr. Teller [Colo.], and Mr. Stewart [Nev.]. Fully twenty other Senators are on the Vice President's list for speeches.

All the deliverances were characterized by brilliance and eloquence, but it is no detraction from the effort of any man to say that the notable utterances were made by Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Spooner. Mr. Daniel carried aloft the flag of recognition of the Cuban republic's independence, while both Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Spooner magnificently supported the policy of the President and the Foreign Relations committee in favor of armed intervention with ultimate independence. The argument of Mr. Spooner was exhaustive, profound, and brilliant.

Amid all the talk, however, it is not apparent that a single vote on the main question has been changed. The minds of Senators are made up as clearly as is America's case against Spain.

A sensational incident, not really growing out of the debate upon the pending question, occurred at 9:25 tonight. In a personal squabble over the recent trip made by Mr. Money [Miss.] to Cuba between him and Mr. Wellington [Md.] Mr. Wellington charged Mr. Money with speaking in the Senate as the agent of a New York newspaper, when, after a heated colloquy Mr. Money said "You lie" to the Maryland Senator. Subsequently Mr. Money apologized to the Senate for using unparliamentary language.

Mr. Platt [N. Y.] presented the following resolution passed by the Republican Editorial association of the State of New York, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 14:

"Resolved, The Republican Editorial association of New York, in convention assembled, hereby gives full and hearty approval of the course of the President, and expresses its confidence that he will carry the issue with Spain to a conclusion consistent with the claims of humanity and creditable to the dignity and honor of the nation."

Senator Cullom addressed the Senate at length favoring intervention, and urging that President McKinley's hands be upheld.

Berry of Arkansas.

Mr. Berry [Ark.] was recognized immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech. He prefaced his remarks by stating that as a Senator of the United States he was present in his seat on the upper floor of Congress to uphold and support the President of the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolutions offered by Mr. Turpie, which promise to recognize the independence of the present republic of Cuba. He thought this was absolutely essential to place the country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world.

"You may vote the resolution down. You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations or you may adopt the House resolution," he said, "but whatever resolution is adopted I will be found supporting the hands of the President."

He spoke of the nearness of war, and said, to bring victory to the American army it was absolutely necessary to give the President the aid and comfort which was needed in this hour of greatest trial. He then, with an impassioned outburst, pledged the South to loyalty to the flag. While he would reserve his judgment until the record had been made up of the valor of the Southern soldiers, he believed the record would be imperishable in the history of modern civilization; and at the close of some glorious day, with the Stars and Stripes flying over the plains of desolated Cuba, the valor of the Southern soldier would stand side by side with the valor of his Northern comrades.

There were many manifestations of applause in the galleries at the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech, which brought Mr. Cockrell [Mo.] to his feet with a protest against such a display of commendation, and he invoked the Vice President to announce to the galleries that the Senate could not be turned into a beer garden. Accordingly the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the Senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Daniel's Eloquence.

Mr. Daniel [Va.] was next recognized. His fame as an orator is known. There was craning of necks on the part of the people in the galleries to listen to the opening sentences which fell from the lips of the distinguished Virginian.

"We stand upon the edge of war," he said. "This nation is one with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken and the command 'Forward' be given upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro Castle and Cabannas prison."

He said that up to now he had been for peace, but that that time seemed to have gone by and he wanted to do everything possible to support the President in the needs of the hour.

"I wish," said Mr. Daniel, "to cast my vote in my own good time, without pressure behind me. War will wait a day. Possess yourselves in peace, gentlemen, while the awful issue of war or peace is decided. The men who declare this war are not the men who will prosecute it in the field. They are not the men who will sustain the gory and bullet-tattered standards before the enemy. They are not the men, even, who will pay the taxes imposed to carry on the war. Let the Senate go on in its own measured tread, amid no rancorous scenes. We speak not as party men, but as men who would arm the executive branch of this government strongly and well to perform a great duty as we see it."

Mr. Daniel said that he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee's resolution. "In my judgment," said he, "our first step should be to write on the statute books of the country a recognition of the great Cuban republic, which has won a place among the independent nations by its own valiant sword."

Some sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated colloquy between Mr. Daniel and Mr. Gray [Del.]. In response to a question of Mr. Daniel directed at Mr. Gray as to the position of the President the Delaware Senator replied:

"I agree with the Senator from Virginia in that I support the country, but I also support the constituted authority of the country placed in power by the suffrage of 70,000,000 of people."

Tilt with Gray.

Mr. Daniel went on to say that the interpretation he placed upon the recommendation of the President was that the United States should lay hostile hands on both Spaniards and Cubans to stop the rebellion instead of upholding the insurgents in their grand fight for liberty.

"I would hang my head in shame," declared Mr. Gray, impressively, "if I believed to be true the suspicion which the Senator from Virginia harbors. I believe him to be absolutely and eternally wrong."

"I am delighted to know it," responded Mr. Daniel. "When the Senator informs me that the President of the United States does not have the desire to crush the Cubans under the gallant Gomez, I will say to him that it is more than a suspicion."

"I am not glad to hear this," replied Mr. Gray, "because I do not believe there is a single man within the confines of this broad country, except the Senator from Virginia, who harbors in his heart so base a suspicion against the President of the United States."

Mr. Daniel said: "We are not speaking Spanish in this body"; that everybody had to come out in the pure air and into the sunshine, and he made the direct charge that the President had invoked the power of Congress, the use of the army and navy, to compel Gomez and his gallant band of insurgents to lay down their arms instead of driving Spain from the island.

"I believe," said he, "that the recognition of the Cuban republic is necessary at this juncture, as a peace measure and as a war measure. Those freemen will then owe to us an everlasting gratitude."

Following a colloquy between Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel concerning terms in the latter's speech and concerning the meaning of the President's message, Mr. Gray said:

"There is one armistice—one armistice—that I want, and that is a truce between the political parties of this country until we can settle our account with Spain." [Prolonged applause.]

Tillman Has the Floor.

As Mr. Tillman [S. C.] arose to address the Senate there was a commotion in the galleries and a wheeling about of the chairs of Senators on the floor. Mr. Tillman said he simply desired to express his views upon the momentous question now before the Senate in his own way and in his own time. Haste in such a crisis he did not deem advisable.

"There is to be war in any event," he declared, "unless Spain ignominiously backs down, but the exigencies of the situation are not so pressing but what we may have opportunity to say to the world what we mean to do and to make clear our position

"Populists, Democrats, Republicans, are we,
But we are all Americans, to make Cuba free.

"At least I hope we are," he continued amid laughter. He said that the sentiment for Cuban freedom pulsated in the heart of every true American. He disclaimed any purpose to discuss the question from a partisan standpoint, but declared his intention to present the facts as he viewed them to the people.

"I regret," he said, "that I cannot rise to the high and pure plane which the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Gray] claims to have attained. I have suspicion in my nature, and have learned that angels on earth are few and far between. I am satisfied that we seldom hear the flutter of their wings in this chamber." [Laughter.]

Discussing the criticisms which have been made of the delay in action by the Senate, Mr. Tillman maintained that inasmuch as the President had taken his own good time to pass upon the question of the hour, the responsibility for delay could not lie against the Senate, and he appealed to his colleagues to proceed in dignity and order.

Talks of Double Dealing.

With a sharp voice Mr. Tillman said it was the suspicion of double dealing that surrounded the message of the President, and which needed the Senate to make the cause of the war clear as sunshine. He said he wished to God he had no suspicion of dark dealing and midnight plotting. He inquired why the President wanted the House resolution passed instead of the Senate.

"We are even threatened with a veto if we dare proclaim the independence of Cuba," he declared.

He made the direct charge that the House and Senate had practically agreed upon the form of a resolution to be presented simultaneously to both bodies pending the reception of the message, and he called upon the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to deny the truthfulness of that statement.

The Senator waited a moment for an interruption, but it did not come, and then with startling exclamation he said that "silence gave consent" to his proposition.

If the resolution as reported by a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations was adopted it would give the President the right to determine who the Cuban people were and the manner of their government.

"Who is going to constitute the returning board? Who are going to count the votes?" said the Senator in one of his crescendo periods.

He spoke feelingly of the person of the President. He said he believed him to be a good man—a conscientious citizen—but he was surrounded by men whom he (Tillman) suspected, some very wicked partners.

Reference to Bondholders.

"The whole world is becoming a slave to the bondholders. Our action in this great crisis is predicated upon the demand of the syndicates that control every avenue of trade and commerce. The bond of the corporation is stronger than the man—the sinister effect of the dollar is paramount in this capital." He inquired if the hypnotic influences abroad in the land would obtain, and if under the narcotic sleep Cuba would be saddled with a debt not of her own choosing. "We propose to take possession of Cuba as the policemen of the Western continent," was one of his most declarative utterances. Then, with inflection rising at the termination of each word, he said: "Bonds! Bonds! Bonds! Nothing but bonds throughout the message!"

He said whatever resolution was passed war was inevitable.

"My people do not want war. God knows they would rather have peace. They have seen the horrors of war. Their fairest flowers were given for burial purposes. Our one jewel was sent back to us for interment. We have had our fill of blood-letting, but the great fellow feeling of sympathy has gone out to the men of the Maine, and the lighted fuse which caused the explosion of the bomb under the Maine has been relighted, and the blood of our revolutionary sires crying through the men of South Carolina demand justice for the assassins who sent our brave sailors to an untimely death."

Wolcott Scores Harsh Critics.

In marked contrast to the speech of Mr. Tillman was the address of Mr. Wolcott [Colo.], who followed. In opening Mr. Wolcott said that it had not been his intention to participate in the debate on the resolutions under discussion until yesterday, when reflection upon the person of the Chief Executive brought him to a realizing sense that justice ought to be done the honored President in his hour of great trial. Prefacing his discussion of the question at issue, he stated that he would vote for the committee resolution. He then characterized as almost criminal the aspersion made by Senators on the floor against the Chief Executive.

"The popular clamor, patriotic in the extreme, has been unreasonable and the condition of affairs as we find it today," he said, "is largely due to a degraded journalism, indulged in among those in high station, a journalism which sought to plunge the country into war, in order to sell a few more copies of the newspaper.

"Our beloved President, respected by the people of the United States, has smelled the smoke of battle, but through it all he has shown Christian forbearance, the same which he has reflected in the handling of this most diplomatic of subjects." He regretted, he said, that diplomacy had failed to bring order out of the chaos existing.

"We know not the finesse of this diplomacy. We speak from our hearts, in the open, and it is through us that the President in his trying position must be upheld."

Destruction of the Maine.

He spoke of the two phases of the situation, the condition in Cuba and the destruction of the Maine. If the two subjects had been separate, he continued, the necessity of war might have been avoided. If the awful barbarities in Cuba, that had aroused the pity of all mankind, had stood alone, there might have been a solution of the problem. For himself, he would have cared little what burden it entailed. He would have been willing to mortgage every citizen if only peace could be preserved. But Spain refused to yield. And then when added to that came the awful explosion in Havana harbor, the die was cast. After that what could be said? If even that catastrophe had stood alone possibly war might have been averted.

"But not by any methods Spain has thus far pursued," he added, his voice ringing clear as a bell, "from the day of the explosion to this, Spain has done nothing except to make the most perfunctory expressions of regret. She has made no attempt to exculpate herself or to redress the wrong. If Spain freed Cuba today we would have offered up 266 American sailors upon the altar of her freedom. War must come or Cuba must be free. No other answer will be accepted by our people. The honor of a nation must be inviolable. Defended, preserved, held sacred, a nation lives on. The loss of it, the trading of it, the abandonment of it makes a nation die and perish from the earth. This is why in this hour good men loving peace see no way under heaven how war can be avoided. It is fitting that we pledge ourselves in advance before the nations of the world that our hands are clean and our cause just; that the war is a war in the interest of humanity, war for the suffering and oppressed.

"Personally, I regret that there cannot be found in Cuba a government we can recognize. I wish we could. For there is undeniable danger in these days of syndicates and commercialism that men who play upon human life as they do on loans and chattels for the advancement of selfish interests will seek to glut their greed here.

"In the eyes of every man in Europe we must be free from ulterior motives," he went on, "if we are to preserve their respect and our own. There is nothing nobler at the end of the nineteenth century than a nation erect and defiant standing for human liberty. No concert of Europe can choke our utterance or turn us from our resolution. As a free people we can hear, but we must not heed. I do not believe it. It is a poor statement to follow 2,000 years of the teaching of Christ. Spain has drained her resources of men and money. If we had sent a million of men and spent a billion of money this country would not be so depleted as she is. And yet we are asked to whet our appetites for war upon her. It would be like a man kicking a cripple, fearing that the crutch might hurt, and afterward asking for the plaudits of the crowd.

"We have heard many people say that the Spaniards are cowards. It is not true. From the days of Alva and Pizarro to the days of Weyler they have been brutal in their conduct, but they have been courageous and brave, and when we enter upon this war we do not want to befool ourselves or the youth of the land with the idea that we are to meet cowards or cowardice. This war upon which we are entering can bring us no material gain. It will result in the loss of millions to our commerce. It will sweep our ships from the sea and we will leave thousands of our young men dead from fevers and disease in the tropics. All this must be counted in advance and we have counted it.

"I believe the day of Cuban freedom has come, but when we have achieved the victory there will be no territory to indemnify us for our sacrifices, because we do not want territory. There will be no money to indemnify us, because Spain is bankrupt. We must find our supreme satisfaction for our blood and treasure in relieving the cry of suffering and the cause of humanity. This war must be fought because, in the eyes of the world, we stand as the sentinel of liberty on the western hemisphere, and because if we fail to listen to the voice of the suffering and downtrodden we will be untrue to the principles upon which this government is founded as upon a rock."

A wave of applause swept over the galleries as Mr. Wolcott concluded, and this demonstration almost resulted in the clearing of the galleries. Mr. Cockrell [Mo.] demanded that this be done, but various Senators on the floor interposed, among them Mr. Hoar [Mass.], who called attention to the fact that the most flagrant violation of the rule inhibiting such demonstrations had been encouraged by the example of Senators on the floor.

At this point Mr. Morgan [Ala.] gave notice that he would move to lay all amendments on the table.

Spooner for the President.

As Mr. Spooner was recognized the scene in the chamber was a notable one. The throng of auditors both in the galleries and on the floor had greatly increased, and among them were many of national fame and prominence, including members of the Supreme Court.

"I sincerely lament this debate," began Mr. Spooner in low, distinct tones. "Without unduly to criticise any of my colleagues on this floor, I do deprecate the direction the debate has taken and the rancor that has been manifested. I agree with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Wolcott] that we are on the threshold of war, and it is an ugly prelude to the roar of cannon and shrieks of the wounded that carps at the President and attacks with suspicion and innuendo his policy. If we are to go to war he is to be our leader. We should rally round him and uphold his hands rather than seek to minimize his influence with the nations of the world. We would rather say: 'God bless you in your efforts. You lead—we will follow.'"

Mr. Spooner then entered upon a brilliant and elaborate defense of the conduct of the President throughout the pending crisis and discussed it at length, his obligations to the country and to the world in the preservation of peace, if peace were possible.

"He has traveled his pathway alone," declared Mr. Spooner impressively, "and he must do so. He has seen some of his old friends fall away from him, and has heard the tongue of slander; but he has been applauded for his dignity, firmness, and discretion by thoughtful men throughout this country and in every capital of Europe, except the Spanish. We owe much to him for that." Referring to the criticisms upon the President's message, Mr. Spooner said that in conducting a case which might lead to war the President had, perforce, to be calm and passionless. Following the Maine disaster the President could have sent a message to Congress that would have plunged the country into war, but it was his duty to delay, even to procrastinate, in order that the country might first be prepared to meet war.

Attitude Towards Gomez.

Mr. Spooner said he had been pained at some of the comments made upon the message. It had been said that the army of the United States would be sent to Cuba to plant its flag on the grave of Maceo and train its guns on Gomez. This was impossible. The President had never done an act or uttered a word that could be tortured into any such meaning. He maintained that it was the purpose of this country to drive the Spaniards from Cuba, but if, afterwards, Gomez should be unable to guard the women and protect the property of the island from his followers, it would be not only the right but the duty of the United States to lay its repressive hand upon them to prevent such acts. He held that the committee resolutions were illogical and inconsistent and regretted that he could not give them his cordial indorsement. He made this statement, he said, with the full knowledge that we were about to go to war, and to go to war, too, to make Cuba free.

Mr. Spooner's statement that if Gomez and his insurgents were free and independent they would have a flag brought an interruption from Mr. Foraker, who said that from the moment of the blowing up of the Maine the flag of the Cuban republic had been half-masted and was in that position today.

Mr. Foraker asked Mr. Spooner if he had any doubt that Cuba would be free and independent when the United States intervened, to which Mr. Spooner instantly replied:

"I have no doubt that when we intervene Cuba will be free and independent, but that is just the reason why I do not believe they are free and independent now.

"Independence," said he, "is a fact, not an expression of sympathy. Whether the so-called republic of Cuba is or is not independent is a matter of international law. Recognition is an executive function.

"We intervene," he said, "to put an end to savagery. We intervene because as a Christian nation at the end of the nineteenth century we cannot allow the atrocities now devastating the Island of Cuba to go on any longer."

Attention was called by Mr. Tillman to the fact that France had recognized the colonies of this country.

Mr. Spooner replied that France had recognized the American colonies rather for hate of England than for love of America.

"Do you think," interjected Mr. Mason [Ill.], "that France hated England then more than the American people hate Spain today?"

Not a War of Hate.

With deep feeling Mr. Spooner responded: "We are not going to war with Spain for hate—not for hate. We are going to war with Spain because we cannot longer listen to the cries of starving, suffering women and children. We are going over there to abate a nuisance."

In the course of a thorough and analytical discussion of the Maine disaster Mr. Spooner with impressiveness called attention to a striking and significant fact. He had carefully read the findings of the Spanish board of inquiry and all of the testimony offered before the board. One fact stood out as inculpatory of Spain.

"If," declared Mr. Spooner, slowly and emphatically, "that Spanish board could have established that there was no mine in the harbor under the Maine they would have been swift to prove it. Yet this report shows that not a single witness was called to give evidence in support of that contention and no evidence in support of it was adduced.

"That there was Spanish complicity in the blowing up of the Maine—that Spain is responsible for that awful horror, that gigantic murder under our flag—no American doubts. And it would be in a righteous cause that above our ships of war when they enter the harbor of Havana the signaled legend will float: 'Remember the Maine! Remember the Maine!'"

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's address, on which he was congratulated by many Senators, Mr. Gorman [Md.] suggested that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, agreeing that general debate should terminate at 3 o'clock, and from 3 o'clock until 7 o'clock the debate proceed under the fifteen-minute rule, the vote then to be taken on all the amendments, including the resolution.

After some debate Mr. Caffery objected, and Mr. Chilton [Tex.] was about to begin when Mr. Wellington [Md.] moved to adjourn. This was defeated—10 to 61—Messrs. Bate, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Deboe, Elkins, McBride, Turley, Wellington voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Chilton proceeded, but had hardly uttered a half dozen sentences when Mr. Lindsay [Ky.], at the suggestion of the speaker, called the attention of the chair to the absence of a quorum. Fifty-nine Senators responded to the call.

Mr. Chilton resumed his speech in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba.

At 8 o'clock another move was made for adjournment by Mr. Hale [Me.]. This drew from Mr. White [Cal.] a protest against the seeming effort to rush the Senate to a vote.

Mr. Hale reinforced Mr. White, and in doing so had an encounter with Mr. Foraker [O.].

Mr. Hoar [Mass.] took occasion to protest against the tax which he believed was being placed upon the health and endurance of some Senators, himself among others. He felt aggrieved, he said, that he was being constrained to hold his nose to the grindstone.

Mr. Foraker said if the Senate desired to adjourn it would do so, and he invited Mr. Hale to have the roll called, but Mr. Hale refrained and Mr. Chilton proceeded with his speech.

Teller for Independence.

Mr. Chilton concluded at 8:30 p. m. and Mr. Teller [Colo.] took the floor. He regretted, he said, that some evidences of partisanship had been displayed. For himself he announced at the outset he would vote for an amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba. It meant war, and the step should be taken with the full knowledge of that fact. He thought we were fairly well prepared for hostilities and at this

(Continued on fourth page.)



"NOW, WILL YOU LET GO?"

IN A TILT WITH REED

Lively Incident in Proceedings in the House.

APPLAUSE ON BOTH SIDES

Bailey, the Democratic Leader, Scores the Speaker.

REPLY IS CHARACTERISTIC.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Only a single incident at the session of the House today was worthy of public notice. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, arose to a question of privilege to reply to a Philadelphia newspaper criticism charging him with responsibility for the disorderly scene in the House on Wednesday.

Mr. Bailey said that a public man was seldom justified in replying to criticism, but in this case he could not, in justice to himself, allow such a statement to pass without reply. He affirmed that if there was any individual responsible for the scene it must rest upon the Speaker himself. He read from the Congressional Record the report of the colloquy to sustain his position.

As he proceeded with his arraignment of the Speaker there were manifestations of suppressed excitment on the floor. The Speaker listened with imperturbable countenance. Mr. Bailey said:

"Constrained by what I considered the unfair and unjust treatment of the chair, I objected, and upon that objection arose the scene of disorder that is regretted by every member of this House. But for the results which followed it the responsibility is not upon men or upon this side. The responsibility is upon the Speaker of this House, who sought a mean partisan advantage by forcing his political opponents into a false position [applause on the Democratic side], and the country ought to know it. I understand the Speaker of the House——"

Speaker's Bland Reply.

"Is this an arraignment of the Speaker or a question of personal privilege?" interposed Mr. Steele [Rep., Ind.].

"The Chair does not know, but will probably soon learn," observed the Speaker, blandly.

"It is the daily airing the gentleman gives himself," ejaculated Mr. Dalzell [Rep., Pa.].

"I did not understand the oracular statement of the gentleman," observed Mr. Bailey.

"Well, then, I will repeat it," said Mr. Dalzell. "It is only the daily airing the gentleman gives himself."

"And that is only the daily falsehood that men on that side are guilty of," retorted Mr. Bailey.

"The gentleman has demonstrated what the papers alleged, that he has lost his head," Mr. Dalzell replied.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania says because I characterize his ungentlemanly interruption as it ought to be characterized that I have lost my head," said Mr. Bailey. "The truth of it is that he and his associates imagine that men can be assailed and called liars, and that if they resent it they have lost their heads. [Cries of "Ah" on the Republican side.] I have not lost mine now and I did not lose it then. That a man may lose his temper under provocation, and under very great provocation, is a very natural thing; but men may still lose their tempers and not lose their heads. But if, in order for a man to preserve his equanimity and appear cool, he must allow insults to pass unanswered, then I prefer to be classed with those who lose their heads.

Question of Head or Self-Respect.

"I would infinitely rather lose my head in resenting an insult than to lose my self-respect by submitting to one. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I did not expect a man belonging to either party to cease to be a partisan when he became a Speaker of this House, and the Speaker whenever a fair occasion offers will exercise his office for the advantage of his party. I expect the present Speaker to do it as certainly as any man who ever occupied the chair, but until a short while ago I believed that the present Speaker of this House was as partisan as an honest man could be and as honest as a partisan could be, but after the performances of last Wednesday I would not be willing to father that sentiment any longer. I have never known on a great occasion any more unfair advantage attempted, and even if it had succeeded what little advantage there was would have passed from my memory long before the recollection of the Speaker's partisan action." [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

When Mr. Bailey took his seat the Speaker leaned forward slightly and replied, speaking slowly and distinctly:

"The Chair desires to say that whatever he has done, the other day or any day since the commencement of this session, has been done in the presence of the House and of a thousand witnesses. He does not feel that it is necessary for him to discuss his conduct. [Loud applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman from Texas, after two days of deliberation, has felt that his situation demanded discussion and explanation. [Laughter on the Republican side.] With that idea the Chair entirely agrees. Laughter.]

Reed Appeals to Witnesses.

"It is not the first time that the gentleman from Texas has assailed me. To it I have no reply except simply what the House knew, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Quigg] did not mean an objection either really or technically, and everybody in this House knows it.

"I, therefore, with reference to this whole matter, appeal to the witnesses of the transaction, and upon their judgment, the Chair rests his justification." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded, and the incident closed.

Mr. Fleming [Dem., Ga.], then, as a matter of privilege, called up a resolution of his that had been referred to the Naval committee, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House any portions of the testimony taken by the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, if there were such. The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged, and the House then took up the private calendar, this being private bill day.

The House wrangled all afternoon on a bill to refer a claim of the Erie railroad for mail service amounting to about $300,000 to the Court of Claims. It was not passed.

At 4:45 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension legislation.

MUNYON'S STRONG ASSERTIONS



If my remedies will not do what I claim for them, their sale should be prohibited by law.—MUNYON.

It is in that spirit that Prof. Munyon has acted from the first. The law reaches those who deceive in business matters; it mostly has open fingers for those who, with ignorance or guile, deceive the sick.

It is because of the transparent honesty of his methods, the common-sense excellence of his remedies and the broad philanthropy of his plan that Prof. Munyon draws such throngs of people to his offices.

WEEKLY REPORT FOR CHICAGO.

1,104 people treated at the Medical Institute, Atwood Building, Clark and Madison streets.

26,718 (estimated) vials sold by druggists in this city.

Many of the druggists report the most phenomenal demand in all their experience.

Why not? A little 25-cent vial of the Munyon Remedies cures where world-famous physicians have failed.

"A separate cure for each disease" has struck a popular chord.

Physicians themselves admit that this is the most rational system of medicine yet discovered. It is as far in advance of the old method as an electric light is beyond a tallow dip.

Hundreds of thousands of people have testified to the marvelous power of these remedies. Here are a handful at random from spontaneous expressions in Chicago last week:

MR. JOHN D. BILTY, NO. 979 WEST CHICAGO-AV., CHICAGO, ILL., says: "I suffered intensely from rheumatism and was compelled to stop work for over two weeks at a time. Out of all the medicines I took, and all the doctors I consulted, I was not able to find one that could give me relief. Finally I decided to try Munyon, and placed myself under the care of his specialists. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and Munyon's Great Nerve Vitalizer made me well, and I am now working steadily. I am only too pleased to recommend the Munyon treatment to other sufferers like myself."

MRS. SARAH SYLVESTER, NO. 4518 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CHICAGO, ILL., says: "I was quite a sufferer with pains in my kidneys, and doctors that I consulted did not seem able to benefit me. I called at Munyon's office, and Munyon's Kidney Cure was prescribed. After the third dose I felt relieved, and one small bottle entirely cured. I have also used Munyon's Female Cure with the same excellent results."

MRS. C. W. SMITH, INTER-OCEAN HOTEL, NO. 268 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., says: "I suffered tortures from piles, and although I had tried many so-called cures for that disease I found no relief. I finally purchased a tube of Munyon's Pile Ointment. The second application removed all pain and one tube entirely cured me. It is certainly a great remedy."

See them. See any one of hundreds more; or, better yet, go yourself to the office, Atwood Building, Clark and Madison-sts., and see the crowded rooms and the busy physicians and hear the words of thankfulness.

Bear in mind YOU CANNOT PAY A CENT FOR PHYSICIANS' SERVICES. You will be under no obligation, expressed or implied, to take a cent's worth of medicine.

Munyon's offices open all day and evening. Sunday, 1 to 4.

ATWOOD BUILDING,
Clark and Madison Sts.

COAL FOR THE TORPEDO BOATS.

British Steamship Leaves Lambert's Point with a Cargo of Fuel, Presumably for Spain.

Norfolk, Va., April 15.—[Special.]—The British steamship Hampstead, Captain Bland, which sailed from New York on April 12 in water ballast, probably passed in the Virginia Capes during the night of the 14th, since no one here appears to remember its being reported in. Its movements will be better known in the future. It cleared tonight through the custom house, and its papers indicate that it took 3,000 tons of quick steaming Pocahontas coal from Lambert's Point and cleared for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

BEST EVER MADE



30c. per lb.

Strictly Pure and excels all others in baking quality and healthfulness. Will keep in any climate.

Half-pound can by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Circular free.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

SQUADRON IN PORT.

Schley's Vessels Are Anchored in Hampton Roads.

ON A PRACTICE CRUISE.

Men Are Given Target Training at the Guns.

ALL SHIPS BEHAVE WELL.

In Rough Weather the Texas Outrides Them All.

NEED NOT FEAR TORPEDO BOATS.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 15.—[Special.]—The flying squadron, which sailed from here Wednesday afternoon, came back at 5 p. m. today. It was 2:30 p. m. when, through strong glasses, several thin streaks of smoke were seen off Cape Charles, and a few minutes later the funnels of the Brooklyn came into view.

There were hundreds to weep over the departure of the ships on Wednesday, but only a bare half dozen to welcome them home again. The wives and families of the officers had left for their homes, none knowing the ships would return. Mrs. Schley and her daughter, Mrs. Wortley, went to Norfolk early in the day, and when they returned late in the afternoon they were surprised to see the five ships almost in the identical spots they occupied on Wednesday morning.

Commander Schley was desirous of having the Captains of the fleet know each other in the movements of their vessels and be able to respond promptly to all signals liable to be made in an engagement. And that was one of the important results of the cruise.

During the two days' absence the vessels of the squadron were put through tests which proved most satisfactory, particularly as regards the protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, which went into commission only thirty days ago. Their officers had been taken from other ships, while a large percentage of their crews were green men. Yet when these men were roused out of their sleep at night in answer to an unexpected call to general quarters—that is, to clear the ship and make ready for battle—both vessels were in shape to fire every one of their guns inside of four and a half minutes. This was considered by Commodore Schley to be the most remarkable achievement of the two days' work.

Schley Highly Pleased.

"I have been in squadrons, fleets, and on single ships," he said, "but nothing ever pleased me so much as the work of the last two days. The concerted response to the call to quarters was splendid. The target practice this morning was also gratifying, as it demonstrated that no boat could approach the squadron under the storm of fire that would be thrown upon it."

While the squadron is satisfactory to the Commodore, it can be stated that he would be better pleased if the Navy department would withdraw the two battleships, the Massachusetts and the Texas, and in their place assign him the cruisers New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. With the battleships out and the cruisers in the squadron would be more deserving of the title "flying." As it is now formed it cannot move faster than fifteen knots, but with the cruisers it could make nearly twenty knots.

No one on the Columbia, Minneapolis, Texas, or Massachusetts knew the destination of the squadron until 1 p. m. today, when the signal ordering the return to Hampton Roads was displayed on the flagship. On the Brooklyn the information that the squadron was not going to St. Thomas was imparted by the Commodore yesterday afternoon.

On Wednesday, when the squadron left here, little could be done owing to the delayed departure of the Minneapolis, due to fouling its anchor chain. It did not catch up to the fleet until 11 p. m., when the signal to anchor was given on the flagship. This was responded to with perfect precision, the five ships being aligned, with the Brooklyn at the extreme right, and the Massachusetts, the Minneapolis, the Columbia, and the Texas to the left, in the order named. This placed the Texas on the extreme left as the guideship. The place of anchorage was fifteen miles east of the Cape Charles light.

On Thursday morning the conditions for maneuvers were most unfavorable. A half gale from the northwest had churned the sea to vicious heights, and early in the day hail descended with such force that all but those on duty were driven to shelter. The hail stones, as large as marbles, rattled like bullets on the metal superstructures, and the sea made the ships roll heavily.

Texas as a Storm Boat.

With only seven feet of free board the ponderous Massachusetts shot through the seas, sometimes carrying hundreds of tons of water on its deck. The Texas was the best sea boat in the fleet. It careened several degrees less than the others, and behaved beautifully in answer to the rapidly changed signals from the flagship. In fact, the two heavy battleships performed the maneuvers more rapidly than did the Minneapolis or the Columbia, the two fastest warships in the world. Commodore Schley explained this by saying that the comparatively light cruisers required more room to turn in than the heavy, low-setting battleships.

All of Thursday was spent in drilling for the purpose of familiarizing officers and crew with squadron work and the numerous movements which would be necessary in action.

The first line-of-battle signal was given and the ships formed abreast, with the Brooklyn on the right and the Texas on the extreme left as the axis. The "Go ahead" signal followed, and the line made a "left wheel." The Brooklyn described the largest area. Then the single column signal was given, the Brooklyn starting out first, the Massachusetts second, the Minneapolis third, the Columbia fourth, and the Texas fifth. Double columns came next, the Brooklyn leading, with the Massachusetts paired with the Minneapolis and the Columbia with the Texas.

After that they moved "en echelon," the Brooklyn forming the apex, the Massachusetts and the Columbia the right wing, and the Minneapolis and Texas the left. At nightfall the squadron anchored fifteen miles east of Cape Charles. From 6:30 until 8:30 p. m. was spent in exchanging signals by colored electric lamps hung in the masts to train the crews in reading them readily.

On the Brooklyn at 9 o'clock most of the officers were in their rooms asleep. Half a dozen were sitting in the wardroom dozing. Forward three-fourths of the crew were in their hammocks, some of them asleep, and others listening to the tinkle of a banjo and zither played by two of the galley boys.

Suddenly the call to general quarters rang out. At the same instant the signal was sent up for the other ships. What happened on one of them happened on all of them. Half dressed and undressed men and officers rushed for their stations, most of them in bare feet. The gunners of the main battery jammed themselves into the turrets. Others tumbled into the magazines, ammunition hoists were worked, great projectiles, some of them weighing 1,100 pounds each, were sent up to the gun crews above, with 500-pound packages of brown powder.

Time, Three Minutes.

Watertight compartments were shut, hatches were battened down, deck railings were turned down, Captains got into conning towers, and in precisely three minutes on the Brooklyn the crew of every gun was ready for business.

On the Columbia an amusing incident occurred. Ordinarily the Captain's cabin is sacred. The members of the crew never venture into it unless ordered to. When general quarters are sounded no place is sacred. The crew assigned to the two four-inch guns in Captain Sands's cabin found him hurrying into a pair of trousers, and, being green, they stopped to ask permission before entering. That stop was the only breach of discipline in the maneuvers. On the Columbia an energetic carpenter had ordered his assistants to paint the companionways after the crew had retired, as he thought, for the night. The result was that the men, in rushing up and down, all got their feet full of fresh paint.

This morning the squadron consumed the time up to the noon hour with subcaliber target practice. Eighteen-inch targets were placed at a distance of 800 yards from each of the ships and forty-five caliber cartridges were fired from the big guns at them. In twenty minutes the Brooklyn's target was riddled, and then a particularly fortunate shot carried away the two-inch flag staff. This was equivalent to hitting a target with a projectile at 3,600 yards. It was this work which later caused the Commodore to say that no torpedo boat could survive that kind of marksmanship.

At 1 o'clock the return signal to Hampton Roads was given for all, but the Texas was ordered to stay out another hour and test the new mechanism of her twelve-inch turrets. Heretofore it has not been possible to fire these guns faster than at intervals of eight and one-half minutes. Lieutenant Haesler inaugurated improvements in the rammer and the ammunition carrier, which, he said, would reduce the time to three minutes.

When the Brooklyn came in and prepared to anchor at 5 p. m. the anchor slipped its fastenings and was temporarily lost. It will be recovered today.

After stopping for half an hour off the fort the Minneapolis and Columbia went down to Newport News for coal to replace that used the last two days. In all, the five ships had consumed 900 tons of coal since 2 p. m. on Wednesday.

Commodore Schley, Captain Phillips, and a few other officers came ashore tonight.

GIVES WAY TO CUBAN FLAG.

Spanish Consulate Recently Vacated at Key West Is Leased by Junta Representatives.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Key West, Fla., April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Spanish Consulate, recently vacated, was leased today by the Cuban junta. The Cuban flag will soon be flying instead of the Spanish flag. A great Cuban jollification is expected.

ASKED TO SEEK A CONFERENCE.

Commission Appointed by the Colonial Government Hesitates in Carrying Out Its Orders.

Havana, April 15—11 p. m.—The commission appointed by the colonial government, consisting of Señors Viondi, Dolse, and Gibergа, to confer with the representatives of the insurgent government at Najasa, have not yet left Havana, but will probably leave on Sunday, going by a coaster to Santa Cruz. This is not yet certain, and there is some doubt whether the commission will go at all.

There is a general opinion that war is unavoidable, but there are well informed persons who profess to believe that it will be averted by the intervention of the European powers. If anything like this is contemplated official circles know nothing of it.

An official report today says that the battalion of San Quintin had two engagements yesterday with the insurgents at Barrigones and Machina, Pinar del Rio Province, and inflicted considerable losses on them and captured two women, besides some provisions stored by the insurgents.

Another official report says that the battalion of Vinviricosa dispersed some parties of Cubans in the Yayа hills in the same province, killing four wounded.

GEN. WEYLER MAKES DENIAL.

Says the Reports of His Dealings with Santos Guzman Are Without Foundation.

Madrid, April 15.—Lieutenant General Weyler authorizes the correspondent of the Associated Press to say that reports published here as to a supposed statement by Consul General Fitzhugh Lee respecting a letter General Weyler addressed to Santos Guzman as to torpedoes and mines placed in the port of Havana during his (Weyler's) command, and respecting a subsequent dispatch from him begging Guzman to destroy the letter, after the catastrophe that befell the Maine, are entirely without foundation.

CABINET IS LOYAL TO SPAIN.

Sagasta Receives a Manifesto from Cuba Affirming Faith in the Mother Country's Goodness.

Madrid, April 15.—The Cuban Colonial Cabinet has addressed a manifesto to the Queen Regent offering unconditional assistance in defense of Spain.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, presented the manifesto to her Majesty this afternoon as soon as it was received. It expresses the warmest and most enthusiastic adherence to the Spanish government, and says:

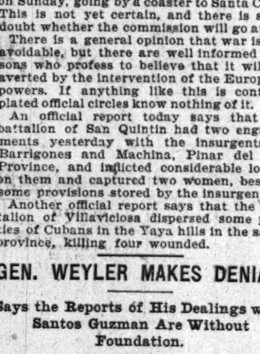
"The Cubans, in their gratitude to the mother country, will always act with her to maintain, even at the greatest sacrifices, the honor and sovereignty of the nation and the free institutions of the colony."

EDWARD FORMAN'S LIFE ENDED.

Secretary of the Jewelry Firm of Spaulding & Co. Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Edward Forman, secretary of the firm of Spaulding & Co., jewelers and silversmiths, died at his residence, 2206 Prairie avenue, shortly before midnight on Thursday. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Forman succumbed to a brief attack of pneumonia, and it was not until a few hours



EDWARD FORMAN.

before the end came that even the immediate members of the family believed his illness would terminate fatally. The news of his death was received with manifestations of surprise and deep regret by his former business associates and personal friends.

Mr. Forman had been identified with the jewelry trade since 1863, and was among the best known men in the Western trade. He was born at Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1840. He received a college education, and came to Chicago in 1863. He became connected with the jewelry firm of N. Matson & Co. the same year, and remained in a confidential position with that firm until 1882. When Mr. Matson died Mr. Forman was made receiver, and managed the affairs of the firm so successfully that the creditors signed and presented to him a testimonial of his tact and integrity in settling the financial difficulty in which the firm was involved.

Upon the organization of the jewelry house of Spaulding & Co. Mr. Forman was made a director and secretary of that corporation. Mr. Forman was at various times a member of the most exclusive clubs in the city, and was one of the first officers of the Iroquois club, serving as Vice President of that organization. He was also prominent in church work, and was a vestryman and officer of Trinity Church. He leaves a widow, but no children. The interment will be at Graceland.

Mrs. Forman was Caroline Clarke, daughter of Henry B. Clarke, who was a pioneer Chicagoan.

NEED THE ARMY'S AID

Fleet Commanders Rejoice Over Orders to Troops.

EXPECT HELP AT HAAVNA

Big Guns Will Level the City Before Soldiers Land.

WANT TO ATTACK MATANZAS

[SPECIAL BY C. M. PEPPER.]

Key West, Fla., April 15.—[Copyright, 1898.]—Captain Sampson came ashore this afternoon for the second time in a month. He read the bulletins telling of the return of the flying squadron and of the prospective moving of the regular army to Florida and other coast lines. The latter interested him most. It has been a question among naval commanders here what would be done to follow up the naval demonstration before Havana, and the possible taking of the city by warships without regular troops to enter the city and hold it.

The officers have felt that it would be a superfluous task to silence the shore batteries and reduce Havana. Until lately they had believed that orders for the fleet to move would be given April 15, but the absence of troops and transports led them to change their views. Now they believe the movement of the regular troops towards the coast means that the fleet will get under way within a week, although a persistent circulation of the rumor that some of the ships are to be detached and sent to join the flying squadron causes doubt as to the ultimate plans at Washington.

Captain Sampson was also interested this afternoon in learning when Congress was likely to act, but no one could answer that question.

The understanding seems to be that if American troops actually occupy Cuba the descent will be made on Matanzas as well as on Havana. The Spanish government has only one small gunboat there, but it has placed mines in Matanzas harbor. The prospect of attack requires a large body of Spanish troops to be kept there which could otherwise be utilized for the defense of Havana.

The insurgents have at present a considerable force concentrating in that part of the island, and Matanzas is one of the places where the insurgents could form an effective junction with the United States soldiers. They have made their plans for that purpose.

Information said to have been received by foreign Ministers in Washington that the present condition is unfavorable to the insurgents because the food supplies are shut off is ridiculous to any one who understands the actual situation. Insurgents either raise their own food products or procure it by attacking Spanish convoys. No vessel might touch on the island for a month, and they would not feel it. While the Spanish troops will have the benefit of food which was contributed by the American people for the benefit of reconcentrados, that supply is limited, and will soon be exhausted. The Spanish soldiers will be reduced to starvation much sooner than the insurgents can be exhausted.

If there is to be a delay of three or four weeks in order to have it officially shown that Gomez and his followers reject Spain's suspension of hostilities, the only effect will be to increase the sufferings of starving country people. It will not weaken the insurgents.

TORPEDO BOAT DUPONT IN FORM

In a Trial Trip at Sea It Shows Remarkable Speed and Good Fighting Qualities.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Key West, Fla., April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—No damage was done to the torpedo boat Dupont by fouling its shaft at the dock this morning. Lieutenant Frank Hodges Clark promptly went overboard and tried to clear the chain. One link was jammed against the propeller. He could not stay under water long enough to loosen it. A diver from the Cincinnati tapped it with a hammer and in twenty minutes the shaft and wheel cleared. Tests immediately made showed no damage was done.

In the afternoon Captain Wood put to sea with your correspondent on board. With one-third its boiler power the Dupont maintained a speed of seventeen knots. With the helm amidships and both engines working the same number of revolutions the boat steered its own course at full speed.

With wind and tide against it the landing alongside the tug Triton was made with as great facility as if the water was perfectly calm. The Dupont is not disabled in the slightest degree.

SAYS GEN. LEE IS A RASCAL.

Havana Paper Declares He Has Grown Rich by Taking Advantage of Starving Cubans.

Havana, April 15.—La Lucha persists in its attacks upon United States Consul General Fitzhugh Lee. It says:

"Lee has gone home rich. He made money here by taking advantage of the necessities of the reconcentrados."

Commenting upon the instructions given to Señor Polo y Bernabe at Washington La Lucha says:

"It was quite time to act energetically."

It is now known that Señors Gilberga, Dolse, and Viondi, the parliamentary commission appointed to treat with the insurgents, will go to Santa Cruz, from which point they will establish a neutral camp, where they will invite the insurgents to a conference.

Dr. Arostegui, British Vice Consul at Havana, left for Europe with his family by the French steamer Versailles. Mr. José Ignacio Camara and his wife left this afternoon for New York.

According to reports from the interior, insurgents have been seen at many points displaying white flags.

La Lucha attaches great importance to the Carlist manifesto. It sees in its bellicose sentiments another argument in favor of energetic action by the Madrid government, and an additional proof of the enthusiasm in Spain.

HE WILL MAKE NEW DEMANDS.

House Resolution to Be the Basis of the President's Next Representations.

London, April 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The government's attitude has pacified popular and military excitement. In fact, the military and political press is unanimous today (Friday) in discussing the prospects of inevitable war.

"General Woodford will next week officially communicate to the Spanish government President McKinley's demands on lines foreshadowed in the resolutions passed by the American House of Representatives."

COAL WASHERS GO UP IN FIRE.

Anaconda Company Loses a Quarter of a Million Near Great Falls.

Great Falls, Mont., April 15.—[Special.]—The Anaconda company's coal washers at Belt, thirty miles south of here, burned tonight. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known. There was no insurance.

WILL VOTE TONIGHT.

(Continued from third page.)

moment he congratulated himself that he had always in the past supported measures looking to the proper defense of the country to meet any contingency. He also congratulated himself that no act of his had contributed to the dire calamity we faced and that he had by no act of his embarrassed or sought to embarrass the executive. He believed the Maine was blown up by Spanish agencies. Before that occurrence he had not believed that war was necessary.

If the Executive had recognized the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents our present position would have been avoided. The President, in his message, admitted that the war had existed for three years. If the present Executive or his predecessor had said that before the Maine was destroyed war with all its horrors would have been averted.

War was an awful thing to contemplate. No one could tell what would happen to our battleships or how many of the brave youth of the land would go to their death in the fever-stricken districts of Cuba. Spain had already sent three times as many soldiers to Cuba to suppress the revolution as Great Britain had sent to put down the American revolution, yet the United States declined for these years and months to recognize the existence of a state of war. But it was idle now to regret idle opportunities. But the war must not be laid at his door or at the door of those who had acted with him in urging the recognition of belligerency months ago. He did not desire to criticise the President, but he did not agree with those who believed Senators should surrender their judgment to the Executive.

Mr. Teller declared there must be no interference by the allied powers of Europe. If they attempted that we would fight the world. We should declare that with all the vigor of our Anglo-Saxon blood and our 75,000,000 of people, and if we did the world would not attempt to lay its hands upon us.

The applause that greeted this statement was suppressed by the Vice President.

Mr. Jones proposed that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, and that tomorrow Messrs. White [Cal.], Caffery [La.], and Wellington [Md.], who are opposed to any action by Congress and whose view of the question had not yet been presented, be allowed four hours, other Senators to be confined to fifteen minutes each, with the exception of Mr. Platt [Conn.], who should be given half an hour. After some explanations Senators Caffery, White, and Wellington in turn gave their consent. Mr. Money [Miss.] thought the agreement ought to include provision for a vote.

"We are in the attitude of a man who has lifted his arm to strike," said he, "and afraid to strike the blow."

"I suggest," observed Mr. White, "that those who seem so anxious to fight have consumed all the time."

This caused a suppressed ripple of laughter, after which Mr. Money yielded to the solicitations of those about him, and said he would not object. All looked serene when Mr. Chandler [N. H.], who is given to rather vitriolic jests on occasions, dropped a remark that caused an explosion such as the dignified Senate has not witnessed in many years.

"I know the Senator from Mississippi," he observed with a quizzical smile on his countenance, "does not wish to vote on this question until he has heard the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Wellington] in full." The strong emphasis was on the last two words. Mr. Wellington jumped to his feet, and, turning angrily upon Mr. Chandler, announced sharply that he did not relish the "pleasantry" of the Senator from New Hampshire. [Laughter.]

"I do not intend to intimate that it is necessary for the Senator from Mississippi to hear what I have to say about this matter, but I represent in part one of the sovereign States of this union. I have sat here and listened to the Senator from Mississippi when he returned as one of the agents of the newspaper in New York, and I believe that the people of Maryland——"

Money Passes the Lie.

Mr. Money was on his feet.

"Mr. President, I want to correct the Senator from Maryland," he observed. "The remark that he just made is absolutely untrue."

"I want to say to the Senator from Mississippi that the Journal had said that its commissioners had returned," replied Mr. Wellington.

"I do not care what the Journal said," retorted Mr. Money.

"If there is any untruth in the statement it was made by the newspaper," said Mr. Wellington.

"I am correcting you, not the Journal," retorted Mr. Money. "I say the remark you make is not true."

"I make the remark as the Journal gave it," again retorted Mr. Wellington doggedly.

"Then make it on your own responsibility," cried Mr. Money, his whole frame quivering with suppressed emotion, his arm outstretched defiantly toward the Senator from Maryland.

"I do make it on my responsibility," replied Mr. Wellington like a flash.

"Then you lie," came from the Mississippi Senator so quickly that it sounded like an echo or a crack of a pistol after the flash of the explosion.

The Senate was electrified. Senators looked at each other in blank amazement and the galleries rose en masse and leaned over as the two Senators faced each other.

"I call the gentleman to order. If the gentleman can indulge in that kind of conversation on the floor of the Senate," Mr. Wellington resumed, walking toward his antagonist, "I can stand it as well as he can."

Confusion in the Chamber.

By this time all was confusion. The Vice President was rapping for order and Senators had risen to their feet. But the two Senators still called to each other in defiant tones that rang out above the din.

"Come outside and make it," cried Mr. Money.

"Very well, then," retorted Mr. Wellington.

"Come now," said Mr. Money, beckoning.

"The Senate will be in order," called out Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Wilson [Wash.] broke the tension at this point by stepping forward into the center aisle and asking in a bland voice "Whether a declaration of war would be in order?" The Senators and the galleries laughed heartily at this sally and meantime friends of the bellicose Senators surrounded them and led them away into the cloakrooms.

A few minutes afterwards, subsequent to the adoption of the James agreement, Mr. Money emerged from the cloakroom, and amid an impressive silence said:

"Mr. President, I desire to say that under strong provocation I used language which was not parliamentary. Nothing could be farther from my intention than to violate the decorum of the Senate or to break any of its rules. I therefore desire to apologize to the Senate for language which I should not have used in its presence."

The galleries applauded this utterance and the incident closed.

When quiet was secured an agreement was reached that the final vote on the Cuban resolutions be taken before the Senate adjourned tomorrow.

Mr. Stewart [Nev.] took the floor and made a speech in favor of recognizing the Cuban republic.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, adjourned at 10:45 until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

DUE TO A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Difference Between Senators Money and Wellington to Be Settled Without Further Trouble.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—When the Senate adjourned tonight there was a good prospect that the differences between Senators Money and Wellington would be amicably arranged. Immediately after the altercation in the Senate Senator Carter undertook to adjust the matter, and, while he had not entirely succeeded at the time of adjournment, there was every prospect that it would be accomplished tomorrow.

The trouble was stated by mutual friends to have been due to a misunderstanding on both sides—on Mr. Wellington's part as to Mr. Money's position, and on Mr. Money's part as to Mr. Wellington's accusation. Mr. Money felt especially aggrieved as to the charge that he had gone to Cuba as the agent of a New York newspaper and at Mr. Wellington's assumption of authority for the statement.

Mr. Wellington said to other Senators that he had not intended to assume personal responsibility for the newspaper's statements and was willing to retract his remark made in that connection.

TAGS FOR THE DEAD.

System of Identifying Soldiers Who Fall in Cuba.

PLACE FOR THE YANTIC.

Old War Vessel May Be Used as a Recruiting Depot.

SHORT SUPPLY OF TENTAGE.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—The War department will adopt a system of identification of those who may fall in battle in Cuba. The experience of the late war showed that many men who were killed were subsequently buried by men of other organizations, and that the means of identification were oftentimes lacking. This accounts for the innumerable unmarked graves in the national cemeteries. The sad circumstance has suggested to the military authorities the necessity of establishing a method by which the men of the volunteer and regular force who are sent to Cuba may be identified after death. The plan likely to be adopted is to issue an aluminium tag to each man, which will be suspended about the neck under the clothing. This tag will bear the numeral to which each name on the rolls will be assigned, and will also bear the company and regiment to which the wearer beongs. In this way identification is a simple matter.

The naval Board on Recruiting is now in Cleveland, O., where the service has a recruiting depot. The reports show that installments are going on slowly, and that experienced men for the engineer force are easier to secure than men who are altogether acceptable as blue jackets. The suggestion has been made that the Yantic, which is on the great lakes, shall be used as a recruiting station. There are many men employed on the lake steamers who are reported as being willing to take positions in the naval service.

Professor Mortimer E. Cooley, who is head of the department of engineers at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has been recruiting men for the engineer division of the Michigan naval militia. One difficulty of this work, he says, is that such men procure larger wages on board the lake steamers than are paid them by the government. Professor Cooley some time ago offered his services to the engineer corps, and today a letter was received at the department from him stating that fourteen students about to be graduated from that institution were also anxious to render service to the country. They are: Otto L. E. Webber, E. F. Woodruff, Loomis Hutchinson, W. P. Baker, H. A. Moody, F. A. Fucik, P. M. Holsworth, L. N. Harvey, Robert Stech, J. M. Smoots, D. M. Guilliotte, Otto Pruessman, J. S. Cowgill, and C. P. Moritz.

The instruments for fire drill on all the artillery posts on the Atlantic coast have been provided, and in most cases installed. Orders are being prepared for detailing to coast stations signal sergeants for the balloon, train, and electrical work. A great deal of responsibility attaches to the work of the army signal officers, and they are industriously engaged in arranging a complete equipment and means for sustaining prompt and reliable communication between coast stations.

A large detachment of signal men will go with the army to Cuba, and it is probable one of the military balloons will be taken with the troops. The usual devices of the corps will be used on that occasion, including the flags, rockets, heliograph, and telegraph train. This latter system has been developed a great deal recently. It will be possible to lay the telegraph line between the headquarters in the field and the various commands.

The army will purchase 100 ambulances for duty with the column in Cuba. Invitations for bids have been sent to two or three firms which make a specialty of constructing this type of vehicle. It is expected the contract will be divided between two Western firms, which will furnish the ambulances within thirty days.

HE THINKS IT IS A JUST WAR.

President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College Discusses the Present Crisis —Would Strike Hard and Swift.

President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College, who came to Chicago on Thursday to conduct the funeral services for his friend, the late Henry W. King, considers that the time for action in the Cuban question has finally arrived. In the Inter Ocean of yesterday was published the following statement of Dr. Stryker's views on the crisis:

"I think it's a just war, first, on the grounds of preventing further suffering of thousands of helpless men, women, and children. I think the starving of the Cubans, to say nothing of other crimes against person and property by the Spanish, is the most gigantic barbarism of the nineteenth century. Second, the destruction of the Maine of itself constitutes a sufficient reason for exacting an immediate explanation and whatever reparation possible from Spain.

"It remains now for President McKinley to prove that he can act as promptly, sternly, and thoroughly as he has investigated patiently. I believe the time has come to strike hard and swift. Blank cartridges are always cruel. The American people believe, 19 to 1, that we have not only an occasion, but a duty. They will sustain intrepidity, but they will never forgive vacillation. It will be much easier to secure the independence of a Cuban government than its stability. But at all events America is committed to prove that her present arming is not prompted by lust of land."

Discussing the present condition of Hamilton College, to which he went five and a half years ago from the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, President Stryker said:

"Hamilton College has an honorable record of nearly 100 years, and a very high percentage of her graduates have shown power as teachers, preachers, and jurists. Her fame as a school of public speech is wide and well earned."

President Stryker said the students were enthusiastic over the prospects of the freedom of Cuba. During the late war Hamilton sent 183 men to the defense of the union out of 1,200 living graduates. As to there being any call upon the colleges for the present war, he said he did not think it would be widespread enough to require such volunteers. "Our war with Spain," he said, "will be almost entirely a naval matter, and we surely have the force to handle her. Our men are all ready to answer any call the nation may make. We have not formed any companies, as have some of the other colleges, but the war record of Hamilton will not suffer by comparison."

The Rev. Dr. Stryker will preach at the Fourth Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning at 10:45 o'clock.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION OUTLINED

Prompt Ultimatum When Empowered, Followed by Vigorous Military and Naval Demonstration.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., April 15.—The Washington Post's summary of the situation, to be published in tomorrow's issue, includes the following statement:

"Immediately the President is empowered to use the army and navy, he will issue an ultimatum to Spain, giving her twenty-four hours—possibly forty-eight—within which to answer whether she will peaceably withdraw her troops and flag from Cuba. Her refusal to evacuate the island—which is of course expected—will be the signal for action on the part of this government, and that action will be the vigorous use of both our naval and land forces.

"The Post makes this statement upon the highest possible authority, the course of action indicated having been decided upon at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

"Should the resolutions reach the President, accompanied by the amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba, the President will sign them, but in a brief message to Congress he will hold that the constitutional prerogative vests in the President to recognize other governments cannot be taken away and that the amendment is therefore void and inoperative."

Recruits Given Tactic Drill.

Over fifty recruits to the Blue and Gray legion took their first lesson in military tactics last evening at Union and Madison streets. The regiment numbers over 800 men, divided into three battalions.

QUEEN OF THE DAMES COMING.

Miss Lavinia Dempsey Will Attend the Holland Society Banquet on Monday Evening.

Word was received from New York last night that Miss Lavina Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames of that city, would attend the banquet of the Holland society of Chicago at Kinsley's on Monday evening next, given in commemoration of the birthday of William, Prince of Orange. It is said Miss Dempsey will bring her retinue with her and appear in all her royal splendor.



"Seven days of wash-day"—so somebody has called house-cleaning—seven days of rasping hard work. This person didn't know anything about Pearline. House-cleaning with Pearline doesn't mean the usual hard work. Neither does washday. And what would ordinarily take seven days ought to be done in three. Try Pearline and see the saving in time, work and rubbing. 586

Millions NOW USE *Pearline*

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Baby Carriages

and Go-Carts; in Basement, annex.

We have recently removed this department to a more convenient location in the Wabash Avenue Basement salesroom. Our line of up-to-date, *good* styles in Baby Carriages is quite extensive, but contains none but honestly made carriages, warranted to give satisfaction. Our prices we are pleased to place in comparison *with any quoted elsewhere.*



Carriages with full roll, American damask lining, sateen parasol with ruffle, and steel wheels.... $3.98

Reed Body Carriages, with full roll, American damask lining, with silk plush roll, sateen parasol with ruffle, rubber-tired wheels and patent brake.... $6.98

Reed Body Carriages, with cane bottom, imitation Velour and Plush lining, sateen parasol with ruffle, lace edged, and puff, rubber-tired wheels and patent brake.... $8.50

Reed Body Carriages with half roll, Silk Brocaline lining with silk-plush roll, sateen parasol with ruffle.... $9.00

"FIELD SPECIAL" Carriages, extra fine reed body with hood, corduroy or Derby cloth lining, rubber-tired wheels and patent brake; a splendid carriage (see cut).... $20.00

Full assortment of Go-Carts; prices from $2.25 upward.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Sole Chicago Agents for Brokaw Clothing.

Suits and Overcoats.

Men's, at $15, $20, and $25.
Youths', at $10, $15, and $20.

POPULAR PRICES at which we show a selection of fashionable garments *unequaled in the city* for quality, style, and general merit.

Our patterns are selected long in advance and the garments made according to *our own careful specifications,* as to cut, trimmings, etc.

The patterns chosen are not those found in nine out of ten clothing stores, but are such as might be shown by a high-class tailor as "the proper things" for this season.

The workmanship used in our clothing *could not be better.*

For those who are not of regular proportions we have special stout, extra stout, and slim sizes.

Men's "Colbert" Hats.

Derbys and Fedoras—in the latest blocks and shades. "Colbert" are the best hats sold at the price. $3

Our "ALBION" Derbys and Fedoras are thoroughly reliable hats and excellent value at the price. $2

New patterns in Bicycle and Golf Caps—at popular prices.

THE FAIR

ESTABLISHED 1875 STATE, ADAMS AND DEARBORN STREETS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Owing to some unforeseen delays we are forced to announce that the stock of the

J. H. Fenton Co.'s Horse Goods...

as advertised in yesterday evening's papers

WILL NOT BE ON SALE UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

Wait until then—don't miss it. Everything at *half* and *less than half* Fenton's prices.

HATS

BISHOP'S POPULAR PRODUCTIONS.
YOUMANS' CELEBRATED STYLES.
J. B. STETSON & CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED GOODS.
LADIES' STRAW SAILOR HATS
OUR
$3.00 AND $4.00
HATS
ARE UNRIVALED AND UNSURPASSED IN STYLE AND QUALITY.

A. BISHOP & CO.

156 State Street.

Vaughan's Seed Store

NEW FALL CATALOGUE

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO PARKS LAWN SEED

25c per lb.; 5 lbs. $1.00; 15 lbs. $3.75; 50 lbs. $12.00



WOODBURY'S Facial Soap will remove Blemishes of the skin. WOODBURY'S Facial Cream for chapped hands, face or lips is wonderful. Send 20 cents for sample of each of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination. J. H. WOODBURY, 125 State st., Chicago.

Making paint is a technical business; who, do you think, does it right? Devoe with 175 years' experience.

Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

Original Defective

END COMES TONIGHT

Senate Agrees to Limit the Cuban Debate.

HOUSE MAY ACT QUICKLY.

Resolution Likely to Go to the President on Monday.

PLANS FOR LARGER REVENUE

Ways and Means Committee Meets in Secret Session.

PROVIDE $600,000,000 FOR WAR.

(Continued from first page.)

is the most frequent judicial visitor to the Senate chamber. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance there, and was a member of that body before being nominated to fill a vacancy on the bench by President Cleveland after the successful fight made by ex-Senator David B. Hill upon the confirmation of Judge Hornblower of New York. Several of them, including Justice Gray, the largest member of the court, were present. They were wide awake, however, and did not indulge in slumber, as they frequently do when a case is being argued before them.

To Regulate Bond Issues.

Representative McCleary today introduced the following bill to regulate the bond issues of the United States: "Be it enacted, That on and after the approval of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed whenever required to issue bonds of the United States to advertise such bonds to be sold in denominations of $50 and such multiples thereof as he may elect, payable in coined silver dollars or in coin or in gold coin of the United States, of the weight and fineness now authorized by law; the coin of payment to be determined solely by the terms of the tenders for the bonds. Only such tenders shall be acceptable as shall make the lowest rate of annual interest payment of such bonds while outstanding."

Mrs. McKinley's Guests at the White House.

Mrs. McKinley will devote the greater part of the day Saturday to the entertainment of the alumni of Brooke Hall Seminary, where the wife of the President received her education, and where she made friends among the teachers and pupils remembered by her in many pretty ways since she became mistress of the White House. The famous boarding school is no longer in existence, and the school building in Media is now used in the summer months as a boarding-house, but the yearly meetings of the alumni have not been interrupted, and at the request of Mrs. McKinley the one this year will take place in Washington. Some of the members, among whom are Mrs. John R. McLean and Mrs. Young, wife of Representative James R. Young of Philadelphia, live in Washington, but the majority will come from a distance, arriving early on Saturday morning. At least three will stay in the White House as guests of Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Gault, Mrs. McKinley's favorite teacher, who through the influence of the wife of the President has a very good chance of the appointment of postmistress of Media, will be one of these, and Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. McClymond of Massillon, O., will also be guests. The meeting of the alumni will be in the morning, and at 1 o'clock the ladies will go to the White House. At least 160 have accepted Mrs. McKinley's invitation. She will receive them in the blue room, which will be suitably decorated, and the guests will then be invited into the state dining-room, where elaborate refreshments will be served, although the guests will not be seated.

Representative Jett left for his home in Hillsboro, Ill., tonight, where he has been called on account of the serious illness of his wife.

Oppose Early Conventions.

When asked whether he was in favor of holding an early convention this year Representative Lorimer said: "I do not think the convention should be held June 16, for which date it has been called. The new law provides that two conventions shall be held in communities where the primary laws, apply and, as is well known, one has been held for the nomination of the Aldermanic and town tickets and another primary is yet to be held. The State convention is called for June 16, and in order to elect delegates to that convention the primaries must be held prior to that date, which will be in the latter part of May. The people are not thinking of conventions, candidates, or anything else except war, and the primaries for Senatorial, Congressional, and county nominations should not be held under present conditions. The public mind is excited and I venture to say that not a thought has been given to politics, as everything is overshadowed by the impending war. This will be the first convention held under the new law and the people should be given a chance to express their opinion, and I am in favor of the State Central committee having a session and calling off the State convention until September."

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell entertained at a dinner tonight in honor of Miss Julia Marlowe. The guests invited to meet her were Captain C. D. Sigsbee and Mrs. Sigsbee, Miss Dubois of New Jersey, Miss Henrietta Seawell, Miss Emily Page Kemp, Captain Alexander, U. S. A., Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, and Mr. H. G. Kemp.

Heartily Indorse the Currency Bill.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, one of the strongest mercantile corporations in the metropolis, of which ... James is President, and Oscar S. Straus is Vice President, has sent to the Committee on Banking and Currency resolutions heartily indorsing the bill reported to the House by the subcommittee, which was made up of Representatives McCleary of Minnesota, Prince of Illinois, and Mitchell of New York. The New York board characterizes the bill as "a measure that will, if enacted into law, secure for every section of the country an opportunity to create its own currency, and bring the relief so long sought and so earnestly demanded."

Reception at the White House.

Mrs. McKinley held a pleasant reception this afternoon, welcoming a number of friends who came by appointment. Her sister, Mrs. C. M. Barber of Canton, O., who has recently arrived in Washington, assisted Mrs. McKinley; also Mrs. Barber's daughter, Miss Mary Barber, who has spent the entire winter at the White House. Among the visitors were Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Miss Catherine Ridgely Cullom, their granddaughter, Representative and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Miss Eva Mabel Jeffery, and Miss Florence Inez Jeffery of Chicago, and Miss Sinclair, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. James Lawrence Clark, and Miss Beula Clark of Chicago.

Protesting Against War Taxes.

Constituents of the Chicago Congressmen are anxious to know upon what articles an additional revenue tax is to be placed and today were telegraphing for information. Protests were received from wholesale coffee and spice dealers, who want some one else to pay the expenses of the war. No definite information can be given on this subject, as the matter is still under consideration by the Ways and Means committee and they have not as yet reached an understanding.

CRANDALL ARREST A FAIRY TALE

Stirring "Torpedo" Yarn Published in Yellow Journals Proves to Be a Falsehood.

The story of the alleged arrest of one Charles A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escadaro, at Highwood, Ill., on Thursday and of his alleged admission that he had, in compliance with the directions of General Weyler, planted the harbor of Havana with torpedoes and mines, which was published yesterday by the Times-Herald, that well-known yellow journal, was greeted with unbounded laughter by United States army officers and secret service agents.

The story was offered to THE TRIBUNE and was not accepted on account of its evident falsity.

The story goes that Crandall was run down by a Cuban spy and has been tracked from Key West to Nashville, from there to St. Louis, then to Chicago, and finally captured at Highwood, Ill. It is stated that the three secret service agents who made the capture, in order to prevent knowledge of it from becoming known, left the train at Irving Park and came into Chicago by a trolley line and immediately took a Baltimore and Ohio train for Washington. After successfully eluding observation in this manner they allowed their man to be interviewed at great length, though where or by whom was not stated.

The man who was assigned the task of giving the yarn a local color should have studied a railway map. If he had done so he would not have forced the secret service agents to walk several miles across the prairie to find a railway that passed through Irving Park. He was apparently ignorant of the fact the Evanston branch of the Chicago and Northwestern runs through Highwood and that does not pass within miles of Irving Park. It is singular, too, that the Baltimore and Ohio railway ticket agents have no record of the tickets upon which the alleged party of four rode from Chicago to Washington. The only passengers from this city to the national capital on Thursday were a man and two women, who went by the 3:30 p. m. train.

Another odd circumstance is that the residents of Highwood were in complete ignorance of the presence "in their midst" of such a man as Crandall or of the arrest.

Captain Thomas I. Porter, head of the United States secret service bureau in Chicago, declared yesterday that he knew nothing of Crandall or of the presence of two secret service operatives in Chicago. He was in Cairo Thursday attending court. Postoffice Inspector James E. Stuart is not in the city, but Inspector in Charge Laramour declared his chief was absent on postoffice business and that the alleged arrest was unknown to his office.

Army officers in the Pullman Building said the story would be interesting if true, but no one could be found who credited it.

United States Commissioner Wirt Humphrey said that even if the admissions credited to the alleged prisoner were true no charge could be preferred against him and no warrant could be issued for his arrest. He could be subpœnaed as a witness by a committee of Congress, but no attachment could be issued for him until he had refused to appear.

Chief Wilkie of the United States secret service also declared in Washington that he had not been informed of the existence, far less of the arrest, of a man named Crandall or Escadaro or any one supposed to have been employed to lay mines and torpedoes in the harbor of Havana.

Admiral Brown, under whom the alleged Crandall was alleged to have served aboard the San Francisco some years ago, was interviewed in Indianapolis. He said he had heard the story some time ago and that it sounded to him like a "galley" yarn. He declared the real Crandall is married and living in Honolulu and that he was never in his life in Cuban waters and that he has no knowledge of electricity or submarine mines. Admiral Brown said Crandall's proper name was Charles D. Chase. Being a man of good education, he was made one of Admiral Brown's orderlies. Admiral Brown said he heard from Crandall, or Chase, frequently.

Chapter 2 of the Crandall tale came to light last night, when a Boston newspaper received an alleged dispatch from Chicago to the effect that Crandall and the three secret service men changed their plans of going to Washington and instead hied themselves to South Chicago—according to the yarn, though no one could locate them there. The second chapter continues:

"Early this morning Crandall set to work drawing plans of the harbor of Havana and the location of the mines and torpedoes. In order to make the details exact a draughtsman from Chicago was engaged, and tomorrow one of the State department agents will start for Washington as a special messenger, carrying the official designs, documents, and plans to the State department. In an interview Crandall said:

Since I left Nashville I have used an assumed name. There is in Chicago today another man who assisted me in my work of laying the mines and torpedoes. I hope he will come forward and tell the truth as I have done. He is at present, so far as I know, holding a commission in the Spanish army and I have been told that he is going to Washington as a spy. He was my chief assistant. He and I came from Key West together.

The assertion that I am a "fake" is acceptable to me, but the documents that have gone to Washingaon prove otherwise. I am ready to tell all that I know, and when it is told I am sure Weyler will not hold his head as high as he does now.

"Crandall was kept in close custody, so to speak, all day today by the secret service agents of the State department. Tonight he was brought to this city to answer to his statements before a notary public. He is exceedingly afraid of public sentiment. After he had signed his statements he was taken to Evanston for the night. He received a letter this evening from Milwaukee asking him not to testify against Spain and offering him $5,000 for the service. He handed the letter over to the State department agents, who mailed it to the Secretary of State."

THIRTY-TWO QUAKES IN A NIGHT

Seismic Disturbances at Point Arena, Cal., Are Numerous but Not Serious.

Point Arena, Cal., April 15.—There were thirty-two distinct earthquake shocks of unusual severity during the night. No material damage was done here, but at Greenwood houses were twisted, chimneys fell, and crockery was broken. The earth continued shaking until 9 o'clock this morning. At Mendocino the shake was even more severe, the earth opening on Main street several inches.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.,

Via the Illinois Central.

The Illinois Central offers unequaled facilities for reaching Hot Springs, Ark. Its two fast vestibuled trains, the Daylight and Diamond Specials, make good connection at St. Louis Union Station with trains direct for Hot Springs. The Daylight Special, with its elegant parlor café car, free reclining chair car, and comfortable coaches, has proven a popular train by which to journey to this famous resort. Tickets and through sleeping car reservations can be had at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those wishing to get rid of rheumatism should try a bottle of Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., agents.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cents.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity, wholesomeness.

CARLOS IS A FACTOR.

Cabinet Takes Notice of the Pretender's Threat.

WILL LEAD A REBELLION.

Declares the Yankees' Challenge Must Be Accepted.

MORET BUYS TWO VESSELS.

Madrid, April 14, via Bayonne, France, April 15.—The action taken by the Spanish Cabinet today has confirmed the general belief, which has been prevalent here since yesterday, that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here and creates much excitement.

One factor, undoubtedly, is Don Carlos' manifesto of yesterday, of which the following is an extract, which was not risked submitting to the censor:

"The Governors of Madrid may make a call to arms inevitable and immediate if they continue to permit the Spanish standard to be dragged in the mud. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator. The greater and better part of my life, as a man, has been spent in the difficult task of restraining my natural impulses and those of my enthusiastic Carlists, whose eagerness I was the first to appreciate, but which, nevertheless, I curbed, although it rent my heart to do so.

"Today national honor speaks louder than anything, and the same patriotic duty which formerly bade me say, 'Wait yet a while,' may leave me to cry, commanding the Carlists, 'Forward!' And not only to the Carlists but to all Spaniards, especially the two national forces which still bravely withstand the enervating femininities of the regency, the people, and the army.

"If the glove which Washington has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, wretched in that I cannot partake in the struggle other than by prayers and by the influence of my name."

Continuing Don Carlos in his manifesto says:

"I will applaud from my soul those who have the good fortune to face the fire, and I shall consider those Carlists as serving my cause who embark in war against the United States.

"But, if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again prevail, we will snatch the reins of government from those who are unworthy to hold them and we will occupy their places."

The report that Spain had purchased the Hamburg-American liners Normannia and Columbia was confirmed tonight. It is said that the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, bought them without consulting Admiral Bermajo, the Minister of Marine.

As indicated tonight in the Heraldo, Spain is figuring on yellow fever being an important factor of the Cuban situation. It says:

"We have 200,000 troops on the island, perfectly acclimatized, and any Americans who are landed there will die like flies."

"The national subscription to increase the navy is expected very soon to reach 50,000,000 pesetas, several wealthy Spanish noblemen subscribing as much as 500,000 pesetas each, which is quite a small fortune in Spain. The so-called Catholic party, composed of ultramontanes, and dissidents from the Carlists, has resolved to open a subscription of its own, the proceeds of which will be devoted to such patriotic end as its members may think proper.

"Apart from this, however, the national subscription is creating very wide enthusiasm. As regards a popular patriotic agitation and its outbursts in the street, this is only showing itself in sparks. It is not yet a consuming fire. All the influential men of all parties, except, of course, Romero, Robledo, and Weyler, are exhorting the people to exercise self-possession.

"General Woodford is now keeping aloof from official centers. He has had no conference with Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, for the last three days. The news published in this morning's Imparcial from its London correspondent, concerning the deep interest taken by Queen Victoria, her earnest desire for peace, and her personal endeavors in favor of its preservation, has been read here with the greatest interest. A member of the Cabinet said today:

"'Spain feels grateful for those endeavors. The British government can exert a great influence in favor of peace if it cares to do so, persuaded, as it is, that the United States is simply violating in the most brutal manner all international rights in their dealings with us.'

"Public opinion, however, expects nothing from England, suspecting that the British government has reasons of its own for the moment for siding rather with the United States."

MADRID PAPERS ARE BITTER.

Declared by El Correo That the Real Desire of the Administration Is to Annex Cuba.

Madrid, April 15.—El Epoca, Conservative, considering that war is imminent, approves the summoning of the Cortes as strengthening alike the public spirit and the hands of the government. It compliments the Queen Regent on her generous subscription to the navy fund, denouncing severely the Congressional reference to the Maine disaster, highly approving the decision of the government thereupon, and says that "the world now knows American humanitarianism spells hypocrisy."

El Epoca further says it is glad that Señor Polo y Bernabe has orders for withdrawal from Washington, should an official act sanction American intervention in Cuba. The world, it declares, already possesses plenty of proofs of Spain's patience and moderation. Though, as the cessation of diplomatic relations is a step toward war, El Epoca could wish that the initiative had been left to America.

The ministerial El Correo calls attention to the fact that the United States Senate has not yet voted, though the paper believes a vote will probably be taken today or, at the latest, tomorrow. It says:

"Even supposing that the resolutions adopted by the two chambers are different and that a mixed committee is appointed there is likely to be only the briefest discussion.

"What will be the President's conduct, supposing that the Senate agrees with the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives? He will remain armed with the authority he requested in his message to Congress—namely: the authority to intervene and solely that.

"Clearly, the President will not give independence, seeing that he excludes that idea from his message, to the disgust alike of the New York junta and the insurgents. What government, then, will President McKinley establish that will conform to American interests and the principles of humanity?

"It is not logical to suppose that President McKinley refers to the autonomous government now existing in Cuba, and, therefore, he must look for it to the United States, seeking annexation and caring nothing for the independence of the Cuban people. Consequently his message was purely negative, rejecting alike Spanish and Cuban government. Will this self-styled Christian and humanitarian nation plunge into the horrors of war? No wonder that all Europe will rise, horrified at its hypocrisy. But let war come. Justice and right will be on the side of Spain."

SPAIN GAGS THE NEWSPAPERS.

Military and Naval Preparations Will Be Guarded as Government Secrets Hereafter.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Minister of Marine and War today gave orders to cease furnishing even the Spanish press with details concerning military and naval preparations, reminding the papers beside that the penal code punishes severely the publication of such information.

SAYS REPORT IS A MYTH.

BRITISH OFFICIAL TALKS OF THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION.

Knows Nothing of Such a Purpose and Declares That No English Ship Will Take Part—Tories Are Unfriendly Toward America and Two London Papers Are Inclined to Sympathize with Spain—Spanish Ambassador Is Confident Powers Will Intercede.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Excitement has now reached high pitch here over the Cuban crisis. Little else is written of or talked about. An optimistic feeling prevailed during the early hours today, which was reflected on the Stock Exchange, where Spanish fours, after opening one down, recovered to last night's price. No tangible reason is assigned for this resurrection of hope for peace, except the rumors of further intervention by the European powers, together with the Barcelona canard that the Cuban insurgent leaders have signified their acceptance of autonomy. The story from Rome of a naval demonstration by all the European powers received no serious consideration. I inquired at the Admiralty, where a high official who is associated with the First Lord of the Admiralty, said:

"We know nothing here of any such naval demonstration. No British ship is to take part in anything of the kind, and I believe the story to be a complete myth."

Popolo Romano, which originated the story, was a Crispi organ, and, though circulating largely on its political information, is deemed of no account.

Emphatic feeling in political clubs here is that the British government could participate in no such action; that, in fact, the idea is preposterous. I can state on the authority of a Cabinet Minister that at the last meeting, when England's adhesion to the joint note recently presented at Washington was discussed, a division of opinion manifested itself, the minority Ministers of the old Tory school desiring to take more energetic action to protect Spain. But all the leading members combined in an opinion of the extreme impolicy of doing anything to estrange the United States at the present crisis. At the same time there is no excess of friendliness towards the United States among any class here, and should America receive a check at the outset of the war her misfortune would be regarded with tempered sorrow.

"America, the Bully."

Two Tory papers, the Globe and the Saturday Review, write today in severely critical spirit on America's action, the latter heading its editorial: "America, the Bully," saying:

"America may find before the summer is out that in starting a war of aggression on Spain she has been guilty not only of a crime against humanity, but also of a stupendous national blunder."

The Globe endeavors to excite apprehension here by dwelling on the prospect of interference with British shipping by Spain or the United States, neither being a signatory of the declaration of Paris. The Globe winds up with this declaration:

"A little reflection must convince every one that in a struggle between America and Spain the interests of this country and the other great powers may be very seriously involved."

On the other hand, the Westminster Gazette expresses disgust at the tone of the dispatches of the New York correspondent of the Times, whose sneering comments on American feeling and American institutions are regarded by the Westminster Gazette as most unbecoming. It says:

Careful as Critics.

"Let us be careful how we pose as critics of American behavior at this difficult moment. We confess frrom this point of view we follow with singular vexation the tone and manner of the communications which the Times correspondent sends daily from New York. 'The public toleration of Congress,' he tells us this morning, 'is a thing almost more disheartening than Congress itself.' Why say anything so gratuitous and so offensive as that? If the Americans like to say it themselves, let them, but for the Times to print this and much like it day by day, as from the correspondent of a British paper, is to do mischief not easily repaired."

The Westminster Gazette, however, gives only a very mild sample of the slighting references to America with which the correspondent's dispatches have lately teemed.

The Spanish Ambassador was early at the Foreign office this morning, where he had a short interview with Permanent Under Secretary Sanderson. While they were closeted together the Austrian Ambassador called and also had a conference with the Under Secretary.

Intelligence from all the European capitals corroborates my information that Austria and the Vatican are still making unceasing efforts to secure further intervention by the powers to save Spain, but France, which has hitherto been prominent in supporting Austria, is now adopting a more cautious attitude, in which she is imitated by England. Still, the Spanish Ambassador here expressed his confident expectation today that the powers will certainly take further action on the new circular note presented by Spain.

SPAIN PAYS FOR A LESSON.

Prominent Frenchman Says the Sympathy of Europe Is with the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Paris, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—M. de Lanessau, ex-Governor General of French Indo-China, in giving his views of the American-Spanish crisis, expresses the better class of French opinion. He says:

"The most skeptical and least credulous as to the motives are bound to congratulate the United States in the name of justice and humanity, which have been odiously trodden under foot by the European nations. Spain ought long ago to have foreseen what was brewing in Washington, little as she realized the faults committed by her Conservative government and Canovas. She has no reason to be astonished at the shudder of horror her conduct in Cuba as traced by President McKinley has caused in Europe. It was not without reason that the Presidential message declared the struggle of Spain against the Cuban insurrection outstripped in barbarity all the wars of modern times.

"History, when written, will wonder why no voice of protest was raised to Spain. General Weyler, author of this inhumanity, is fêted in Madrid as a great General, if not a great man, whilst his predecessor, Marshal Martinez Campos, who was accused of softness, is threatened with death. Spain's mistake is to imagine the best way to pacify a country is to destroy it. She is now about to learn the dearly paid lesson of how European nations may lose their colonies, and it is to be hoped that France, with other countries, will profit by it."

ENGLAND TO GUARD SHIPPING.

Owner of the Allan Line Says Spain Will Not Be Allowed to Prey on Merchantmen.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Glasgow, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Nathaniel Dunlop, owner of the Allan line, in an interview today said the British shipowners do not look for any serious effect on American shipping through a Spanish-American war, as the British Admiralty will guard the trades routes and Spain will be unable to block the American ports.

SPAIN TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

Report from Berlin That War Will Be Declared to Stop the Purchase of Ships.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY ROBERT WARNER.]

Berlin, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Today's advices from Madrid to the Minister of Foreign Affairs are confirmatory of the news which I cabled yesterday—namely: that Spain is momentarily expected to declare war. The Spanish government desires in this way to prevent the United States from purchasing any more ships from other powers.

THE HUB

HENRY C. LYTTON.
N. W. COR. STATE-ST. AND JACKSON-BD.

In spite of war people must wear clothes, and we are going on with that grand special sale to-day, no matter what happens. We promise to present for your edification to-day the best assorted lines and finest grades of clothing to be found in Chicago at less money than inferior grades sell for elsewhere. Come in to-day, and early, if possible.



Men's spring suits & top coats.

Men's spring suits and overcoats—nobby fashions that sold for $8 and $9, which we will close out to-day at this amazing figure $5.95

A finer grade of men's spring suits and overcoats left from our great Easter sale, and which sold readily at $12 and $14—we bunch them to-day and offer them at the uniform price $9.75

Be sure to see our handsome new top coats in the elegant new style just arrived—they're correct in every detail and lined throughout with finest silk—for the price they are the most extraordinary values ever offered here, and the price is only $15.00

A great extra special in men's bike suits—the best patterns, that have been selling for $4 and $5—offered here to-day for the remarkable price $2.95

A second extra special in men's bike suits for Saturday—made of stylish plaids and checks—cut in newest styles—with or without golf bottoms—real $7.50 and $8 values—to-day only $5.00

Trousers special for to-day—300 pairs men's worsted trousers—stylish hairline stripes and club checks—the very best of $5 values—offered here to-day for $3.50

We are showing the handsomest line of $20 and $25 suits and overcoats for men manufactured this season—the equal in every sense of the 'custom tailors' best $50 productions. They must be seen to be appreciated.



Choice spring styles for your boys.

The entire 2d floor devoted to this dept.

1,000 boys' knee pants suits—in reefer, sailor and brownie styles, ages 3 to 8—plain and double breasted up to 16—pure all-wool fabric—newest patterns—real $5 suits—The Hub's price to-day $2.95

500 boys' knee pants vest suits—ages 8 to 16—pure all-wool material, in blue, black and fancy plaids and mixtures—the regular $6 kind—to-day at The Hub $4.50

800 boys' long pants suits—ages 14 to 19—fine all-wool material—gray and brown checks, plaids and mixtures—also plain blue and black—other stores sell them for $12—to-day we only ask $8.50

1,000 boys' long pants suits—ages 14 to 19—newest effects in cheviots, tweeds and cassimeres—splendidly made—well worth $7—to-day The Hub offers them for $5.00

Boys' kilt suits—ages 2 to 4—imported and domestic fabrics—newest design washable material—also wool serges, broadcloths & cheviots—to-day at greatly reduced prices ..... $4.95, $3.95, $2.95, $1.98 and 98c

Boys' top coats—ages 3 to 19—made from all-wool coverts—in new light shades—well lined and tailored—worth $6—to-day's exceptionally low price $3.95



Boys' and children's hats and furnishings.

Boys' leather stockings—in black or tan—wear like 50c hose—to-day ... 25c
Boys' $1.50 fancy shirts—new spring styles—to-day ... 88c
Boys' 75c all-worsted golf caps—plain and fancy patterns—to-day ... 48c
Boys' $1.50 fedora hats—in all the newest styles—to-day ... 98c

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 15.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair and warmer, westerly shifting to southerly winds.

Kentucky—Fair weather, warmer in western portions, northwesterly winds becoming variable.

Ohio—Fair, warmer in extreme northeast portion, light westerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair, warmer in western portion, light winds becoming southeasterly.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy weather, light easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy weather, warmer in northern portion, southeasterly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Partly cloudy weather, possibly scattered showers, cooler, winds becoming northerly.

Iowa and Missouri—Generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy weather, cooler, southerly shifting to northerly winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy weather, scattered showers, northerly winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy weather, warmer in northern portion, southeasterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 15, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.92	82	86	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	29.58	48	50	N.W.	.42	Rain
Alpena	29.86	54	60	N.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.90	64	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.92	74	80	S.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	30.04	46	50	S.W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.84	64	68	N.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.70	56	64	Calm	....	Fair
Boston	29.54	40	42	N.E.	.88	Rain
Cairo	29.98	64	70	N.	....	Clear
Calgary	30.10	40	46	E.	.10	Fair
Charlotte	29.74	58	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.78	70	76	S.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.96	46	50	S.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.88	62	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.80	48	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.88	76	80	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.94	64	68	W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.78	74	80	S.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.94	68	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.84	60	64	N.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.84	78	86	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.94	64	70	S.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.82	42	48	E.	....	Fair
El Paso	30.00	56	66	N.W.	.16	Fair
Edmonton	29.94	54	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.02	68	72	S.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.90	48	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.88	54	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Havre	29.98	44	50	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	29.92	56	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	29.88	80	86	S.E.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	29.94	60	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.88	68	74	W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.00	72	74	S.	....	Clear
Lander	29.80	68	78	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.00	70	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.94	62	62	S.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	29.88	48	50	N.E.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.02	70	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.10	40	44	N.	.08	Rain
Minnedosa	29.90	54	58	......	....	Fair
Montgomery	29.92	70	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.62	52	56	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.96	64	70	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.02	72	74	S.W.	....	Clear
New York City	29.56	44	46	N.W.	.06	Rain
Norfolk	29.66	50	52	N.	.01	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.78	80	86	S.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.96	76	80	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.88	74	78	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.60	48	54	N.	Tr.	Fair
Palestine	30.02	76	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.80	60	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	29.58	48	48	N.W.	.01	Rain
Pittsburg	29.72	60	62	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.80	76	82	S.	....	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	29.96	48	50	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.70	74	78	N.E.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.96	50	54	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.00	64	68	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.78	74	76	S.E.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.76	70	80	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.84	46	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	66	68	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	70	74	N.	....	Clear
Washington	29.64	50	50	N.	Tr.	Rain
White River	29.88	46	58	......	....	Fair
Williston	29.98	56	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.90	56	60	N.W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 48 degrees 9 a. m., 49; 10 a. m., 49; 11 a. m., 50; 12 m., 51; 1 p. m., 52; 3 p. m., 54; 6 p. m., 52. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.85.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Harry D. Pierce, Sarah O'Donnell	23—23
Charles Schott, Delia Hein	33—32
Anton Svejda, Anna Loukata	25—18
Gus J. Basse, Lillian T. Nelson	30—20
John Dirbas, Mary Birtek	26—24
Albert Evers, Wilhelmina Schulters	21—18
Wiggo Paulsen, Esther Berg	47—37
Peter Lumbert, Ellen Andersen	26—24
John Stach, Anna Komerska	24—21
Adelbert Buck, Christine Johnson	33—32
William Adams, Emma Knehl	21—20
Gustav Springer, Mary Keibel	24—18
Frank Boukowski, Mary Garal	25—17
John Grork, Anna Cary	31—28
Emil Olson, Jennie Gustafson	23—19
Isaac M. Jones, Alice Davis	20—16
Otto Krause, Mary Schultz	26—28
Geert J. Winge, Emma Dinges	38—21
Thomas Dooley, Bridget Cooney	25—21
Martin Hellman, Josephine Olson	30—29
Carl F. Wallin, Hannah S. Swanson	28—25
Henry Eyer, J. Elizabeth Fralick	69—55
William J. Lee, Flora Smith	32—18
Jacob Licht, Antonia Ipsen	29—26
George Field, Hulda Johnson	21—18
Willie E. Martin, Lillian Mackey	30—24
John Host, Anna Dwyer	27—26
Dennis Heinen, Mae Dwyre	30—23
Martin Schippel, Mary Andres	27—22
William Boedeker, Gertrude Vanderkolk	21—20
Emanuel P. C. Peterson, Johanne C. Enker	28—27
James T. Norton, Corinne Saucier	23—22
John H. Stein, Katie Berg	22—23
John Ebert, Margaret Lexow	23—23
Martin Mullarkey, Mary Jennings	26—25
Josef Hurka, Barbara Mokracek	24—24
Joseph D. McGeean, Beatrice Conway	21—18
Josef Ruziska, Josie Mrasek	22—19
Emil Levitus, Adela Theiner	24—22
Matteeo Lococo, Antonia Formosa	26—22
John McGuire, Winnefred Murry	29—25
William J. Fisher, Ada Atherton	27—24
Thomas Coridan, Margaret McGavney	34—27

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bank, Anna, 23; 1318 W. 15th-st., April 12.
Benes, Mat, 26; 856 S. Ashland-av., April 14.
Blanchard, Tra, 63; 819 Fulton-st., April 13.
Cassaretto, Bertha, 22; 792 North California-av., April 15.
Chase, Walter W., 47; 497 S. Clark-st., April 14.
[illegible], Julia, 21; 1021 W. 21st-pl., April 14.
Cronwell, Ruth A., 10; 5941 Sangamon-st., April 13.
Doyle, Mary, 26; 5312 Dearborn-st., April 13.
Domke, Matilda, 57; 414 Monticello-av., April 14.
Dusek, John, 63; 617 S. Throop-st., April 13.
Druffki, John, 59; 152 Wabansia-av., April 13.
Dorsey, Joseph, 24; 5134 Princeton-av., April 14.
Ehrdardt, Gustav, 70; 845 W. North-av., April 13.
Geomans, Philip H., 28; 3600 State-st., April 15.
Grunalde, Mattaline, 27; 803 W. Huron-st., April 13.
Goodstadt, Berlo, 72; 125 Liberty-st., April 13.
Housner, Marie, 60; 149 Bunker-st., April 14.
Harrington, Mary A., 30; 6127 Ellis-av., April 13.
Jazonit, Simon, 60; 601 Dickson-st., April 14.
Jones, Anna, 60; 2332 Dearborn-st., April 14.
Jackson, Elizabeth, 79; 2611 N. Robey-st., April 13.
Keck, Mary S., 66; 105 S. Hoyne-av., April 14.
Kostoska, Antonina, 35; 8456 Escanaba-av., April 14.
Kosnieki, Hainslan, 64; 691 Dickson-st., April 15.
McDole, David, 71; 1396 34th-st., April 14.
McCormick, Mrs. C., 47; 5136 State-st., April 14.
McElroy, Nellie, 8; 188 Townsend-st., April 14.
Meyer, Katie, 6; 548 Thomas-st., April 12.
McInerney, Joseph, 11; 4062 Armour-av., April 13.
Moggins, Maggie, 33; 37 Pearce-st., April 14.
Nowak, Matanra, 26; 426 86th-st., April 14.
O'Brien, James, 35; 181 W. Jackson-blvd., April 13.
Rasmussen, Armelia A., 37; 377 Monticello-av., April 14.
Schuchmilske, Ernst, 39; 1021 W. 20th-st., April 12.
Shaw, Lucina F., 83; 436 Belden-av., April 13.
Skon, John Richard, 43; 1457 N. California-av., April 15.
Somers, Isabella, 40; 18 Pine-st., April 15.
Tadrny, Bozena, 6; 386 Ashland-av., April 14.
Thompson, Edward C., 63; 569 Grand-av., April 14.
Van Wyck, Catherine B., 70; Auditorium Hotel, April 14.
Voss, Louis, 53; 204 W. Chicago-av., April 13.
Wodinski, Felix, 55; 706 Dickson-st., April 14.
Wettekind, Henry, 19; 164 Ridgeway-av., April 13.
Wilogaski, Frank, 35; 564 Dickson-st., April 14.

DEATHS.

FORMAN—April 14, at his residence, 2206 Prairie-av., Edward Forman. Funeral Sunday, April 17, at 2 p. m., at Trinity Episcopal Church, Michigan-av. and 26th-st. Friends will kindly omit flowers. Burial private.

GRACE—April 15, at Garfield-blvd. and Center-av., Rose, beloved wife of Thomas Grace and mother of Marguerite, Lizzie, and Annie Grace. Funeral Monday at 9 a. m., to Visitation Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

GREGORY—Michael A., son of Richard and Johanna Gregory, at Kingston, N. Y., April 14. Remains arrive in Chicago Saturday, the 16th, at 10 p. m. Funeral Sunday from 1568 35th-st., at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Agnes' Church. Carriages to Calvary.

HARMENING—Eliza Hart, at Wichita, Kas., April 11, 1898. Funeral at Morris, Ill., April 14.

HERRICK—Irene Waldron, at Salt Lake City, April 14. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUUL—Elsie Louisiapa, April 15, daughter of Nils Juul, aged 14 years, pupil of the West Division High School. Funeral Monday, April 18, at 2 p. m., from her late home, 433 Potomac-av.

KECK—April 14, Mary Hall Keck, mother of Frank H. Hall and Mrs. H. A. Olsen, aged 66 years. Funeral Saturday at 9:30 a. m. from 105 South Hoyne-av. Burial at Bristol, Ill.

MORRIS—Herbert N. Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris and husband of Hulda Morris (née Bloom), at 10 a. m. April 15, 1898. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 4030 Grand-blvd., Sunday, April 17, at 2 o'clock, thence by train from 40th-st. and Grand-blvd. to Rosehill Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

NAIR—The funeral services over the remains of John Henry Nair will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, April 17, from his late residence, 1306 Wilcox-av. Burial at Forest Home.

REED—At Chicago, Ill., on the 15th inst., Mrs. M. Kate Reed, wife of Col. N. A. Reed, editor of the Banner of Gold. Funeral services at residence, 255 E. Indiana-st., Sunday, April 17, at 2 p. m. Burial at Centralia, Ill.

WHEELER—At 236 South Robey-st., on the 14th inst., Herbert Wheeler, aged 30 years. Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will sell balance of beautiful pattern hats, worth up to $12 and $15, for $3.50. 15 E. Washington-st., 3d floor.

FOR A GOOD LAWN SOW "CHICAGO Parks" seed. VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Last Performances of the Baggetto
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.
This Afternoon—LA BOHEME.
TONIGHT Double Bill CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and I'PAGLIACCI
..SALE ON FOR MAY IRWIN..
Tomorrow Night in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
M'VICKER'S—TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
IAN MACLAREN'S DRUMTOCHTY STORIES MADE INTO A GREAT PLAY. Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.
Next Monday—2d week "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Mats. Wed. and Sat.

GREAT NORTHERN.
GREAT NORTHERN Quincy, near State.
MATINEE TODAY 25c—Every seat all reserved.
HENDERSON STOCK CO. in
JIM THE PENMAN.
April 18th—LOST PARADISE.

THE SCHILLER.
THE SCHILLER—TWO TIMES MORE ONLY.
THE TARRYTOWN WIDOW
TOMORROW MATINEE.. BLACK PATTI.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Visions of Art. Katie Rooney. Angela Sisters. The Le Roys. Harry La Sage. Furber & Davis. Daisy Peterkin. Dwight Brothers.
Cushman ... Joe Welch. The Savans. Andress' Birds & Holcomb. Ada De Marr. Ferguson Brothers. Tom Hefron. ... & Animals. ... others.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Tony Wilson & Clown. Jessie, the Riding Baboon. Shields' Klondike Views. Alfred Arnesen. May Eckert & Ludwig Heck. Annie Laughlin. Owen & Sunlin. Mack's Dog Comedians.
Lizzie B. Raymond. 3—Folly Trio. Tracey & Burnett. ... & Cole. Laura ... Raymond. LaClede & ... Mexican ... The McA...
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
9—Nelson Family 9. Lew Hawkins. Kilpatrick & Barber. Myrtle Peek's Manage Horse. Bogert & O'Brien. Alice Gilmore. Mr. & Mrs. Silver. Edward Raynard. Wesson & Walters. Kitty Wolf. Swain & Downey. Leamer Sisters and others.
Continuous Vaudeville—Prices 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Matinee Today at 2:15.
TONIGHT and all NEXT WEEK
HOYT'S MOST SUCCESSFUL FARCE...
A Stranger in New York
Is testing the capacity of the Grand Opera-House nightly.

CLIFFORD'S THEATERS.
You Can't Miss it at Either of Clifford's Theaters. Always Good Burlesque Companies for ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Music Hall Privileges at Both Houses.
GAIETY
The New Burlesque, ZELINDA'S SEMINARY.
The Famous Violinist, CZITA
AND BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.
SAVOY
The Recent Gaiety Success, PRINCESS NILE,
The European Sensation, BARONESS BLANC,
And Big Specialty Bill.
DAILY MATINEES.

HOOLEY'S.
HOOLEY'S—Matinee Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.
LAST TIMES... MR. JOHN DREW IN ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
April 18 MR. E. H. SOTHERN.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings and Saturday Matinee in THE LADY OF LYONS; Wednesday Matinee, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, LORD CHUMLEY.

HOPKINS'.
HOPKINS
NAT GOODWIN'S Great Comedy... AMBITION & FRANK BUSH
FILSON & ERROL—BIOGRAPH Pictures of THE MAINE—Howe, Wall & Walters—Eleanor Falk—Maude M'Intyre—Opening OLD VIENNA Annex.

ALHAMBRA—25c Matinee Today
ALHAMBRA
25c—Mats. Wed. & Sat.—25c
ELMER GRANDIN and EVA MOUNTFORD in
"THE SECRET ENEMY"
Sunday Matinee—"BLUE JEANS."

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
TONIGHT. Soloists. MINNIE FISH GRIFFIN, CHARLES W. CLARK.
AND CHORUS OF ASSOCIATION.
Tickets—Box Office, Inter-Ocean, Lyon & Healy's.

ACADEMY—Last Matinee and Nights.
Last Funny Times This Year to Roar at
RAYS' HOT OLD TIME.
Next Sunday Matinee
Elmer Grandin, Eva Mountford, in the Beautiful Play, THE SECRET ENEMY.

SAM T. JACK'S.

Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 3198. Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
THE NIGHT OWLS!
Nothing Owlish in the fun they make. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c.

KIMBALL HALL—TONIGHT—8:15 P. M.
THE PASSION PLAY
ILLUSTRATED BY MOVING PICTURES.
Descriptive Lecture by Rev. W. FRANCIS IRWIN.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

GOELET IS IN PERIL.

His Yacht May Be Seized and a Fine Imposed.

NEW ORLEANS IS IN PORT

Experts Discuss the Good Points of the Recent Purchase.

TO BUY 100 MORE SHIPS.

Newly Purchased Cruiser Demonstrates Its Goods Points During Voyage.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOTHAM GOSSIP

(Continued from first page.)

will take place in the near future. The bride-elect is widely renowned for her beauty. Her home is at Washington, where she resides with her mother, the widow of ex-Secretary Belknap. Miss Belknap is as well known socially here and at Newport as at the capital. During the last couple of summers she has been the guest of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice at the "City by the Sea."

Death of Barry, the Irish Comedian.

William J. Barry, the well-known Irish comedian, died at his home in Brooklyn this morning. He was taken ill in Buffalo about six weeks ago. His death was the result of a complication of stomach and liver troubles. Barry was born in Ireland forty-eight years ago. He came to this country when a boy.

He went to Baltimore during the war of the rebellion with some New York troops, where his ability as a singer attracted the attention of Colonel William E. Sinn. Barry remained with Colonel Sinn at Canterbury Hall in Baltimore until the war was over.

Barry was a well-known vaudeville actor, and also made big hits in the farces "Muldoon's Picnic," "McKenna's Flirtation," "Bradley's Money," "The Millionaire," and "The Rising Generation."

St. Bartholomew's Church was again the scene of a pretty wedding, when Miss Candace Ellen Quinby and Mr. Hugh Nesbitt Camp were married. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewer Quinby of Lakeport, N. H., and a niece of Brigadier General R. N. Batchelder, the recently retired Quartermaster General of the United States army. The bridegroom is a son of the late Hugh N. Camp of this city.

Puzzled by the New Enrollment Law.

The Republican and Democratic organizations and the Bureau of Elections have completed all arrangements for the enrollment of voters under provisions of the new primary election law, but owing to a doubt as to the meaning of one section of the act the enrollment will not begin until tomorrow. The act provides for enrollment from April 15 to and inclusive of April 30. The party leaders and the chief of the Bureau of Elections are not sure that this was intended to include today.

The district leaders of both parties have made arrangements to have a notary public or commissioner of deeds on duty at district headquarters every day to take the acknowledgment of all persons who wish to enroll.

Under the provisions of the new law every voter who was registered at the time of the last election may enroll between now and April 30. He will be required to fill out, sign, and swear to a blank affidavit stating that he is in sympathy with a certain party, and that he intends to support it at the next general election, State or national.

When signed and sworn to this affidavit must be sent to the Police Commissioners, who are made the custodians of primary records. The names of all those who enroll will be entered on books provided for the purpose, and these books will remain in the custody of the Police board until after the election in November, when they will be open for inspection.

Mme. A. Lanty, who has been decorated by the Empress of Russia with the imperial red cross, gave a lecture in French yesterday in the east room of the Waldorf-Astoria. She talked in a highly entertaining manner on life in Russia, and told of the coronation of the Czar. In the audience were:

Mrs. D. Butterfield,	Miss Eloise Breese,
Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson,	Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood,
Mrs. F. B. Hoffman,	Mrs. G. P. Bowler,
Mrs. Charles Oelrichs,	Miss Palmiere,
Mrs. George C. Boldt,	Mrs. C. H. Raymond.

Tells Why He Leaves Presbyterianism.

In view of certain erroneous statements which have appeared recently with regard to the late reception into the communion of the Episcopal Church of Professor Charles W. Shields of Princeton College, Dr. Shields consented today, for the first time, to speak on the subject.

"For the last thirty years," he said, "I have held the chair of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion in the philosophical department of Princeton College, which, though practically Presbyterian, is under no ecclesiastical control.

"My retirement from the Presbyterian Church was voluntary and strictly constitutional and regular in form. The license of the much misrepresented Princeton Inn was indorsed by other church members in good standing and was not contrary to any Presbyterian law or canon applicable to the case.

"I left the Presbyterian Church on personal grounds, in order to protect myself from detraction, as well as to protest against a false temperance which seems now to be terrorizing that communion.

"In my letter of withdrawal I announced an intention to enter some other portion of the visible Catholic Church, and I have now fulfilled this intention consistently with my public record in the cause of Catholic unity. I have long maintained in my writings the historic churches of the reformation, such as the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Presbyterian, and the Protestant Episcopal, are generally more or less normal portions of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, which should be reunited in this country. To the last named communion, the Protestant Episcopal Church, I have been drawn by my studies, tastes, affinities, and opinions."

For many years Professor Shields has been an earnest advocate of the principles of church unity. In 1894 he became the founder and first President of the League of Catholic Unity.

Professor Shields is still the President of the league. He received the right of confirmation into the Episcopal Church at the hands of the Rt.-Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, nearly two months ago, and not from Bishop Potter, as previously reported.

[Princeton, N. J., April 15.—President Patton of the Princeton University today authorized the following statement to be made to the Associated Press in reference to his declination of his election to the forthcoming General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Winona, Ind.:

"My refusal to represent the New Brunswick Presbytery at the General Assembly this year has absolutely no connection with the Princeton Inn controversy. I have not been able to attend the assembly for several years owing to the pressure of other work, and it would be particularly inconvenient for me to go this year. In this statement I think I also speak for the other members of the Princeton faculty, who were also unable to accept elections to the General Assembly. All reports differing from this are absolutely without foundation."]

Transfers Its Allegiance to Cornell.

The trustees of Cornell University met at Ithaca yesterday and formally established a medical department and State college of forestry. The medical department will be in this city and its faculty will be made up principally of those surgeons and physicians who have been connected heretofore with the medical department of New York University.

The dissatisfaction of certain members of the faculty of the New York University medical school has been avowed for some time, and their transfer of allegiance from New York to Cornell University furnishes no surprise.

The members withdrawing from the old faculty are Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. H. M. Lewis, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. George Wolsey, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, and Professor R. A. Witthaus.

It is reported today that the donator of the fund to establish the new Cornell Medical College in New York is Colonel Oliver H. Payne. The amount of the endowment fund, it is said, will aggregate $500,000.

The Wilson line steamship Marengo, which arrived this morning from New Castle, brought 250 tons of war material for the United States government, purchased recently from Armstrong & Co., England. The munitions of war consist of guns, gun cartridges, and unloaded cartridges.

Advocates the Expediency of Railway Pools.

A series of discussions on "railroad pooling" was opened at the rooms of the Merchants' association of New York in the New York Life Building at noon today by F. J. Firth, President of the Erie and Western Transportation company. The association is trying to arouse interest in this question in an effort to secure relief from alleged discrimination against shippers.

Railroad pooling is to be discussed as a suggested method of relief. There was a large audience to hear Mr. Firth, and he spoke in favor of pooling.

At a series of meetings to be held here in June several railroad Presidents and Professor Hadley of Yale are to advocate pooling. The following have been invited to take the other side of the question: W. J. Bryan, recently a Presidential candidate; Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Allen of Nebraska, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, J. F. Hudson of the Pittsburg Dispatch, H. D. Lloyd, and William R. Morrison.

A noted game of billiards has been arranged between Frank C. Ives and Mr. George F. Slosson, to be played at the Metropolitan club, on Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, for a purse of $500. The entire amount is to go to the winner, thus insuring an interesting contest. The purse has been subscribed among the members.

House Party at the Vanderbilt Farm.

William K. Vanderbilt is giving a three days' house party to thirty-five friends at his Idle Hour Farm, one of the most beautiful spots on Long Island. All the famous Vanderbilt carriages, so long unused, were out today to meet the guests at the Oakdale depot, and an army of servants bustled about the place. Among Mr. Vanderbilt's visitors are: Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. William Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Brice, Leo Stern, and Mr. Kern.

The first of the party arrived on the 4:58 p. m. train. A later train brought more guests and the musicians, and the rest arrived on the last train at 7:22 p. m.

For the last ten days preparations have been going on for the reception, and scores of gardeners have been at work on the walks and grounds and preparing flowers and potted plants for the interior decorations.

A feature of last evening's entertainment was a card party, followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will sail for Europe late in April. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are still along the Riviera and Mr. George Vanderbilt is in Rome.

More Bribery Sensations Expected Monday.

District Attorney Marean has the promise of Lawyer David Welch, who is counsel for Charles M. Winant, private secretary to Police Commissioner Phillips, that the mysterious "Colonel Webster," wanted in connection with the Brooklyn bribery scandal, will walk into the office of the Prosecuting Attorney of Kings County on Monday morning.

Hepburn will receive a very cordial reception if he does. A complaint charging him with attempting to bribe and aiding and abetting a grand juror has been prepared. A warrant for his arrest will be ready for prompt use.

District Attorney Marean has no doubt that the identification of Hepburn as "Colonel Webster" will be complete. In truth, Lawyer Welch will have bondsmen ready so that Hepburn will not be sent to Raymond Street Jail at once.

The investigation into the death of Henry D. Ohlsen, a member of the grand jury that returned indictments against Police Commissioner Phillips, Theodore B. Willis, and seven others, brought to light many startling facts today. Not only did the men who sent to Ohlsen the mysterious anonymous notes which so worried him address another of the same kind to his daughter after his death, but the men who followed him and made his life a burden were also engaged in dogging the footsteps of other members of the grand jury.

To such an extent was this espionage carried on that at least one of the jurors believes his life was in danger. It is also charged that the police have been endeavoring to conceal the evidence of murder, and in this connection it is asserted that important evidence which was in the District Attorney's office is missing.

Miss Whitney and her nieces, Miss Mary and Eurella Kernochan, have started for a trip to California.

CICERO CURFEW LAW IN FORCE.

Police Make No Arrests on Its First Day in Effect—They Do Not Like the Measure.

Small boys and girls prone to stay out late at night in Austin and Oak Park hereafter will keep a weather eye open for the approach of a policeman, for the curfew law is now in effect.

The guardians of the peace in Cicero were unable to catch any violators of the law last night, and were not sorry. In fact, they say there are some weak points in the Cicero curfew ordinance. This law says that any one under 16 years of age found at large later than 9 o'clock shall be first taken to the home of his or her parents, and then if the parents want them locked up dragged away to the station.

The police say they have little respect for such a law and that there is little danger of them going around with a dark lantern during the summer nights looking for young folks on the way home from ice cream parties.

R. W. Maxon Must Go to Joliet.

A jury in Judge Ewing's court yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary ex-City Water Inspector R. W. Maxon. He was charged with embezzling $320 belonging to Peter Olson, a farmer who was a patron of the Milk Shippers' Protective agency which Maxon organized.

NEED HAVE NO FEAR.

Army and Navy Journal Sizes Up the Navies.

SPAIN IS IN OUR REAR.

Possibilities in the Matter of Securing Coal Supplies.

ADVANTAGE IS UNCLE SAM'S.

New York, April 15.—[Special.]—The Army and Navy Journal considers a comparison of the Spanish and United States navies made by a correspondent at Washington of the London Engineer of so much importance that it will tomorrow republish it, copies of the Engineer having just been received. The article in the Engineer is signed U. S. A., and says: "Spain's reasonable policy, in case of war, would be one of immediate naval activity, for in that way only could she secure Cuba and Costa Rica as bases of supply.

"As a strategic base Cuba is vital to even momentary success for Spain, while Costa Rica would prove but a questionable support under any condition.

"With Cuba as an objective, let us see what Spain's chances are there. At present her army is fed in bulk by food imported for that purpose, so completely have the insurgents turned the advantages of the island to their own end. Modern ships of war are great coal consumers, and their demands in that direction must be met to make the vessels effective. Setting aside the coal already in Cuba and available for the purposes of the Spanish fleet, and leaving out of the question for the present the harassing internal condition of the island, it is necessary to know only that of the coal already in Cuba quite two-thirds of it came from the United States, and also that in case of a declaration of war, coal coming from any neutral nation would be contraband, and liable to capture, no matter what the flag under which it claimed protection.

Coal Nearly 4,000 Miles Away.

"With Cuba under blockade the next nearest coaling stations belonging to Spain are in the Canary Islands, distant something like 3,500 miles; and there is not one of her vessels able to come from there even at the most economical speed and still have enough coal left to make it serviceable but for a precious short while. By international law a neutral port can give vessels of belligerent nations coal enough only to carry them safely to the next nearest of their national ports; and it is quite needless to remark that Cuban ports, not Spanish ports, would govern strictly the ships of Spain. In effect, then, assuming the Spanish possession of the island, Spain's ships would have either to depend upon the Canary Islands or upon such doubtful supplies of coal as could be smuggled into the strictly Spanish ports of Cuba.

"How are we prepared to intercept her first move, her rally about Cuba, and then to meet her possible second stroke in the shape of operations against our own seaboard? Everything would depend upon our securing the command of the sea; and in this case command of the sea would first mean the seizing of the only strategic base near our seacoast open to Spanish occupancy.

Spain's Available Ships.

"The Spanish vessels actually in Cuban waters today are two armored cruisers of 7,000 tons each—the Vizcaya and the Christobal Colon—one protected cruiser, the Marquis de la Ensenada, six unprotected cruisers, twenty-four small gunboats, and one transport, aggregating in all 37,598 tons displacement. As a matter of possibility, the available Spanish ships now in Spain may be added; and these consist of the battleship Pelayo of 9,900 tons, the armored cruisers Carlos V. and Infanta Maria Teresa of 9,235 and 7,000 tons respectively; the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII., and the cruisers Aragon, Lepanto, and Navarra, amounting in all to a total displacement of 42,645 tons. There are a few small gunboats, four torpedo boat destroyers, and about half a dozen seagoing torpedo boats.

"In the Philippine Islands the Spanish have a number of small cruisers and gunboats, of which the Castilla, of 3,260 tons displacement, is the only vessel of considerable force, the total displacement of the twenty-one other craft amounting only to 8,409 tons. Taken up as they are with the internal condition of these islands they could offer but momentary trouble to our interests in the Orient, where we have the Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Petrel, and the Concord, a fighting force of 14,695 tons.

"Of Spain's merchant vessels armed as cruisers five have already been accounted for, and the nine remaining could be readily supplied with guns either from the Spanish arsenals or from the well-known gun factories of either Germany or France and slipped over the frontier without our knowledge.

Comparison of Strength.

"Setting aside the questions of personnel, speed, and coal endurance, and coming down to the total displacement and the total muzzle energy, and the total weight of projectiles fired by all of the regular naval vessels on each side during a period of three minutes, the present available force on each side may be represented as follows:

Country.	Tons displacement.	Muzzle energy, foot, tons.	Weight of projectiles, pounds.
United States	154,122	9,670,350	318,156
Spain	91,912	7,109,863	254,509

"While our naval supremacy cannot be questioned, the command of the sea can be maintained only by sufficient support in the way of coast defenses, and, with the single exception of New York harbor, it may be seriously questioned whether any of our fortifications are able to hold an enemy off without the assistance of the navy.

"It is imperative, then, that we intercept Spain's first coup and prevent her securing control of Cuba and Costa Rica, and throw her upon the distant resources of Spain and the coaling stations in the Canaries. It would not be necessary for us to undertake an extensive occupation of Cuba. By recognizing the insurgents we at once become possessed virtually of a native ally and an acclimatized army of occupation and may be saved to that extent the insalubrious consequences upon our own men.

"In the matter of personnel we may reasonably count upon that Anglo-Saxon stability and courage common to us as a people, and, too, upon that wider intelligence, adaptability, and unity of purpose born of free institutions; while in opposition we should have to face the nervous, excitable character of the Spaniard, hampered by a species of educational indifference and sloth born of long years of national torpor, aristocratic dominance, and a hazy, unreasoning faith in past glory."

The Army and Navy Journal in an editorial advises against the too hasty acceptance of the war engines which inventors are just now springing on the public.

Indorsement of Pigeon Service.

On the use of homing pigeons during war the Journal will say: "The use to which these birds will be subjected, in case of war, will make them invaluable to the United States government. On board the speedy yachts and revenue cutters doing picket duty along the coast, watching for the approach of the enemy's fleet, hundreds of pigeons will be kept in large wicker baskets under the care of an experienced person. Each bird has a number on its leg band, indicating the loft to which it will fly when liberated.

"When the enemy's fleet is sighted several of these birds will be sent out with dispatches to the commandant of the nearest navy yard, and thence to the Secretary of the Navy by telegraph, informing him of the number of the enemy's ships coming, and about what place we could mobilize our fleet and intercept them before they could reach the coast.

"It will take four and one-half hours to carry a message from 200 miles at sea to the home loft, thus the Secretary of the Navy will be notified eighteen hours previous to the arrival of the enemy's fleet, thus giving time to prepare for the conflict. These pigeons fly at the rate of thirty to sixty miles an hour."

Sleeper to West Baden and French Lick

Twice a week. Leave Chicago Wednesday and Saturday nights, beginning April 13, until further notice. Monon city ticket office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn station.

EUROPE NOT TO INTERVENE

(Continued from first page.)

day), and in the course of a conversation with me today denied the report that he has a special mission to Europe from the United States government. Alluding to the allegation that the great powers were to make a naval demonstration in Spain's favor, he expressed the utmost incredulity as to its truth and its feasibility even if contemplated.

"The Foreign office declares absolutely untrue that the powers have even discussed any proposition of concrete action in the Hispano-American dispute. So far they have merely decided, for the moment, to offer no further intervention as a body.

"Italy, however, has proposed that Russia, a recognized interested nation, should use its offices to induce the United States to accept a middle course—one less vigorous in its actions. This the other powers have heartily approved.

"The entire Italian press is hostile to the United States. The Tribuna calls on the powers to mark the risk an American victory would mean for them. It says: 'If Spain is vanquished, the old established rights of Europe will fall before American highhandedness. America's Gargantuan appetite will grow with victory, and then woe to the nations of Europe.'

"The Popolo Romano compares America's action to the Jameson raid in the Transvaal and says it is 'unjustified and condemned by the whole civilized world,' and that America is mistaken if she thinks Spain will be left at her mercy."

Discredited at Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—European intervention is in the air, but it is liable to stay there. No official representations have been made to the State department indicating a genuine concert of the powers to prevent action by the United States in cleaning things up down in Cuba. On the contrary, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia have practically admitted that they have no concern in Cuba. Austria and Italy would like to provoke action by the powers for dynastic and religious reasons.

The really great powers of Europe fully understand that President McKinley is bound by the terms of the Monroe doctrine to resent at once and by force any interference by the nations across the Atlantic with the affairs of America.

There is a well-understood concert of the powers in Europe, but it is largely, if not entirely, directed to bringing pressure to bear upon Spain, and not upon the United States. There has been a rapid exchange of notes between the Foreign offices of all the great powers, and their Ambassadors here have also held informal conferences. But the coöperation between the European nations is largely incidental to the coming war. They have insisted on receiving the assurances of both Spain and the United States that if war must come it shall be conducted according to civilized rules and the property of neutral nations fully respected, not only in Cuba but in the United States and Spain as well.

Most of the rumors of European intervention begin and end in Madrid, and for this reason it seems clear that the action of the powers is destined sooner or later to bring Spain to her senses, rather than to prevent the United States from carrying out its policy of intervention.

Continental Europe, under the leadership of the impulsive Emperor of Germany, might like to put a finger into the pie in one way or another, but it can be stated on absolute authority that Great Britain would never consent to any dictatorial policy toward the United States.

Our consular offices in Cuba and Puerto Rico are now in the hands of British Consuls, and that is a sufficient indication of the tacit alliance between the two great English speaking nations, and this is an alliance which Europe well understands could easily dictate terms not only in Cuba but almost certainly in China, probably in Turkey, and possibly even in Europe itself.

State department officials, though usually secretive, do not hesitate to say in the most positive way, first, that there has been no threatening European intervention, and, secondly, that if there were it would meet with an instantaneous and effective rebuff.

Archbishop Ireland's Part.

New York, April 15.—[Special.]—In a signed statement from Washington in the Journal Foraker says: "The powers haven't anything to do with Cuba, or the Cuban question, and I think somebody ought to tell them so."

A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

Within a short time Archbishop Ireland will make a public reply to the attacks upon him. He will then proceed to Rome. The date on which this document is to be published has not been fixed. All that can be learned concerning it is the simple expression: "The publication of this letter will be timely."

It will go into details and show how he became involved in the Cuban fight. When the Pope was begged by the Queen Regent to use his good offices for the preservation of peace it became necessary that some one at Washington should be in a position to send him hourly bulletins, if necessary, of the attitude of the administration. Mgr. Martinelli was at first selected for the place, but he declined to act upon the ground that he could not possibly have any standing at the White House, being merely an ecclesiastical representative of the Vatican.

It was then determined that the close and cordial friendship which existed between Archbishop Ireland and President McKinley, joined to the fact that he is an eminent man and citizen, made him the best possible representative of the Pope.

He received a formal letter from Cardinal Rampolla authorizing him to speak for the Pope in this Cuban crisis. This was presented to Judge Day and semi-official relations began.

Since that time Archbishop Ireland has been in communication with Europe. Through him the official texts of the concessions which Spain was willing to make for the sake of peace have been laid before this government and before the European Ambassadors. The composite news of the situation has been cabled to him and by him disseminated. His mission has been to find and make practicable some plan of honorable peace. He has not yet given up hope of success.

He desires to bring about a congress of nations. A high diplomat said tonight:

"If concerted action may be able to smooth matters it will be taken in such good season that actual hostilities will not begin. If, however, war cannot be averted, it is possible and probable, that a congress of nations will be called immediately after a declaration of hostilities.

"The whole matter will then be taken up. Spain will receive some adequate compensation for the loss of the Island of Cuba, if the experiment now on trial fails through war, and, at the same time, Cuba will be put under stable rule and government, probably under the protectorate of the United States."

QUICK WORK IN OLD BAY STATE.

Appropriation for $500,000 Passes Both Houses and Becomes a Law in Twenty-five Minutes.

Boston, Mass., April 15.—Governor Wolcott sent a message to the Legislature this afternoon recommending an emergency appropriation of $500,000 to increase the efficiency of the State militia.

A bill was framed embodying the recommendation of the Governor, was referred to the proper committees, and reported back, and under suspension of the rules passed both branches.

In twenty-five minutes from the time the message had been received the bill was signed by the Governor and had become a law.

RALLY TO THE FLAG.

Methodists Show Their Patriotism in First Church.

CHEER WARLIKE WORDS.

President Crawford Says Spain's Expulsion Is Nigh.

AUDIENCE SINGS "AMERICA."

"As Spain through Ferdinand raised its arm in the fifteenth century to expel the Saracen from its area, America has raised its arm today to drive from its soil and from all its isles this horrible devil of Spanish cruelty."

The Rev. William H. Crawford, President of Allegheny College, spoke the ringing sentence last night as he stood on the platform of the First Methodist Church, Clark and Washington streets, and addressed the representative audience which the celebration of Wesley day by the Methodist Social union had assembled.

On the same platform sat some of the best known men of Western Methodism, and they applauded the speaker with clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Included in the number on the platform and on the side row of seats were the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate; the Rev. Dr. H. G. Jackson, Presiding Elder of the Chicago district, south; the Rev. Dr. Lewis Curts of Chicago and Cincinnati, Western representative of the Methodist Book Concern; the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell, National Secretary of the Epworth league; the Rev. W. A. Burch of South Park Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst of Centenary Church; and the Rev. W. B. Leach of Wicker Park Church.

The patriotic demonstration, though quelled to allow Dr. Crawford to continue his oration upon "Savonarola," broke forth again with augmented force at the conclusion of the address, when the American flag was brought forth from the church library and waved enthusiastically from the platform by Dr. William E. Quine, President of the union. The Rev. Dr. Brushingham seized the flag, hurried to the pulpit, and handed it to Dr. Quine.

Music had been furnished by the Imperial Quartet, which the minister told to sing America. Dr. Quine took the colors and unfurled them, at the same time drawing a handkerchief from his pocket. His example was followed by nearly every man and woman in the church. The first and last verses of the patriotic hymn were sung, and at their conclusion the Rev. Dr. Crawford led in a rousing cheer.

The college President has said publicly that he will enlist if war breaks out, and that the call to arms shall be the signal for the repayment of college tuition fees.

He twice during his oration struck a note on the crisis of the day, in his comparison of Ferdinand's conquest of Granada with what he believed the impending overthrow of Spanish power in the western world, and when he dwelt upon the duties of ministers as preachers of political reform.

The Rev. Arthur Edwards touched a kindred note when in the opening prayer he said: "Steady us in this crisis, inspire us to be patriots, wise men, and brave men."

The Rev. Dr. Brushingham in benediction prayed for the flag.

MRS. M. K. REED PASSES AWAY.

Woman Notable in Temperance Circles and Wife of the Editor of the Banner of Gold Dies.

Mrs. M. Kate Reed, wife of Colonel Nate H. Reed, died early yesterday morning at her home, 255 Indiana street. Funeral services will be held at the house tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the body will be taken to Centralia for burial.

Mrs. Reed was a native of Indiana and was educated in a girls' seminary. She desired to become a physician, but her father was not in favor of women entering the professions and she remained at home. Her family moved to Centralia when she was quite young, and as she grew to womanhood she contributed articles to newspapers and kept accounts in her father's store.

With Mrs. John L. Beveridge and Mrs. John A. Logan she organized the Illinois Industrial School for Girls and devoted most of her time to that institution until her marriage to Colonel Reed, who was at that time one of the editors of the Chicago Daily News.

Upon her husband's return from the Keeley Institute in 1891 the Banner of Gold was started to advocate the gold treatment and she took charge of the woman's department of the paper. As the result of her efforts the Woman's Auxiliary Keeley league was organized, which now has branches in nearly every State in the union. She was also a member of the Woman's Non-Partisan Christian Temperance union movement, and through her influence the rescue department was organized and she was made State Secretary. At the time of her death Mrs. Reed was National Press Superintendent of the Keeley league, Vice President of the Illinois Woman's Press association, and Vice President of the Chicago Woman's Press league.

Brother of Robert Ingersoll Dead.

Prospect, Wis., April 15.—Dr. John L. Ingersoll, a brother of Robert G. Ingersoll, died at his home at this place last night from heart trouble, aged 75. Dr. Ingersoll was a stanch Republican and a great temperance advocate. Two sons and two daughters survive.

APPEARS IN A DOUBLE BILL.

Baggetto Opera Company Gives "I'Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" at Columbia Theater.

The Baggetto Opera company played a double bill, Leoncavalli's "I' Pagliacci" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," before a full house at the Columbia Theater last night. A greater assortment of sensations was never offered to the public than is given by this troupe. At one moment every artistic sense is outraged; the next a round of applause does honor to the star who rises above her surroundings and sings with a fervor and sincerity that drives all memories of bad taste to the four winds.

First, one laughs at some excess of awkward lyric action; again, with the clown from willing homage for his cleverness. One moment the orchestra lapses into a lethargy which it seems the writhing conductor can never dispel; again, it rises to some thrilling climax with a unity of purpose which effaces all impressions of inferiority. The chorus, that may at times defy all relations to pitch and time, again will come down over the footlights in a fortissimo that is as true and telling as is the little top-note of Signora Vicini, which rings out clear above the rest.

The audience seems to understand the situation and sits quietly through all periods of depression, knowing that the time will soon come when the applause and "bravos" will ring to the roof.

Signora Vicini did good work, both as Redda and Santuzza, but she was particularly good in the latter rôle, where her acting as well as her singing deserves commendation.

Sig. Colenz, who played Turridu with her, redeemed himself from the impressions made at the "Lucia" performance. This rôle suited him better naturally and his acting was excellent. Indeed, the work of these stars made a most effective "Cavalleria."

Sig. Baggetto as Canio made quite a hit and received several curtain calls, and the work of Sig. Francisconi as Tonio was steady and praiseworthy.

M. P. Ducomb Out for Legislature.

Carlyle, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—M. P. Ducomb of Keysport, this county, has announced himself as a candidate for Representative in the Forty-second Senatorial District on the Republican ticket.

Servant Problem Solved Here.

A servant girl on a farm near Cambrai, in northern France, has lived seventy-two years with the same family. She is now 84 years of age and still does her work.

HEARD IN THE "REQUIEM"

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA PRESENTS BRAHMS' EXACTING COMPOSITION.

Review of the Performance—Consummate Detail of Construction Underlying the Seeming Simplicity of the Work—Mrs. Minnie Fish-Griffin, Soprano, and Charles W. Clark, Baritone—Beethoven Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," Played with Great Care.

The program presented by the Chicago Orchestra yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium was so engrossing that the reaction of weariness which came at the close of the recital awakened the question as to the advisability of including two numbers so exacting upon the same program. The Beethoven Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," under the direction of Mr. Thomas, was played with greatest care. There was a unity and nicety of phrase which spoke well for the discipline of the orchestra, but probably the greatest interest centered in the Brahms "German Requiem," which was given a first hearing here. In this number the orchestra was assisted by Mrs. Minnie Fish-Griffin, soprano; Mr. Charles W. Clark, baritone; Mr. William Middelschulte, organist; and the association chorus, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Mees.

The "Requiem" is the work which first established Brahms as a composer of high rank and indicated his individuality and genius. While it is completely free from conventionality, it essays the most complicated form of vocal art and shows a depth of soul which, though grave and serious, is strong and vital. The work is founded upon a series of verses taken from the Bible which express sadness, terror of death and judgment, hope, consolation, thankfulness, and praise.

Performance of the "Requiem."

The first number opens quietly and is written for chorus and orchestra, the prevailing tone being that of sadness, which merges into more beautiful harmonies to express comfort and the reward of fidelity. The chorus showed good selection and the balance was notably well arranged, the attacks were spontaneous, and there was no effort at overreaching.

The second part introduces the funeral march in triple time, giving an effect which is strangely melancholy, beginning, as it does, very softly and gradually swelling, as if the funeral procession drew near. There is a din of drums beating against the peculiar orchestration, which is weird indeed, and the chorus sings in unison with solemn and religious dignity, "Behold, all flesh is like the grass." But the number is not permitted to end under a cloud of sorrow, and with a striking contrast of keys the music changes into the reassuring command, "Wait patiently," and then, after a repetition of the march, the chorus burst forth in a triumphant exclamation, "God's word endureth forever," which is joyous and works up to a stirring climax, to be followed by a quiet chorus in fugal writing to indicate peace and joy.

The third number opens by a baritone solo, setting forth "That man is but a shadow." The solo was sung by Mr. Clark in a manner that showed he understood the demands of the score. The chorus which followed, while a marvelous piece of writing, abounding in difficulties of modulation and of fugue composition, was so confusing in effect that it certainly would take more than one hearing to resolve its effectiveness to "lowest terms."

The fourth number is peaceful and in the beautiful modulations, which are particularly striking by contrast with the climax of the last movement, there is rest and quiet.

Mrs. Fish-Griffin's Work.

In the solo which dominates the whole of the next part Mrs. Fish-Griffin proves her powers as a vocalist, singing the music in a clear voice, with crisp enunciation, and with taste and appreciation of the thoughts she interpreted. The sustained work which is the charm of this number was done with satisfying sweetness of tone. In the original score this number was not present, and was added after the death of Brahms' mother as a tribute to her memory.

The sixth chorus is the culmination of the work. After a lament by the chorus comfort is brought in the baritone solo which unfolds the mystery of the resurrection. In this solo Mr. Clark does some telling work in the phrase, "We shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." The voice rushes up to the climax, while in the orchestra there is the slightest suggestion of a change. The awakening seems to have begun, and then with a few swift harmonies the voice and accompaniment dash on seemingly to a tremendous climax, but the climax is a long pause, and then the music goes on with the new mood established.

But the most impressive part is "The Song of Triumph," written upon those mysterious verses taken from the Apocalypse, for double chorus, orchestra, and organ. The music swings through modulation after modulation, climbs from climax to climax up—up—till it seems that an answer is being evoked from heaven in the words, "Grave, where is thy triumph? Death, where is thy sting?" And then, as if unable to give up until an answer is vouchsafed, the chorus, orchestra, organ, all give vent to two tremendous detached chords of "Where?" "Where?" The effect has been called (and it is certainly not an exaggeration) "stupendous."

The last chorus is peaceful and contented, with a resignation which tells that "Blessed are the faithful who in the Lord are sleeping," yet under all this seeming simplicity there is a detail of construction that is consummate. It is the art of covering up art.

OPERA IS GIVEN FOR CHARITY.

"The Bohemian Girl" Is Presented at Marlowe Theater by Englewood Society People.

"The Bohemian Girl" was given in the Marlowe Theater, Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue, last evening by Englewood society people under the auspices of the Garfield Choral union for the benefit of the Englewood Bureau of Charities. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to pay the expenses of preparing vegetable gardens for the poor. Fifty voices were in the chorus, which was led by Mr. H. Ashcroft. Kent's Orchestra played the instrumental music. The performance will be repeated this evening.

Collector Accused of Dishonesty.

Henry Greves, collector employed by Jacobs, Coles & Co., stationers, 131 Adams street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of failing to turn over to the firm all the money he collected for it. He denied the charge.

Death in Dust.

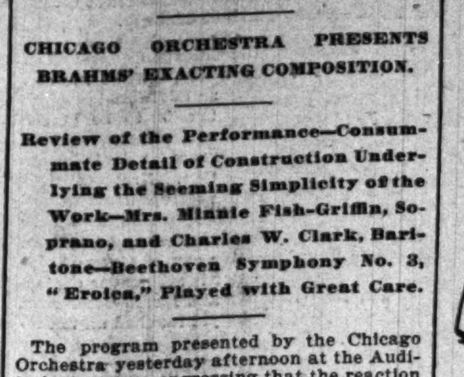
Every time you feel the wind blow you are certain to draw many millions of disease germs into your body. They are of all kinds and are all poisonous.

"But," you say, "I cannot help this; they are bound to come. Very true, but you can drive them out.

"How? By using a good, powerful stimulant which will kill them before they have a chance to get their hold on you. Such a stimulant is not easy to find but it is found completely in

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which is so highly recommended and is so popular. It is the essence of purity and if you begin to use it at once you will be surprised to find how much better you feel and how your health improves



FOR SALE—A LADY LEAVING THE city will sacrifice her beautiful new upright piano for $200 less than cost; call quick. 4-11-44 Bunco-av.

This lady has been leaving town for a quarter of a century, and has not left yet. But the people who have bought her pianos wish they had left town before buying every time.

The scheme is to place an inferior piano in a private house and to make out a bill of sale for it at a fictitious price — say $475 — to the alleged owner—that is, to the person in the house who shows the piano to callers. When a caller expresses a doubt of a brand-new piano having cost $475 two weeks before being offered for $275, he is shown the bill of sale, and to clinch matters is referred to the downtown office of the firm from which the piano came. Of course when the caller makes inquiries there they have everything all fixed for him. It's a beautiful scheme, a time-honored, green-goods way of selling very inferior instruments for $275.

But people who use common sense make a visit of inspection to our warerooms and get our prices of the ten leading makes of pianos we sell before investing a penny in a piano. With this information in mind they can't go far wrong.

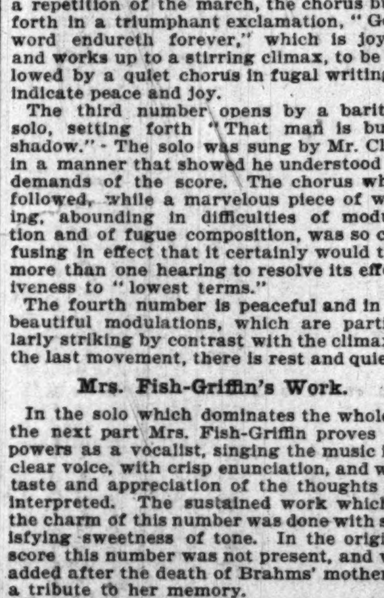
These bargains in Used Pianos are now ready for inspection: Fischer upright, $175; Hastings upright, $250; Knabe upright, fine mahogany, $325; Schaaf upright, $125; Steinway upright, $200; Lyon & Healy upright, $275; several well-known makes, $150; Jacobs upright, $100; Weber upright, large, $300.

Lyon & Healy

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

P. S.—Æolian Concerts daily on our first floor, to which all lovers of music are invited. Visitors are not asked to buy.

The Lyon & Healy factories produce ... musical instruments annually.



GEN. LEE, Hero of Havana. For President—1900.

OLD UNDEROOF RYE stands elected the popular favorite.

Old—Pure—Rare—Rich in Flavor.

"English adherence to detachable double tube tires is not wholly a matter of ... conservatism. A repair once made in ... permanent, and their life is probably ... than that of the average single tube." ... W. Bulletin.

No other tires than popular double tube, detachable G & J Tires are used on

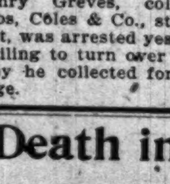
Rambler BICYCLES—$60

because the best of everything is none too good, even at the 1898 price—$60.

Inspection invited.

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co.

At the New Store... 128 Dearborn St.



LOCKETS.

New Styles, showing ... clovers in green enamel ... Good Luck emblem, ... in gilded silver.

GEO. E. MARSH...

3d Floor. 103 ...

PROPOSALS —FOR— GRANITE CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

CHICAGO, April ...

Sealed proposals will be received by the West Chicago Park Commissioners, at office ... Park, until 4 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, ... 1898, for GRANITE CONCRETE SIDEWALKS ADJACENT TO DOUGLAS PARK, ... STREET, FROM ALBANY AVENUE ... FORNIA AVENUE, AND ON CALIFORNIA AVENUE, FROM 12TH STREET TO ... AVENUE, AND FROM THE GREEN ... TO 19TH STREET, in accordance with ... and specifications on file in the office of ... gineer of said Park Commissioners ... Park.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks to be obtained at said office, be addressed "West Chicago Park Commissioners," ... "Granite concrete sidewalks," and must be accompanied with currency to the amount ... cent of bid, or certified check for ... amount, drawn on a responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the order of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

The contractor to whom this work ... awarded will be required to furnish a bond in a sum equal to one-half the amount of ... with sureties acceptable to said Park Commissioners.

No proposal will be considered unless the party submitting it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the West Chicago Park Commissioners ... or their ability, and that he or they have the necessary facilities, together with sufficient pecuniary resources, to fulfill the conditions of the contract.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH W. SUDDARD, President.

Attest: ERNEST G. SCHUBERT, Secretary.

Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

OPEN WITH VICTORY.

Chicago Wins Exciting Game from St. Louis Browns.

GRIFFITH IN THE BOX.

Contest Develops Into a Duel of the Pitchers.

TAYLOR IS IN FINE FORM.

Burns' Men Let One Run Count in the Ninth Inning.

CINCINNATI WINS OFF CLEVELAND.

BASEBALL ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY

At Cincinnati........10,000
At Louisville........8,000
At New York (in the rain)......8,000
At St. Louis........7,000

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Louisville.
Cleveland at Cincinnati.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Washington at Baltimore.

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

HURST'S BROWNS FIGHT HARD.

Make a Game Struggle for Victory Until the Last Man Is Put Out.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—After a fierce, brilliant struggle Chicago won from St. Louis today and broke into the season with a victory by a score of 2 to 1. Seven thousand enthusiastic fans piled into the new Sportsman's Park and marked the beginning of the Hurst era by rooting, yelling, and going into acute hysteria when the fates of the game hung on a single ball.

At the end the crowd went crazy, and in the fire-alarm finish, in which two brilliant bits of fielding saved the game for Griffith and a hit meant victory for Hurst's rejuvenated Browns, the crowd was delirious. For an opener the contest was a marvel. From the time that Kilroy cracked the ball to Hall for the first out until Barry McCormick by fast work ended the agony in the closing skirmish, every moment was filled with paresis-producing plays.

Startling and hope-creating situations followed each other so fast that cheer surged over cheer, and down on the field Griffith and Jack Taylor fought out the baseball duel of their lives. The climax came at the very end of the nerve-tearing game. When Hurst's Hibernians came up for their last round their run column was a beautiful blank, while Chicago, despite Taylor's magnificent pitching, had manufactured two runs.

Save a Shutout.

In the eight rounds only twenty-five of the Browns had faced Griffith. Chicago had thrown away two probable tallies, but a shutout for St. Louis seemed inevitable. But Hurst's gang would not be refused. Bierbauer was due to bat, but Hurst sent "Dicky" Harley up to hit in his stead. Nor was the "sub" found wanting. He crashed against one of Griffith's toy balloon floaters and drove it like a line of light through the infield for the third hit off Griffith. The villagers rose en masse and opened up a volley of ear-splitting cheers.

In that supreme moment Clements appeared to hit for Taylor. He rolled a slow bounder down towards Connor, who made a nervous fumble, and two men were on the pillows and a tie in sight. The populace went into fits. Then Crooks took Clements' place on first to run. At that moment, when trouble loomed ominously, T. Donahue got into the game. As Griffith pitched Crooks got a lead off first, Donahue shot the ball to Everitt, who dropped on top of Crooks and put a cold damper on the hopes of Hurst.

A second later, however, more trouble came. Dowd met the ball squarely and drove a single to center, letting Harley in with St. Louis' lone tally. Again, as Dowd stole, Donahue blasted the Browns' chance of victory by a magnificent throw to Dahlen, who blocked Dowd feet off second.

Chicago's First Victory.

Nor was the agony yet at an end, for Turner drew a base. Holmes, one of the heroes of the earlier part of the struggle, came up under a whirlwind of noise. He squeezed a slow, twisting bounder down to McCormick who, by furious work, fielded the hit and threw Turner out at second. Chicago had won her first spurs under Manager Burns' régime.

The game was in many ways striking. At 3 o'clock the two teams formed down by the clubhouse. The two new managers, Burns and Hurst, both afflicted with curvature of the legs, led the procession. Von der Ahe and Anson were missing. Behind the two managers came the band, and behind them the giant Chicago team, in their new maroon and gray suits, and in another line came the Browns in white and brown. As the teams came the stands and bleachers arose and greeted the two revivified clubs long and loud.

After sharp practice Umpire McDonald broke the seal of the season. Kilroy led and the first ball was a strike. On the next he went out. Lange drew a base. Dahlen rapped a slashing two-baser to right, but it stopped in the rough ground and Lange was held at third. Everitt met the sphere on the nose and drove a fierce liner out to Holmes, who took it in while dashing forward and shot the ball to second to catch Dahlen. The throw was high, and Lange broke for the plate only to be caught and run to death between the bags.

Dowd led for the Browns and screwed up a perpendicular foul, which McCormick caught after a pretty effort. Turner hit a fierce bounder down to McCormick, who gathered it in and threw the rapid Tuck out at first. Holmes struck out.

Second Out Near the Plate.

Again in the second Chicago made a strong bid for more runs, only to bring disappointment. Ryan got away from the post on Bierbauer's fumble. He was stealing when McCormick lashed out a line hit, and sent him forward to third. By a desperate slide McCormick stole, and the prospect of tallies grew large. Connor flew to Holmes, and Donahue lifted another short fly to "Ducky." On the second fly Ryan tried for the score, only to be snowed at the plate.

Until the fourth nothing transpired, St. Louis going out in order before Griffith's great pitching. Dahlen opened the fourth with a slashing three-cushion carrom off the fence in left. Everitt hit a hot one to Taylor, who scooped it in and caught Dahlen between the bags. At the end of the rabbit chase along the lines Dahlen jumped for third and Hall dropped the ball. Ryan went out on a hit to Hall, but McCormick's fierce line drive, which Dowd captured after a hard run, sent Dahlen across with the initial score. McCormick made a grand stop of Turner's singeing grounder in the fourth, and Everitt after a long run hauled down Hall's foul fly, and was cheered for the effort.

Lange threw away a tally in the sixth. He started on his travels when his warm bounder went through Bierbauer. Hall ran and left third uncovered. Lange grasped the situation and broke for the bag. Mahoney threw and Cross knocked down the ball back of third, but, encouraged by success, Lange tore for home, and was put out. Everitt bunted safe after that and stole, but to no effect.

Dahlen's Brilliant Stops.

At the start of the Browns' sixth Dahlen set the stands by the ears by sliding after Bierbauer's vicious hit and coming up with the ball in time to retire his man, and in the eighth by another startling stop and throw he despoiled Cross of a hit. Chicago went into clinch the game in the seventh and added the run that eventually proved to be the one needed. McCormick inaugurated the round by catching one of Taylor's slow curves as it broke and rolling it down the whitewash line in left to the fence. He could have scored on the hit, but was held at third. Connor went out on a high bounder to Cross. With three balls and no strikes Donahue laid back and cracked the ball which Taylor was compelled to put over the plate safe over second, sending McCormick home with the winning run.

Lange came near killing Taylor with a vicious liner to open the eighth, but Jack ducked and saved himself. Dahlen sacrificed perfectly, but the next two could do nothing. Then came the fighting finish, victory, and darkness.

Manager Burns openly complimented Donahue and Griffith on their remarkable work and the entire club is shaking hands with itself. Said one of the men: "Donahue caught a great game. He made two plays right at the stage of the game when they were necessary and saved the game." McCormick, Dahlen, Everitt, and Connor deserve a big slice of the compliment. As for the outfielders they had no chance to work.

Crowd Sings "I Want Ma-honey."

Taylor pitched almost as well as Griffith. He had a great curve ball that kept Burns' men on the run most of the game and made runs hard to get. In the pinches he was almost invincible. Mahoney, the giant who essayed to pitch for Boston last year, arrived in St. Louis today and played first. His fielding was so good that the crowd sang, "I want you, Ma-honey," but they changed the tune when Griffith three times forced the big fellow to churn up the atmosphere. Hall, Hurst's new Texas leaguer, played a remarkable third today.

The double umpire system was shown today to be a great improvement. O'Day, on the bases, rendered three decisions that would probably have been reversed with the official back of the pitcher. McDonald made a few mistakes on the balls and strikes, but there was not a real murmur of complaint in the game.

Tonight the Chicago club is wild with war talk, and their discussions of international affairs are more heated than their fanning matches.

Friend and Donahue will go on in the points for Chicago tomorrow, and Hurst will put in Pete Daniels, the veteran south paw.

Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Kilroy, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Dahlen, ss	3	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Everitt, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Ryan, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
McCor'k, 3b	4	1	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Connor, 2b	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	4	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Griffith, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	27	12	1	2	1	1	2	6

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Dowd, cf	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turner, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holmes, lf	4	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sugden, c	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cross, ss	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahoney, 1b	3	0	0	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Hall, 3b	3	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bierb'r, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Taylor, p	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harley*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clements†	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	1	4	27	21	3	0	6	1	1	1

*Batted for Bierbauer.
†Batted for Taylor.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Attendance—7,000. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Three-base hits—Dahlen, McCormick. Umpire—McDonald. Assistant—O'Day. Time—1:42.

Double plays—Holmes-Sugden, Holmes-Cross-Sugden, Hall-Taylor. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen.



THREE CHICAGO STARS IN YESTERDAY'S GAME.

REDS WIN BY A SINGLE TALLY.

Clevelands Defeated at Cincinnati by a Score of Three to Two—Burkett Bats Well.

Cincinnati, O., April 15.—[Special.]—Ten thousand lovers of the great national game witnessed the formal opening of the season at League Park this afternoon, and 10,000 throats, more or less, gave one mighty cheer when Patsy Tebeau, the last man to face Breitenstein in the ninth inning, was retired.

Of course, the usual opening ceremonies were observed. His honor, Mayor Tafel, addressed the players from the grand stand, and complimented them on their athletic appearance. He concluded by tossing the ball on the diamond and giving the command, "Play ball." His orders were carried out to the letter. Both teams played ball and played it well, but the Reds outplayed their opponents and carried off the victory.

It was a clean, excellent exhibition. The players seemed to realize that the public, press, and magnates were determined to cleanse the sport of kicking, and not once during the nine innings was there a semblance of an objection, though nine-tenths of the decisions were close.

It was one of those games devoid of any fielding features, in which both sides hit but little and the pitchers were almost masters of the situation. It was Breitenstein against Young, and neither ever pitched better ball. Young had speed to put on the market, and controlled his delivery as if he had been pitching all winter. Breitenstein was a trifle wild, and he often put himself in a hole to get out of which it required keen judgment and a good left arm.

There might have been an entirely different story to tell but for a little stupidity on the part of Burkett, who allowed himself to be caught napping at third base in the opening inning. Burkett was the only one of the visitors who had Breit's curves sized up about right. Before Breitenstein had time to realize that he was in a game Burkett cracked out a double to left. A put-out advanced him to third, and while Childs was waiting for one that suited his taste Peitz snapped the ball to Irwin, and Jesse was run down between bases. Childs then hit a slow grounder to McPhee, which he could not have handled had the infield been playing in close.

With two out in the third, Burkett hit for three bases, but he was left. In this same inning the Reds scored their first run, without making a hit. Irwin walked, and Peitz moved him up with a sacrifice. A passed ball put him on third, and he scored on a short fly to left, which Burkett captured and threw to the plate. The play was close, but Swartwood declared in favor of the runner.

McKean's error and Miller's triple to deep center gave the Reds a run in the fourth, and in the Indians' half the score was tied, thanks to Jimmy McAleer. Childs was given a pass. Jimmy doubled, and Captain Pat followed with a hit.

Three singles in rapid succession gave the Reds their winning run in the sixth. Burkett caused the crowd's hearts to throb in the eighth, when he started with a single and was sacrificed to second, where he died.

During the game Burkett received a telegram from his wife in Worcester, Mass., announcing the serious illness of his son, and he left tonight for his home. Sockalexis will play left tomorrow. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
M'F'rl'd, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	3	4	0	0
Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0	McKean, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Beckley, 1b	1	0	11	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	0	0	2	0
Miller, rf	0	2	4	0	0	Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	McAleer, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Corc'r'n, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Blake, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Peitz, c	0	1	2	2	0	O'Connor, c	0	0	4	6	0
Br't'st'n, p	0	0	2	2	1	Young, p	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	3	7	27	13	1	Totals	2	5	27	15	3

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burkett, McAleer. Three-base hits—Burkett, Miller. First on balls—By Breitenstein, 4; by Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—McFarland. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Young, 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time—1:40. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood.

GOOD START BY LOUISVILLE.

Pittsburg Team Decisively Defeated in the Opening Game—Brilliant Outfielding.

Louisville, Ky., April 15.—[Special.]—A crowd of 8,000 witnessed the opening game of the baseball season in Louisville. The home team took the game from Pittsburg by a safe score, owing to a bunching of hits off Killen and Cunningham's effectiveness in keeping the visitors' hits scattered.

The usual preliminaries were indulged in. There was a parade, followed by a band concert at the park. Mayor Weaver pitched the first ball over the plate.

The double umpire system worked successfully. There were several close plays, but the umpire was always "on the spot," and not a complaint was registered. As a result the game moved briskly and was finished in less than two hours. Nance, Ely, and Cunningham led in the fielding. Nance made a particularly fine running one-hand catch of a right field foul in the third inning. Ely saved Killen many hits, while Cunningham supported himself with the aid of the outfield, which looked after flies. Nance, Clingman, Wagner, and Clarke did the most effective batting. Harry Davis sent a ball over the fence in deep left and also drove in one of the other two runs that formed the Pirates' portion. Both pitchers had good control and everybody had to hit. Ritchey was about the only exception. He twice reached first on balls. Cunningham was almost invincible when men got on bases, while Killen was touched hard just at the right time, only three Louisville players being left, while eight Pirates remained on the sacks, one inning closing with the bases full.

A single, an error, a sacrifice, and a wild pitch scored Nance and Carey in the second inning. Five singles, a base on balls, and Cunningham's triple drove in Ritchey, Clarke, Wagner, Nance, Clingman, and Wilson in the third. Fred Clarke counted again in the seventh on a hit, an error, an out, and some good base running. Three more hits sent Ritchey over in the ninth. Davis' home run came in the fourth. His second hit followed McCarthy's lucky double in the eighth, which Hoy could not hold. Ely scored the other run in the third on a couple of singles and a passed ball. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	0	4	0	1	Padden, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Ritchey, ss	2	2	3	2	0	Donovan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, lf	2	3	1	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	2	4	0	0
Wagner, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	McCarthy, lf	1	2	4	0	0
Nance, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Davis, 1b	1	2	13	0	1
Carey, 1b	1	0	14	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Clingman, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Ely, ss	1	1	1	10	0
Wilson, c	1	1	0	1	0	Schriver, c	0	0	2	3	1
Cun'gh'm, p	0	1	0	7	0	Killen, p	0	3	0	1	0
Totals	10	13	27	15	1	Totals	3	13	27	15	2

Louisville	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3

First on errors—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 8. Struck out—Cunningham, McCarthy. Home run—Davis. Three-base hits—Cunningham, Donovan. Two-base hit—McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Clingman, Davis. Double play—Wagner-Ritchey-Carey. Passed ball—Wilson. Wild pitch—Killen. Time—1:45. Umpires—Cushman and Heydler.

NO GAMES PLAYED IN THE EAST.

Contest in New York Is Begun in a Drizzle and Stopped in Three Innings.

New York, April 15.—[Special.]—So far as it progressed the opening of the baseball season at the Polo grounds did not differ from similar events in the past. A display of flags of all nations except the colors of Spain floated from poles and roofs. Each and every Giant, including the substitutes, appeared in new togs, and a band played selections before and during the trouble. The viaduct and Coogan's bluff were as usual peopled with enthusiasts who love their money best, and the accredited "deadheads," armed with complimentary passes, reported early, as heretofore. But the unkind drizzle turned rejoicing into woe, and proved that ill-luck attends all ventures, except hangings, launched on Friday. Rain threatened hours before the time set for the athletes to collide, but the cranks turned out 8,000 or 9,000 strong. As less than five innings were played the rain checks given out call for another admission, much to the anguish and regret of Mr. Freedman. Some of the fans, presumably the deadheads, were disposed to criticise Umpire Charles Snyder for calling the game, but the majority upheld him. It was raining no harder at the end of the third inning than when play started. The men and the diamond were soaked through, however, the ball was wet and soggy, and, besides, it was in response to popular demand that Snyder ended the grimy struggle. Manager Selee of Boston said the umpire was justified in his action.

Disappointment at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—[Special.]—As a rain-producing opening attraction the Brooklyn baseball club is a howling success. The last time the "Trolley Dodgers" were to have inaugurated the season in this city was in 1893. It rained that time, and it also rained off and on today. Old Sol tried hard not to disappoint the thousands of baseball enthusiasts, but the clouds refused to break away. It was hoped all morning that the sun would come out, but the clubs decided at noon not to delay notifying the public any longer, consequently word was sent in every direction that there would be no game. Despite this precaution there was a good-sized crowd assembled at the park at the hour announced for the opening of the grounds, and hundreds of others appeared from that time on to 4 o'clock, only to be greeted by the "no game" sign. Weather permitting, the opening game will take place tomorrow afternoon. A Saturday opening is a novelty, and there is a good chance of the figures for attendance being broken should the afternoon be fair and warm.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—Wet grounds made an opening game impossible in Washington this afternoon.

Chicago, 5; North Division, 1.

Chicago was again victorious in its second practice game with North Division High School nine yesterday, winning 5 to 1. The varsity played a clean game, but made a bad showing at the bat, which greatly vexed Stagg. McElree, usually a hard hitter, "fanned" out three times. A great change in their batting will certainly have to develop this afternoon if the maroons hope to make a stand against Beloit. Herschberger pitched the entire game, in order to give the regular pitchers a rest for this afternoon's work. The poor hitting was partly made up for by quick, snappy fielding. Vernon especially played a lively game. North Division, however, is by no means an easy team, even for a varsity. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	N. D. H. S.	R	B	P	A	E
Gardner, c	1	1	5	1	0	Johns'n, 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Hersch'r, p	0	0	1	5	0	Dog'y, lf.rf	0	1	2	0	0
Ken'edy, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	Purcell, ss	0	1	0	1	1
McEl'e, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Rohan, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	Sch'b'h, 2b	0	0	3	6	0
Clarke, ss	1	1	3	0	0	Booth, rf.lf	0	0	0	0	2
South'd, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Neaf, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Wriedt, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Lejeune, rf	0	0	1	0	2
Sawyer, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Warner, c	1	0	9	1	2
Mer'f'd, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Meyer, p	0	0	1	4	1
Vernon, ss	0	0	0	3	1	Cox, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Totals	5	6	27	14	2	Totals	1	2	27	14	10

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5
N. D. H. S.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Struck out—By Herschberger, 4; by Meyer, 6. Stolen bases—Southard, Purcell, Johnston. Double plays—Herschberger-Kennedy-Smith; Purcell-Schroudenbach-Cox. Passed balls—Warner, Gardner. Wild pitches—Herschberger, 2. Umpire—Bartelme. Time of game—1:30.

Beloit, 19; Northwestern, 7.

Beloit, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—Beloit defeated Northwestern with comparative ease today, although bad fielding errors were credited to both teams. The visitors led up to the fifth inning, in which they went to pieces badly and let in nine runs. Blewett pitched a fairly good game for Beloit. Northwestern tried three men in the box. The features of the game were Sabin's magnificent throw to the plate from center, putting out Brown and retiring the side, and R. Brown's five base hits out of a possible six. Score:

Beloit.	R	B	P	A	E	Nor'w's't'n.	R	B	P	A	E
Beaum't, lf	3	1	0	0	0	Chad'k, 2b	1	1	3	2	2
M'Mast'r, c	3	3	9	4	1	Stevens, 1b	2	1	9	0	0
Browne, 1b	0	3	5	0	1	M'c'an'y, c	0	1	5	1	0
Adkins, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Sa'nd'rs, 3b	3	0	2	1	1
Ferris, ss	2	3	2	1	2	Miller, lf	0	3	1	0	0
R. Bro'n, 3b	4	5	2	1	1	Duffy, ss	0	0	4	3	3
Kinsley, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Hunter, rf	0	2	0	0	2
Blewett, p	1	4	1	2	0	Sabin, cf	0	0	3	1	1
Jeffris, 2b	2	3	6	3	0	Horner, p	1	0	0	6	1
Totals	19	24	27	11	7	Totals	7	8	27	14	10

Beloit	1	3	0	0	9	2	4	0	0	—19
Northwestern	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—7

Duffy went in the box at fifth inning; Sabin pitched in the ninth. Two-base hits—McMaster, Kinsley. Three-base hit—Miller. Bases on balls—Off Blewett, 6; off Horner, 3. Double plays—Saunders-Chaddock-Stevens, R. Brown unassisted. Struck out—By Blewett, 5; by Sabin, 1. Passed ball—McMaster, 1. Wild pitches—Blewett, 1; Horner, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By McMaster, 2. Umpire—Charles Tindill. Stolen bases—Beloit, 6; Northwestern, 2.

Other Games.

At Mansfield—Milwaukee, 8; Mansfield, 2.
At Burlington, Ia.—Knox College, 9; Burlington, 7.
At Cedar Rapids—Page Giants, 13; Cedar Rapids, 4.
At Detroit—Detroit, 17; Athletics, 2.
At Dubuque—Dubuque, 17; Chicago Unions, 11.

Baseball Notes.

Captain Dahlen was in the game.

McCarthy, the man wanted so badly by Anson last year, played well for Pittsburg.

Watch those Colonels. The Louisville youngsters are bound to cut a figure in the race this year.

The opening day attendance does not indicate that the threat of war is interfering with interest in baseball.

Jack Hendricks, the well known Marquette outfielder, was taken to St. Elizabeth Hospital yesterday ill with typhoid fever.

It looks as if the war against kicking will have effect. The reports from all games yesterday are the same—there was no kicking.

The Chicagos lost runs by bad judgment on bases—an old weakness of theirs. The men attempt too many steals for their speed.

W. R. Johnson of Cincinnati arrived yesterday to assist his brother, President B. B. Johnson, in looking after the books of the Western league.

The Oak Park Baseball club will play its first game of the season at Rock Island this afternoon. The team has been in training at the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium for the last four months. Manager Lunsford and A. S. Ray, the secretary and treasurer of the club, accompanied the boys on the trip. The following members will make up the team: Parker and Gertenrich, pitchers; Jones, catcher; Hamlin, first; Johnson, second; Ebert, shortstop; Field, third; O'Connor, left field; Andrews, center field; and Adams, right field.

MEMPHIS' BIG CROWD

Southern Women Turn Out to See the Races.

SALVABLE BEATS MACY.

Events Announced for the Lakeside Spring Meeting.

BANNOCKBURN HAS FEVER.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—[Special.]—This was ladies' day at the new Memphis Jockey club's meeting, and, the weather being perfect, the attendance not only of women but of men far outnumbered that of the opening day.

Salvable, winner of the Montgomery Handicap, appeared in a one mile condition race in which he met Boanerges, Macy, and Paul Kauvar at a difference in weights against him. He won handily by a neck from Macy, Martin taking his time with him throughout. Boanerges and Macy had it between them to the three-quarters, where Boanerges' heart failed and he quit, finishing a bad last.

The half mile race for 2-year-olds promised an exciting duel between W. Overton and Free Hand, and the promise was fulfilled. Schorr's colt had the better of it in the matter of position at the post and had T. Burns to ride him as against Foucon on Free Hand. The pair had it between them throughout. W. Overton, saving ground on the turn, won by a neck at the end of a hard ride, Katie Gibbons landing third.

Lady Irene and Ben Frost were supposed to have the six furlong selling race between them, and the supposition afforded Pat Dunne as good as 4 to 1 about Czarowitz, who, skillfully handled by Martin, won by a length. Lady Irene was claimed from Stanton & Tucker by R. R. Rice & Co. for $825. She is well engaged in Western 3-year-old filly stakes, but her performances here do not warrant the belief that she will amount to much.

Isabey was supposed to have nothing to beat in the seven furlongs for 3-year-olds, but George B. Cox, with ten pounds advantage, won easily.

Weather clear. Track fast.
First race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ Str. Fn.
6-5 W. Overton, 110 [T. Burns]..1 1^{h} 2^{1} 1^{nk}
9-10 Free Hand, 107 [Foucon]....2 2^{2} 1^{h} 1^{2}
10-1 Katie Gibbons, 102 [T. Leigh].5 3^{4} 3^{3} 3^{8}
Time, :50¼. Scottish Grit, Clarence B., Colette, and Iones T. finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Belvidere—Peninah. Post 5 minutes. Start good. Won in a drive of two. Burns outrode Foucon when it came to a finish. With jockeys reversed Free Hand would have won.
Second race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
3-1 Czarowitz, 111 [W. Martin].1 2^{1} 1^{1} 1^{h} 1^{1}
8-5 Lady Irene, 95 [Thompson].4 4^{h} 3^{h} 3^{3} 2^{4}
7-5 Ben Frost, 97 [T. Burns]....3 6^{nk} 4^{nk} 2½ 3^{2}
Time, 1:17. The Brewer, Domsie, Pearl Walker, Revenue, and Gypsy Prince finished as named. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won driving; the next two were driving also.
Third race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
7-10 Salvable, 115 [W. Martin]..2 3^{2} 3^{1} 4 1^{nk}
5-2 Macy, 111 [T. Burns]........1 1^{1} 1^{h} 1^{1} 2^{8}
10-1 Paul Kauvar, 111 [Knapp].3 4 4 2½ 3^{4}
Time, 1:42¾. Boanerges also ran. Off at first break to a good start. Won easily; the others were doing their best. Salvable was under restraint all the way. Boanerges was under a double pull for three-quarters, but went to pieces when let down.
Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 G.B.Cox, 102 [Crowhurst].3 3^{h} 3^{nk} 2^{2} 1^{2}
12-1 Banished, 112 [B'uchamp].2 2^{1} 1½ 1^{h} 2^{nk}
7-10 Isabey, 112 [Knapp]......1 4^{h} 5 3^{h} 3^{4}
Time, 1:29¾. Dacian and Aragnal finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Sir Dixon—Cherry Blossom. Off at first break to a good start. Won easily; second and third under keen pressure. Aragnal was outclassed. George B. Cox came away without an effort the last furlong.
Fifth race, 1⅛ miles:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¾ Str. Fn.
6-5 Bridgeton, 103 [T. Burns]....5 3^{1} 4^{1} 1^{2}
10-1 Fony Honing, 102 [Dupee]....1 1^{h} 1½ 2½
7-5 EleanorHolmes, 95 [Thompson]3 2^{2} 2^{h} 3^{5}
Time, 1:59. Florida Rose, 88 pounds; Traveler, 105; Red, 99; and C. S. Bush, 100, finished as named. Off at first break to a good start. Won easily; second and third doing their best. Bridgeton took the long route and was poorly ridden.
Sixth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-2 Lennep, 108 [W. Martin]....1 1^{h} 1^{1} 1½ 1½
3-1 Chang, 104 [Dupee]........3 2½ 2^{3} 2^{3} 2^{4}
25-1 B. Ward, 102 [Hothersall].2 4^{h} 4^{nk} 4^{1} 3^{4}
Time, 1:17¼. Berwell, 96 pounds; Rosa Hurns, 99; Laurel Leaf, 104; and Miss Adele, 96, finished as named. Post 4 minutes. Start good. Won under a pull. It was a drive for the place. Lennep was under a pull all the way. Chang was carried wide on the home turn by Lennep.
Tomorrow's entries:
First race, for 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Lieber Anton, 118 pounds; Logan, Laudeman, Hub Prather, Tobe, 106; John Mannion, 103.
Second race, for 3-year-olds, selling, 1 mile—Wilson, 112 pounds; Banished, 111; Mill Stream, 110; Eleanor Holmes, 105; Eitholin, 104; Globe II., 106.
Third race, the Tennessee Brewing Company Stakes, selling, $1,000 added, 7 furlongs—Timemaker, Good Times, 112 pounds; Ulysses, 110; Estaca, 107; J. A. Grey, 102; Linda, 93; Tom Collins, 91; High Jinks, 86.
Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Brandywine, 113 pounds; Boanerges, 109; Remp, 106; Judge Steadman, 102; Leonious, Performance, 91.
Fifth race, maiden 2-year-old fillies, ½ mile—Amelia T., Irene F., Irene Daly, Miss Meade, Sadie Artha, Lizzie Kelly, Oddity, Tree Pot, Ruth Black, 105 pounds.
Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Koscio, 114 pounds; Van Brunt, 114; Whirlaway, Sidonian, 111; Sedan, Hill Billy, 108; Harry Floyd, Lady Britannic, Henrica, 106; Nimrod, 104; Hester, Jane, 99; Sugarfoot, 98; Al Lone, 96.

SHABBY RACING AT OAKLAND.

Sport Is Not Up to the Average—Rubicon Lucky to Defeat McLight.

San Francisco, Cal., April 15.—[Special.]—The racing at Oakland today was rather shabby. Two favorites, Paul Pry and Rubicon, won. Pry was the best horse. Rubicon should have been beaten. McLight's slow beginning and bad luck at the head of the stretch beat him. As it was, he was only beaten by a long length, though he was third.

Weather clear. Track fast.
First race, 5½ furlongs:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 Gold Bug, 111 [Cairns].....3 2½ 2½ 2½ 1½
3-1 Tom Smith, 108 [Spencer]...5 5^{1} 5^{1} 4^{1} 2^{h}
4-1 Red Spinner, 111 [G. Wilson].2 3½ 3^{1} 3½ 3½
Time, 1:09¼. Roy Carruthers, 108 pounds; Green Leaf, 108; Zaraida, 106; Sandow, 108; and Carter D., 108, finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Pittsburg—Mollie S. Start good. Won in a drive. Gold Bug was the best of a bad lot. Carruthers led into the stretch.
Second race, ½ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¾ Str. Fn.
5-1 Ojai, 107 [Ruiz]...............5 1^{2} 1^{2} 1½
5-1 Canace, 105 [Clawson].........6 5½ 2½ 2^{1}
8-5 Sweet Cakes, 109 [Spencer]....1 2^{1} 3^{h} 3½
Time, :49¼. Owyhee, 107 pounds; Bonibel, 107; Beautiful Girl, 100; Les Vertner, 105; Abano, 100; Billy G., 105; and Practice, 100, finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Sid—Dottie Dimple. Start fair. Won in a drive. Canace closed resolutely.
Third race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
11-5 Valencienne, 105 [Thorpe].4 4½ 2½ 1^{h} 1½
2-1 Good Friend, 105 [H. Brown]3 5^{6} 4^{2} 3^{4} 2^{2}
5-1 Official, 108 [Gray]..........6 6^{10} 6^{15} 4^{h} 3^{h}
Time, 1:14¾. Chihuahua, 105 pounds; Abina, 103; Cipriano, 108; Tempse, 103; and Quirte, 107, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by St. Carlo—Libbertiflibbet. Start fair. The first four were ridden out. Chihuahua led to the stretch.
Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $350, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-1 Paul Pry, 107 [Spencer]...2 3½ 3^{1} 2½ 1^{2}
3-1 Robair, 103 [H. Brown]....6 2½ 1^{1} 1^{3} 2^{3}
30-1 Metairie, 104 [R. Narvaez].8 7 7 7 3^{h}
Time, 1:48¾. Twinkle Twink, 104 pounds; Dolore, 98; Rapido, 104; Peter II., 110; and Fort Augustus, 103, finished as named. Winner, ch. h., 6, by Sir Modred—Gypsy. Start good. The first six were driving. Robair was cut off on the bend for home. Dolore was killed off by pacing.
Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-1 Rubicon, 116 [Piggott].....3 1½ 1½ 1½ 1^{h}
5-2 Odds On, 105 [Thorpe]......2 3^{1} 3½ 2^{1} 2^{1}
8-5 McLight, 106 [Clawson].....5 4^{2} 4^{2} 3½ 3^{8}
Time, 1:14¼. Bellicoso, 119 pounds; Ricardo, 98; and Bernardillo, 104, finished as named. Winner, ch. h., 7, by Rayon d'Or—Lillie R. Start good. The first four were hard driven. McLight was best. He was cut off as he moved up to his horses. Bellicoso was outrun all the way. Bernardillo was virtually left.
Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
7-2 Thelma, 94 [Clawson]......2 1½ 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{2}
6-5 Refugee, 110 [Thorpe]......4 3^{1} 2^{1} 2^{1} 2^{2}
20-1 Mistral II., 104 [Hennessy].7 6^{1} 6^{2} 3^{1} 3^{2}
Time, 1:41½. Merry Boy, 87 pounds; Lost Girl, 101; Yule, 90; Meadow Lark, 99; Donation, 99; Moringa, 83; Bonnie Ione, 80; Whistle Bird, 92; and Chappie, 97, finished as named. Winner, b. m., 5, by John Happy—Pansy. Start good. Won in a gallop. Merry Boy is a fair horse.
Tomorrow's entries:
First race, ¾ mile, selling—Daily Racing Form, 89 pounds; Towanda, 90; Mocorito, 92; Whistle Bird, 94; Nervoso, 97; Sea Spray, 97; Ricardo, 97; Howard, 100; Diggs, 103; Rebel Jack, 104; Loch Ness, 106.
Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Siml, 101 pounds; Polka, 101; Distance, 101; Malay, 106; Also Ran II., 106; Meropa, 109.
Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Little T. G., 91 pounds; Jim Brownell, 98; Duke of York II., 96; Floronso, 99; Don Luis, 97; Good Friend, 103; Elsmore, 103; Charles Lebel, 105; Mistleton, 105; P. A. Finnegan, 114.
Fourth race, ¾ mile, the Candelaria Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, 2-year-olds—Rainier, 95 pounds; Panamint, 109; Humidity, 110; E. Come, 110; Maud Ferguson, 113; Sevens, 120.
Fifth race, 1¼ miles, Palace Hotel Handicap, $2,000 guaranteed—Wheel of Fortune, 97 pounds; San Venado, 98; Linstock, 99; Salvation, 100; Fonsavanah, 100; Judge Denny, 110; Candelaria, 100; Traverser, 107; Buckwa, 110; Ostler Joe, 115; Buck Massie, 118.
Sixth race, 1½ miles, selling—Atticus II., 95 pounds; Rapido, 99; Alvero, 99; Daylight, 105; The Dragon, 105; Don Clarencio, 106; Little Cripple, 107; Song and Dance, 107; Earl Cochran, 107; Sweet Faverdale, 108.
Seventh race, ¾ mile, selling—Abina, 89 pounds; Castake, 89; Santa Paula, 92; Miss Rowena, 95; Pat Murphy, 97; Roadwarmer, 97; Wenoma, 97; Montallade, 105; Sly, 106; San Mateo, 106; R. Q. Ban, 106; Peixotto, 111.

Newport Summaries, April 15.

Weather rainy. Track heavy.
First race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 Derby Maid, 106 [Gaddy].3 2^{1} 2^{1} 1½ 1^{1}
7-1 Mrs. Bradsh'w, 108 [G'dner]5 6^{1} 5^{1} 5^{2} 2¼
3-1 Braxey, 107½ [J. Shields]..2 1½ 1^{2} 2½ 3^{2}
Time, 1:07½. Liverpool, T. F. Keeler, L. W., Wheel Barrow, Peruvian, Marion Star, and Ono Belle finished as named. Post 5 minutes. Start good. They were all driving except the last horse. The entire field went wide on the turn for home.
Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¾ Str. Fn.
8-5 Dollie Regent, 100 [Campbell]..4 2 1 1^{h}
7-1 Terrene, 104 [J. Hill]..........5 7 4^{2} 2^{h}
7-2 Dreyfus, 100 [Southard].........3 1 1^{1} 3^{4}
Time, :59¼. Buckner, Duke of Baden, Palarm, Bannie, Pansy H., Minch, and Sam Lee finished as named. Post 5 minutes. Start good. The first four were driving hard. They ran almost equally good races.
Third race, 1 mile and 50 yards, 3-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-5 Friar John, 110 [C. Clay].2 1^{h} 1^{nk} 1^{1} 1^{1}
8-5 The Monon, 110 [Sullivan].5 4^{1} 3^{2} 3^{h} 2^{1}
20-1 Valid, 98 [J. Harris]......7 6^{2} 4½ 4^{2} 3^{2}
Time, 1:54¼. Foscuro, Aunt Maggie, Don Campbell, Tessie L., and Newbury finished as named. Post 5 minutes. Start good. Won cleverly; second and third driving.
Fourth race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-2 P. Morrissey, 105 [N. T'rner]3 2½ 1½ 1½ 1^{4}
10-1 Vice Regal, 108 [Randall].1 1^{h} 3½ 2^{1} 2^{1}
4-1 Mazeppa, 108 [P. Campbell].8 5^{1} 6^{1} 4^{1} 3^{4}
Time, 1:05¼. Ray B., Jolly Son, Peggy, Halton, Haco, and Rouble finished as named. Post 5 minutes. Start good. Won easily, second handily. Mazeppa was interfered with on the far turn.
Fifth race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 Duncan Bell, 106 [Randall].3 1^{2} 1^{2} 1½ 1^{2}
5-2 Stanza, 102 [Sullivan]....3 2^{2} 2^{2} 2^{2} 2^{2}
1-2 Rey Del Mar, 109 [J. Morgan]2 3½ 5^{2} 3½ 3½
Time, 1:49¼. Bill Dawdy, Rampart, Don Alfonso, and Mellie finished as named. Post 5 minutes. Start good. It was a driving finish.
Sixth race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-1 Parson, 106 [H. Williams]..2 3^{2} 2^{h} 1½ 1½
9-2 Royal Choice, 105 [Milburn].8 6^{3} 6^{1} 2^{1}
7-5 A. B. C., 117 [N. Turner]...5 6^{2} 3^{2} 3½ 3^{2}
Time, 1:48¼. Vanessa, Jamboree, Loyalist, Dominica, and Pete Kitchen finished as named. Off at first break to a good start. The first six were driving hard.

Bennings Summaries April 15.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Weather cloudy. Track muddy.
First race, 5½ furlongs:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-1 Calculation, 98 [Powers]....5 2^{h} 2½ 1^{h} 1^{h}
4-1 Hanwell, 112 [Harrison]....3 3^{2} 2^{1} 2^{2} 2^{4}
6-5 Merry Day, 100 [P. Clay]...1 1^{2} 1^{1} 3^{4} 3^{6}
Time, 1:10¼. Sophomore, Dael, Orthos, Edna May, Princess Ninette, and John Slack finished as named. Post 8 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Hanwell should have won easily. Harrison put up a miserable finish. Merry Day was heavily played and had a lot of speed.
Second race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-5 *Tappan, 109 [Doggett]....3 1^{h} 1^{h} 1^{h} 1^{h}
9-5 Charentus, 105 [Coylie]....2 2^{2} 2^{10} 2^{10} 2^{10}
7-2 Inconstancy, 107 [Littlefield]1 3 3 3 3
*Disqualified for foul.
Time, 1:17¾. Post 1 minute. Start good. It was a driving finish. Doggett crowded Coylie to the rail in the stretch. It was a palpable foul.
Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
25-1 Boney Boy, 94 [Seaton].....2 5^{h} 4^{1} 4^{h} 1^{2}
8-5 Rhodymenia, 106 [Littlef'd]1 2^{h} 3^{1} 3^{1} 2^{h}
25-1 Extreme, 102 [Irving]......5 3^{h} 2½ 2^{1} 3^{h}
Time, :51½. Subject, Holden, Deceptive, and Merriness finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Blitzen—Sue B. Post 10 minutes. Start good. The first four were driving. Boney Boy liked the heavy going.
Fourth race, ¾ mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 Cherry Picker, 91 [Gee].....1 1^{2} 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{h}
1-3 Gen. Maceo, 88 [O'Connor].4 2^{1} 2^{h} 2½ 2^{1}
7-2 South Africa, 104 [Irving]..2 3^{4} 3^{4} 3^{1} 3^{1}
Time, 1:17¾. Will Elliott, 99 pounds, also ran. Post 1 minute. Start good. Won driving. Cherry Picker made a runaway race of it. He was stopping fast, though, at the end.
Fifth race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-5 Ortolan, 92 [O'Connor]....5 1^{1} 1^{1} 1½ 1½
4-1 Marshall, 110 [Doggett]....4 3^{1} 3^{1} 2^{1} 2^{1}
12-1 Atlantus, 103 [Hewitt]......2 4^{2} 2^{h} 3^{3} 3^{8}
Time, 1:47¾. Knight of the Garter and Squan finished as named. Post 3 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Ortolan won all the way. Marshall ran a good race. Knight of the Garter will not do.
Entries for tomorrow:
First race, 6½ furlongs—Snap Shot, 108 pounds; *Plantain, 85; Gun Metal, 86; The Tory, 111; Tinkler, 88; Isen, 95; Longacre, 100; Torstenson, 100; Abingdon, 107. [*Apprentice allowed.]
Second race, Mount Vernon Stakes, ½ mile—Prestidigitatrice, 114 pounds; Chemisette, 109; Lepida, 109; Classique, 109; Sister Fox, 109; Our Lady, 109.
Third race, ½ mile—Duchess, 105 pounds; Annette, 105; Sophomore, 105; Hermano, 105; Hanwell, 105.
Fourth race, ¾ mile—Tyrian, 105 pounds; Specialist, 99; Al Reeves, 99; Chanler, 102; Cavalleria, 102; Sir Kenneth, 101.
Fifth race, 2 miles, steeplechase—Ingot, 165 pounds; Mars Chan, 157; Jackpot, 152; Rustan, 147.

LAKESIDE MEETING PROGRAM.

Partiality Shown for Two-Year-Old Races—Purses Are $400 for Each Event.

The program book of the Lakeside meeting was issued yesterday by Secretary Nathanson. The meeting opens May 5 and runs fifteen days. Five races a day are announced, the purses in all events being $400. The book shows a partiality for 2-year-olds, which is explained by the fact that there is an unusually large number of the youngsters at the Indiana tracks. There are two races for 2-year-olds nearly every day. Secretary Nathanson says he has been informed there are many good ones among the youngsters at Roby. The Secretary also announces that a good part of the stable room at the Indiana tracks is already occupied, and that horsemen who arrive late, or who are tardy in engaging stable room will have to take their chances on getting stables. Mr. Nathanson denies the report that the bookmaking will be under one management. The rule that prevailed at the Lakeside track last fall will not be followed this spring. There will be open betting.

Bannockburn Has Catarrhal Fever.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—[Special.]—McGuigan's colt Bannockburn will not start in the Tennessee Derby next Tuesday. He is suffering from a slight attack of catarrhal fever, his temperature this morning being close to 102. McGuigan will take no chances with him and will rest him up in the hope of getting him ready for the Kentucky Derby.

Ornament Deal Hangs Fire.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—[Special.]—The Ornament deal still hangs fire. W. P. Norton has the refusal of him at $21,000, and has his own time to close the bargain. One of Ornament's legs is under suspicion, having filled perceptibly since last year. This accounts for the poor showing he made in the two races he ran here.

BOUTS AT THE AMERICA CLUB.

Five Colored Fighters Meet an Equal Number of White Pugilists—Boxing Notes.

A crowded house is looked for at the America Athletic association tonight. In quality the program is certainly equal to any yet presented by any of the local clubs. In composition it is unique. Arrayed against five white fighters is a quintet of colored pugilists. Three of the latter, Ahearn, "Young Scotty," and Childs, and two of the former, White and Kirwan, are distinctively local men. The other five are comparative strangers, so that the program has the appearance of having been arranged somewhat on the decimal system.

All of the bouts appear to be of an even character. Keogh, who is to meet Frank Childs in the windup, is the only one of the ten contestants who has yet to face a local crowd. He comes with a good record from the West, and is looked upon by those who have seen him at work as being able to give the conqueror of Bob Armstrong a hot argument. The go is at catch weights. The rest of the card is: "Shorty" Ahearn and "Jack" Bartley, at 140 pounds; "Chappie" Jones and George Kirwan, at 135 pounds; "Tommy" White and "Scotty," at 128 pounds; "Kid" Roberson and "Paddy" Sheahan, at 138 pounds.

Out at Lyons Dan Creedon is putting on the finishing touches for his meeting with "Billy" Stift at the Tattersall's show on Monday night. Yesterday he confined himself to road work, and at the finish scaled just 159 pounds, three inside the figure agreed on. He is looking as brown as a berry, and appears as fit as a fiddle. The fine weather of yesterday induced quite a delegation of sports to visit his training quarters. Dan is a lover of music, and after the drudgery of the day is over the hotel piano player is in constant demand. He is noncommittal as to the outcome of his meeting with Stift, but his admirers are free in their predictions of success.

Advance sales of seats for the Tattersall's show indicate that the crowd is likely to be a record-breaker for fistic events in the building. Profiting by the experience gained at the last show the management has altered the entrances and hopes to avoid anything like a crush. It was proposed to furnish the latest war bulletins by means of a large stereopticon, but as the lights would have to be turned down to accomplish this, it is likely the scheme will be dropped. Instead of it, the news of importance and announcements of the different bouts will be made by the aid of a megaphone. Several out of town delegations have reserved blocks of seats.

Interest as far as betting is concerned seems to center in the Barry-Rotchford and Creedon-Stift matches. Barry money is offered in good-sized chunks, and while the fanciers of Rotchford do not come up with like amounts they are placing quite a number of smaller bets. Figuring on the showing of Barry against Ritchie, they are willing to take a chance on Rotchford, who is generally conceded to be clever and stronger than the St. Louis fighter. Creedon has been made a slight favorite, but there appears to be plenty of Stift money on hand.

Michigan at Illinois.

Champaign, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—Illinois will meet Michigan on Illinois Field tomorrow afternoon. Illinois will play as follows: Catcher, McGill; pitcher, McCollum; first base, Hazlitt; second base, Captain Fulton; shortstop, Shuler; third base, Winston; left field, Wernham; center field, Lotz; right field, Thornton.

General Sporting Notes.

The North Shore Wheelmen will sell the furnishings of their clubhouse today at public auction.

Lexington, Ky., April 15.—[Special.]—Ed A. Tipton telegraphed today from Montana that Lady Reel, Hamburg's dam, has foaled a bay colt, a full brother to Hamburg, at Bitter Root farm. Marcus Daly bought Lady Reel of Captain Sam Brown recently for $12,000.

OARSMEN IN PERIL.

Serious Ending of the Harvard Class Crew Races.

COACHES SAVE THE MEN.

Shells Encounter a Heavy Sea and Are Swamped.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

Cambridge, Mass., April 15.—[Special.]—Harvard's class crew races all but ended fatally this afternoon. Only the coolness and nerve of Coach Lehmann, Mr. Willis, and the Weld crew coaches saved the lives of the forty-five men who were competing in the Weld boat.

At 6:15, when the races started, there was a heavy mist hanging over the water, but the part of the river about the Union Boat club, where the race started, was sheltered from the wind, and on this account the coaches decided to start the race. When the boats got above Harvard bridge, where the wind got full sweep, they found white caps and rollers as rough as the outside ocean, and with every stroke spray dashed into the boats until when about a quarter of a mile above the bridge the sophomore boat was almost full and the other boats were rapidly filling.

Coach Lehmann saw this and shouted through the megaphone, "The race is off." Twice he shouted it, but he could not make the crews hear, then he ordered the whistles on the tugs to be blown and quickened the speed of his launch to overtake the sophomore crew. Before he could get there, however, the rail had gone under. The men went into the river; the launches were near and saved them, but no sooner had he pulled the men aboard than the junior boat went out of sight.

Jump into the River.

For a mile the men kept their seats, until the water reached their armpits. Then they jumped from the boat, and one by one they were pulled in by Lehmann and the rest of the coaches. For a while it looked as if some of the men would be drowned, for the ice water gave them cramps.

By this time the little boat, John Harvard, had more men on board than it could hold, and it steamed alongside of the referees' tug to unload. Meanwhile the other boats had continued up the river at a rapid pace. When the men were taken from the launch to the tug a cry for help came from the senior crew, now a quarter of a mile up the river.

Both the launches and the tug put on full steam, and set out after the seniors. When they got there the boat had sunk, and the men were struggling about in the water on oars. They were quickly pulled aboard, but not until some were well gone.

The other crews, the law school and the freshmen, kept at their work, and managed to keep afloat. The freshmen reached the wharf at the bridge in safety, but the law school went down about 100 yards from the landing. They managed, however, to keep afloat until the launch reached them.

McKay's Narrow Escape.

The only landing the freshman could make was beside a barn on a narrow shelf which hung over the water. Here, with nothing on but rowing tights, they stood and shivered in the cold wind. One man, McKay, numbed with the cold, dropped into the water and crawled to some piles which stuck out under the barn. When the launch picked the men up McKay was missing and Mr. Willis crawled under the barn, clinging to an oar, and dragged the frozen freshman half dead to the launch.

The crews rowed as follows:

Law School—W. H. Cameron, stroke; J. A. Ballentine, 7; F. N. Morrill, 6; A. L. Cross, 5; S. Hollister, 4; P. Nichols, Captain, 3; W. T. Parker, 2; L. B. Bacon, bow; F. Jackson, coxswain.

'98—G. H. Kinnicutt, stroke; C. M. Sheafe Jr., 7; L. P. Marvin, 6; C. B. Wood, 5; H. Bancroft, 4; P. D. Robinson, 3; E. E. Millard, 2; H. McBurney, bow; D. H. Bradlee, coxswain.

'99—T. Garrett Jr., stroke; W. P. J. Dinsmore, 7; P. Davis, Captain, 6; L. G. Coleman, 5; W. H. Conroy, 4; F. R. Stoddard, 3; H. Sampson, 2; H. Wakon, bow; F. Clarke, coxswain.

1900—C. H. Morrill, stroke; F. Palmer, 7; N. W. Tilton, 6; G. O. Clarke, Captain, 5; R. H. Lee, 4; N. F. Ayer, 3; C. M. Brown, 2; E. H. Graham, bow; H. A. Wardleigh, coxswain.

1901—R. M. McKay, stroke; L. H. Brittin, 7; H. R. Brigham, 6; R. E. Gilchrist, 5; G. M. McConnell, 4; F. R. Dubois, 3; G. Blake, Captain, 2; J. S. Lawrence, bow; R. B. Goodwin, coxswain.

TEN EYCK'S ENTRY REFUSED.

Henley Regatta Committee Bars the American Oarsman Without Assigning a Reason.

London, April 15.—Secretary Cooper today informed the Associated Press the Henley Regatta committee had decided to refuse the entry of Ten Eyck, the American oarsman, under Rule X, which reads: "The committee shall have power to refuse or return any entry up to the time of starting, without being bound to assign a reason."

NO GAMES WITH WISCONSIN.

Western Colleges Sever Relations with the Badgers in All Branches of Sport.

Michigan, Chicago, and Illinois have formed a triple alliance against Wisconsin and say they will schedule no more games of any kind with the Cardinal until the Madison institution shows more respect for the rules governing the Western colleges. Baseball dates have been canceled by the three, which lets Wisconsin out of the league. Northwestern plays its game today under protest if some of the Wisconsin players participate. Baseball, however, is only a part of the scheme on foot.

The Western schools have for some time looked askance at Wisconsin and have accused the Badgers of having more regard for a good player and a good team than they had for their amateur standing and eligibility under the rules to which they, with six other Western colleges, have subscribed.

The teams of at least these three schools mentioned have severed relations with the Wisconsin State University, and only the games for which contracts have been signed will be played.

This decision is not the result of any student squabble, but the decision of the faculty committees and advisory boards of the three institutions. It was not known until yesterday that the action of the three institutions related to anything more than baseball, but the following statement, as given out by Dr. H. H. Everett, chairman of the University of Illinois Faculty committee, and also of the Advisory board, consisting of student managers, alumni representatives, and faculty members, tells the story:

"When the baseball schedule as arranged by Manager Fischer was submitted to the Illinois Advisory board that body declined to approve the Wisconsin games, and hence Illinois will not meet the Badgers on the diamond this year. No particular reason will be given to the public, but Wisconsin will be officially notified of the decision in a day or two. Further than this there is a tacitly understood agreement among all Western colleges that Wisconsin will be given no games in any branch of athletics until they make a sweeping reform in every department of sport."

The faculty representatives of the seven universities—Wisconsin, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern, Minnesota, and Purdue—have a set of rules which were drafted in conference for the government of athletics. Each institution subscribed to them. One of the provisions of these rules is as follows:

"It shall be competent for the chairman of any athletic committee, if he believes that any university is violating the letter or the spirit of the rules, definitions, or agreements, to communicate with the chairman of the Athletic committee of the university of which the student under suspicion is a member. If this is done it shall be the duty of the Athletic committee of the institution under suspicion to investigate at once the status of the student in question and report through its chairman the results of its investigation. This report shall be accepted in good faith by the committee which has made the complaint."

Notes have been sent, it is asserted, on several occasions to the Madison Athletic board expressing doubts as to the standing of students competing on the teams, which, under the rule, should have been at once investigated, but Wisconsin chose to ignore, so it is reported, these notices and demanded proof absolute, and instead of investigating waited for a sort of prosecution and placed itself as an attorney for the defense.

In the cases of Illinois, Michigan, and Chicago the precise reasons for the action of the faculty committees or boards of control for refusing to sanction games with Wisconsin are not given.

Wisconsin denies in toto the charges, and retaliates by saying it can prove that there are ineligibles on the other teams.

Michigan's Spring Trip.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—The Michigan baseball team left this afternoon on their annual spring trip. The makeup of the team will be as follows: Pitchers, Miller, Lehr, McGinnis, and Scott; catchers, Lunn and Thompson; first base, Condon; second base, Cooley; shortstop, Gilbert; third base, Wolff; fielders, Butler, Davies, and Mattison. McGinnis is an Englewood High School boy and Mattison hails from the Oak Park High School. The following is the schedule: Tomorrow, Illinois University at Champaign; April 18, Notre Dame; April 19, Knox College; April 20, Beloit; April 21, St. John's Military Academy; April 22, Dixon College; April 23, Northwestern.



The Man With the Dollar In His Eye may be able to see merit in the cheapest thing called a bicycle—because it's cheap. A Sterling Bicycle "BUILT LIKE A WATCH" is cheaper than a "cheap" wheel. Less repairs, more safety, speed, satisfaction. Take that dollar out of your eye—use both your eyes and your good judgement when you buy a bicycle.
Prices of '98 Sterlings: $60 and $75. Racers, $85. Chainless, $125. Tandems, $125. Catalogue free.
STERLING CYCLE WORKS, 274 Wabash Ave.



No End to Nicoll's Patterns and Prices

Nicoll has the largest stock and offers more varieties of patterns than any tailor in America. Largest *line*, not largest prices.
Top Coats $15 up. Suits $20, $22, $25, etc.
Next time try Nicoll Tailor
Your Money Back If Not Satisfied.
Clark and Adams-sts. Branches in 15 Large Cities.



After an April Shower out comes the sunshine.
Owners of Monarch Bicycles always filled with the sunshine of content.
Finer, Better, Faster—Impossible!
Reliable Wheels from $30 up.
Retail Salesrooms, Bliss & Lumsden, Mgrs.
122 Dearborn-st., 87 & 89 Ashland-av.

THE BIG 4 CYCLES
ORIENT
QUAKER
FANNING
EXCELSIOR
4 STYLES TANDEMS.
JUVENILES, ALL SIZES.
ALSO EVERYTHING FOR CYCLES
CASH OR TIME.
Excelsior Supply Co.
278 Wabash-av., Cor. Van Buren.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

SPRING HATS.
KNOX | Absolutely correct shape. Ready........
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., (PALMER HOUSE BLOCK.)

Mr Painter: when was your paint mixed best, 10 years ago or after 10 years' experience?
Write Devoe, 176 Randolph Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR PACK SADDLES. Chief Quartermaster's Office, Dept. of the Lakes, Chicago, April 14, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., April 16th, 1898, for 1,500 Pack Saddles for Army use. Full particulars can be obtained at this office. J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

EDUCATIONAL.
OSTEOPATHY
The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or education call on or address the SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY...

RAIDS ON POOLROOMS

Detectives Visit Four and Capture Many Inmates.

GET FORTY IN WAGNER'S.

Find Quarters Over Powers & O'Brien's Crowded.

TWENTY MORE AT BLAKE'S.

House of David and Skakel's Place Given Warning.

PRISONERS ARE BAILED OUT.

Detectives raided four poolrooms yesterday afternoon and captured several patrol wagonloads of gamblers, who were carted to the Harrison Street Station, where they were bailed out an hour later by William Skakel. The places raided were:

Edward Wagner, 170 Madison street, entrance through Powers & O'Brien's saloon; forty men arrested.

James Blake, 184 Madison street, basement, twenty men arrested.

House of David, 154 Clark street, kept by Smith & Perry; inmates escaped.

William Skakel's commission house, 124 Clark street; inmates escaped.

Sergeant Ben Williams, assisted by a score of detectives and patrolmen, made the raids. The four were planned to occur simultaneously, but two were delayed and the gamblers managed to escape.

Williams, leading a dozen detectives, entered Powers & O'Brien's saloon during the afternoon, and, before the gamblers upstairs could be warned, had forced the door. The lookout was captured at his post, and in a minute every door and window guarded. A few succeeded in rolling down-stairs and one jumped through a window, but the other inmates were made to form in line and were marched to the patrol wagons which had been backed up in front of the saloon. Three wagons were used to carry the prisoners to the station.

Edward Wagner was booked as keeper. At Blake's poolroom the inmates were caught in a trap. The room is in a basement near Fifth avenue, and twenty inmates were awaiting the results of the races when Detectives Horwich, Hoerle, Cudmore, and Rohan broke in the door. The usual rush to escape was made but all were captured.

The raids on the House of David and Skakel's place were a failure. When the detectives broke down the doors of the room adjoining the Chicago Hotel the last few men could be seen running through the corridors to rear entrances and safety. They were not pursued. The same state of affairs existed at 124 Clark street. The word had evidently been given the inmates that raids were in order and the hint had been taken advantage of. Only a few persons were walking around the room, which was devoid of gambling paraphernalia.

Captain Colbéran said he was highly pleased at the result of the raid and intended to prosecute the fight against gambling whenever he found it.

Horsehair for Furniture.

Three hundred bales of horses' manes and tails, to be used for upholstering furniture, have been landed in Philadelphia by the British steamships Maine and Minnesota from London, where they were shipped from Siberia.

New Use for the Cinematograph.

A novel use has been found for the cinematograph, which has recently been employed at the Imperial Institute for the purpose of illustrating farming operations in Canada.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
Auction Sale Extraordinary.
Tuesday & Wednesday, April 19 & 20, '98
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for account of underwriters at Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, THE ENTIRE STOCKS OF
Woolens and Tailors' Trimmings
—OF—
THE BUCKEYE WOOLEN CO., S. M. HEXTER & CO., HEXTER & WERTHEIM,
All of Cleveland, O.
INVENTORIED VALUE..... $250,000.00.
CONSISTING OF
200 Cases Woolens in English Black and Blue Clay Diagonals, French Back Worsteds, Thibets, Cheviots, Serges, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Covert Cloths, etc. Simonis and Backhacker Birdseyes, Fancy Diagonals, Worsteds, Broadcloths, and Doeskins. Large quantities of Riversides, Slaters, Washingtons, Globes, Sawyers, Oswego, Hanover and other popular Suitings and Trouserings and Uniform Cloths. Also
10 Cases Blue and Black Beavers.
130 Cases Italians, Serges, Twills, Lustrenes, Black and Colored Cottons, Mohairs, Sleeve Linings, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Etc.
Also large line of Canvas, Wigans, Pocketings, Spool Cottons, Sewing Silk, Buttons, Braids, etc. All the above stocks are in absolutely perfect condition, strictly sound and without blemish.
Stock will be divided in lots to suit buyers.
GOODS ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, APRIL 18.
This is the largest sale of the kind ever held in the West.
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
381, 383 & 385 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE
at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock a. m., of large lines of
Chamber Sets, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Extension & Center Tables, Lounges, Carpets & Oilcloths,
All New Perfect Goods, will be sold in lots to Suit the Trade.

J. R. WOODBRIDGE & CO.

SHIRTS
TO ORDER.
500 fancy patterns to select from. Come and look at them, or send for samples.
Measurement blank and tape measure free.
Ladies' Waists to order.
Champlain Building,
Second Floor,
STATE AND MADISON STREETS.

Cluett BRAND
COLLARS AND CUFFS
FOR FINE TRADE

MANDEL BROTHERS.
The new nonpareil tan shoes.
Mandel's new nonpareil shoe is the queen of shoe fashions—it's inimitable and made exclusively for us—ask to see it.
Special offering in fine, spring footwear—exclusive styles in fancy vesting uppers and imported imperial tops—the new Boston, English and New York toes—the new shade of brown, tan, chocolate, nut brown, and fine Parisian chrome—medium soles and all the new toes.

1.65 for $3.00 Oxfords—a very dressy lot of hand-turned Oxford ties—new coin toes—tan and black—flexible soles—neat concave heels—fast colors—substantial shoes—perfect fitting—2d floor— 1.65
2.65 for $4.00 shoes—an exceptional lot of new and perfect shoes—black and brown cloth and kid tops—new and properly rounded toes—light and medium weight soles—especially recommended for their wearing and fitting qualities—2d floor— 2.65
3.65 for $5.00 shoes—exceptional values in ladies' fine, well-made, new & perfect footwear—new round toes, tops, tips & patterns—light flexible hand-turned and welt soles—cloth and kid tops, shoes of the finest order in fittings & furnishings—2d floor 3.65
Basement—
95c for $2.00 $3.00 $4.00 shoes —spring styles—all sizes—dongola and vici kid—tans and blacks—new toes—the biggest values of the season.
95c for boys' and girls' dongola and satin calf school shoes.

MANDEL BROTHERS
Girls' new spring reefers, 2.00.
Manufacturer's entire sample line.
Never in the history of this inimitable department have we been able to offer such tremendous bargains in girls' and misses' reefers. A colossal purchase of 700 girls' sample reefers at less than 50% on the dollar will be on sale Saturday at prices which make this the *one great bargain epoch of* the year.

This coat 5.00.

This coat 3.00.
700 girls' sample reefer jackets of the best manufacture in America, together with our own large and well assorted stock, reduced to the sale price.
Over 150 different styles, not more than 5 or 6 of each style—all sizes, 4 to 14 years—all materials—cheviots—tricots—broadcloths and Scotch mixtures—greens—browns—reds—blues and tans—with and without sailor collars—all elaborately trimmed with fancy braids, buttons and buckles—all high-class tailored coats and to be sold at less than ½ regular prices.
$5.00 reefers 2.00
$6.00 reefers 3.00
$12.00 reefers 6.00
$15.00 reefers 7.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Money-saving bargains boys' clothing
Type cannot convey an adequate conception of the magnitude of bargains to be had in our boys' clothing department—every suit is the embodiment of spring's newest styles—true economy may be practiced with safety here.

45c for boys' $1.00 Fauntleroy blouses—new 1898 spring and summer styles—extra deep sailor collar—ruffle front and cuffs—with ruffle on collar—in plain white and colors.
85c for boys' Star waists—new 1898 spring styles—with and without collars—68 patterns to select from—all sizes.
3.95 for boys' $7.50 and $6 suits—double-breasted—these are the broken lots and sizes from our Easter sale—all put into one great lot to close out Saturday at less than cost to make room for other goods—every garment warranted strictly all-wool and first-class—new spring styles—this price only for Saturday.
5.00 for boys' new combination suits—jacket and two pairs pants—all-wool imported fabrics—blue, black and fancy mixed cheviots—homespun and glove finish cassimeres—newest 1898 spring effects—in plaids and checks—the correct grays, greens and London browns—first-class up-to-date suit for dress or school—sizes 7 to 16.

6.00 for boys' $10.00 vest suits—coat, vest and pants—28 newest and nobbiest spring styles—in cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds, and worsteds—in plain and fancy mixtures—received too late for our Easter trade—that is why the price is $6.00—sizes 9 to 16 years.



Sales for Week Ending April 23d.
On Tuesday, April 19, at 10 A. M., We will sell peremptorily at Public Auction a Large New Importation of
Embroideries, Flouncings and Laces,
followed by
500 Cases Men's, Women's, Boys' and Misses' Straw Hats,
Latest Styles, made for This Season's Trade.
ON SAME DAY, FIRE SALVAGE SALE
Woolens, Linings, Tailors' Trimmings, etc.
On Wednesday, April 20, at 10 A. M.,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Thursday, April 21, at 10 A. M., Peremptory Auction Sale
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing,
for account of a prominent New York manufacturer
ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX,
Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Decorated China, Cutlery, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HATS Latest Popular Styles $3 & $4.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
156 State Street.

Removal Notice.
We have moved into our new business house, 187-189 State street, Palmer House, just one door north of our old stand, where we will welcome our friends and the public.
We are grateful for the liberal patronage given us during the eleven years we occupied the old store, and hope to merit a continuance of the public favor.
Respectfully,
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
Importing and Manufacturing Furriers,
187-189 State Street.
Agents for Knox Hats and Millinery,
P. Centimeri & Co.'s Kid Gloves.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

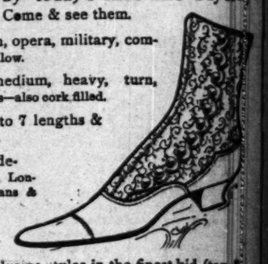

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN.
88 Madison, Tribune Bld'g
Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted. Eyes tested free. Artificial eyes sold.

SCHLESINGER MAYER
Sample lots girls' reefers—66⅔ off.

Opportune purchase of several hundred samples of girls' stylish reefers and coats from a leading maker anxious to unload before the market turns upon him- together with the annual S. & M. after Easter clearance of the entire stock—all on sale at half & less than half price.

Over 300 styles are shown in this matchless movement—embracing garments for all sizes from 4 to 14 years—the nobbiest effects in broadcloths, Scotch mixtures, tricots, cheviots and novelty fabrics in all the correct colors and up to date fashions. All go in 4 tremendous divisions at
$1½ for $4 reefers. for $3 reefers.
$2½ for $6 reefers. for $5 reefers.
$3½ for $10 reefers. for $8 reefers.
$5 for $15 reefers. for $12 reefers.
Beyond comparison—which is *seriously* invited—these are the greatest values obtainable in all Chicago.

SCHLESINGER MAYER
Tan shoe sensation...Today.
A quarter, a third, even a half of the usual prices may be saved by today's shoe-wise buyers. This statement is its own proof—with the shoes as extra substantiation. Come & see them.

Leathers — Finest vici kid—dongola kid—box calf—patent & enamel leather.
Colors—Black, tan, wine, chocolate, green, mahogany, &c.
Toes — Waldorf, Touraine, Astor, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, coin, pointed, wide box—self & patent leather tips.
Tops—Self & cloth button & lace.
$2.25
$3.25 For up to $6 shoes.
Heels—Mexican, opera, military, common sense, high & low.
Soles—Thin, medium, heavy, turn, welts, Scotch edges—also cork filled.
Sizes—From 1 to 7 lengths & AAA to EE widths.
Styles—From designs by Dombey, London; & Herts, Cans & "Maison," Paris.

Women's cycling boots—Chicago's largest & most fashionable assortment—exclusive styles in the finest kid (tan & black), with fancy silk vesting, kid & French cloth tops—with Louis XV., opera & low heels—the new Touraine, Astoria & Waldorf boots—and 3 special lines at $3.60, $2.95 and $1.95
95c—for $1½ cycling leggings—fancy tops.
$1 for $1½ children's tan shoes—fine selected kid—button & lace—cloth kid tops—sizes 5 to 8—unmatchable elsewhere under $1.50.
Basement—Women's black & tan dongola & vici kid shoes & oxfords—splendid examples of highclass shoemaking—stylish, footfitting, longwearing. Button & lace, fancy cloth & kid tops, correct new toes—positively the best values in Chicago at $2.95, $2.45 $1.95 & $1.49

SCHLESINGER MAYER
Swell Paris millinery .. Today.
With all the "chic" & elegance peculiar to French styles & exhibiting that indefinable exquisiteness so dear to the feminine heart. Late arrivals include the Virot sailor, the new panama coaching hat and a Frecnh leghorn garden hat.

$9 to $15 for shepherdess dress hats, Jane Hading and black guard turbans—also a charming lot of medium & small effects—beautiful flowers, ribbon and straw braids.
$5 & $7½ for up to $10 trimmed hats—including a wide range of exquisitely neat turbans & sailor effects.
$1½, $2½ & $3½ for stylish walking hats—newest shapings & straws of the season—trimming of ribbon, straw cloth, quills or wings.
Juvenile styles—
$3¼ for "The Dauntless"—a pretty rippled brim hat trimmed in wide moire ribbon.
$2¾ for "The May Queen"—a pretty straw hat trimmed in ribbon bows & flower spray.


SCHLESINGER MAYER
Kid gloves: great offering new styles

After all has been said that can be said, after all has been seen that is to be seen, one thing's certain—you'll buy where you can buy best—and to that end we've laid out some thousands of dozen of high grade kid gloves in the freshest fashions, at prices you don't need to be told are the lowest on the street for equal quality and elegance.

95c for $1¼ women's kid gloves—8 clasp overseam and pique—new crochet embroidery—every correct shade.
$1.20 for $2 women's kid gloves—2 & 3-clasp pique & overseam fine French kid—new surety clasps—new combination emb'd backs—all the new colors.
65c for $1¼ men's kid gloves—2-clasp—in new spring walking shades of tan & red.

SCHLESINGER MAYER
Smith, Gray & Co. boys' clothes

need no extended puffing. You know what they are. You know that this store is headquarters. *And you know that Smith, Gray & Co.'s famous boys' clothing at S. & M.'s prices* is the greatest bargain proposition that *could* be offered.
$3.75 for $5½ boys' suits—newest spring 2-garment suits, in blue, black & nobby plaids, ages 6 to 16—also vestee & sailor blouse suits for ages 3 to 8—very best imported cheviots & worsteds.
$4.95 for $7 boys' 3-piece suits (coat, vest and pants)—for confirmation and half dress—blue, black and new colorings—9 to 16. Others at $6.45, $9.45 & $10.45.
$4.90 for $7½ boys' suits—in blue, black & all the latest new colorings—fashionable double breasted coats for ages 7 to 16—sizes 2½ to 8—vestee styles, handsomely braided—made by Smith, Gray & Co.
$4.75 for $8 big boys' cutaway sack suits—fine imported cheviots in light plaids—equal to custom tailoring—sizes 14 to 17. Others $7.95, $9.45, $10.45.
$4.25 for $6¾ boys' top coats & reefers—English covert cloth—in the popular shades—3 to 14 years.
75c for laundered Star waists & Fauntleroy blouses—new exclusive patterns—French & domestic percales.

Straw hats—Advance showing of boys' & girls' new straw hats—correct colorings to match suits—exclusive styles.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MUST SET CUBA FREE

Senator Cullom on the Duty of the United States.

SPAIN'S GUILT IS CLEAR.

Her Cruelty Challenges the Wrath of the World.

TRAGEDY OF THE MAINE.

Spanish Complicity Fixed by Startling Proofs.

WOULD UPHOLD M'KINLEY POLICY

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—The notable speech in the Cuban debate in the Senate today was by Senator Cullom of Illinois. His address in full was as follows:

"Mr. President, on the 10th day of December, 1896, I had the honor of addressing the Senate on the joint resolution (S. R. 168) introduced by me at that time declaring the extinction of Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico. On that occasion, referring to the condition of affairs then existing in Cuba, I called attention to the magnitude of the problems which, even at that early day of the struggle of the Cuban patriots for independence, had grown out of that condition. Those problems, I then took opportunity to observe, would demand solution in the early future, and I ventured the assertion that the determination of the policy to be pursued in the solution of those problems would result in the independence of Cuba and lead to the conclusion that a people with such a history and such an education as the Spanish people have must be expelled from participation in the control of any territorial possessions on this hemisphere.

"Since that time the deplorable condition of affairs in Cuba, to which I then referred and upon which I then commented, has become more and more intensified and the necessity for action by this government upon the lines of policy which at that time were indicated by me has become more and more apparent, until now the hour for action is about to strike.

"Step by step Spain has been pushed back from dominion in the new world, as she was crowded from control in Europe. Now she is to lose another of her possessions. Her oppressed subjects in Cuba are about to become the arbiters of their own destiny. This result is inevitable, for, as has been aptly remarked by some one, 'some incurable vice in her organization, or it may be in the temperament of her people, neutralizes all the advantages Spain ought to derive from her stubborn hardihood, her nearly perfect capacity for endurance, and the somber genius alike for war, for art, and for literature, which have so often marked her sons. No race outside her own borders, even if shared by origin, has ever been able to endure her reign, and every race which has resisted has ultimately succeeded in withdrawing itself from her control.'

"If permitted to pursue her pitiless course in Cuba she would go on without remorse and, if she could, she would exterminate the million and a half of patriots who deprecate her tyrannical policies and her cruel and bloody methods in peace as well as in war. Her ruthlessness is apparent in the conditions now existing in Cuba, as related by four eye witnesses who are members of this senate.

Proctor as a Witness.

"The story as told by the honorable Senator from Vermont has challenged the attention of the whole civilized world. That narrative shows that at our very door the cruelty of Spain is blackening the history of the time with deeds that cry aloud to heaven for vengeance. With a careful pen the honorable Senator wrote his tale of woe. He drew to it no coloring that truth did not absolutely require him to use. He did not allow his emotions to lead him into any expression of anger. He compelled himself to relate the harrowing facts which had come under his observation without using any of the forms of indignant speech which were doubtless suggested to his mind.

"He told the story of Cuban suffering fully, it is true, but with a gentleness of expression that, under the circumstances, was wonderful, and in almost any other man than the judicial minded Senator from Vermont would have been impossible. But the story of suffering and outrage, thus illustrated in the telling, has aroused the indignation of America and stirred the conscience of the world.

"This distressful story was corroborated by the distinguished Senators from New Hampshire, Nebraska, and Mississippi, all of whom have visited the island and have borne testimony in this chamber to the cruelty of Spanish warfare in Cuba in a most eloquent and forcible manner, giving the story over again of the horrible condition of the suffering and death of the reconcentrados.

"In addition, to the statements of these distinguished gentlemen, General Lee, in his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations since his arrival, says he regards the condition of the reconcentrados as being just as bad as it has ever been, that great suffering still exists and will continue to exist until they are relieved by the hand of charity from this or some country other than Spain, and that very little of the recent appropriation by Spain of $600,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrados will be spent for the relief of the suffering people there.

"That there is any extremity to which Spain would not go in an attempt to wreak her desire for vengeance upon the United States I do not believe. The officials, in the abuse of authority conferred by her, have robbed, imprisoned, and even murdered citizens of this republic. Our flag has been insulted repeatedly on her soil, and, while in the discharge of their duties, representatives of this government have been threatened with violence. And, worse still, one of our battleships, while on a friendly call at Havana, was destroyed by the explosion of a mine, and 266 of her crew murdered in cold blood. These heroes were not permitted to die in battle striking blows in the service of their country. They were assailed by Spanish treachery working in darkness, although they were not permitted to die in the hurly-burly of battle while exalted by patriotic fervor by the excitement of war they will never be forgotten by their fellow countrymen. In no part of the land or sea are they unknown.

Tragedy of the Maine.

"Sir, this tragedy has aroused a spirit of resentment throughout the length and breadth of the republic, and the patriotic people of all sections of the country are demanding that the President and the Congress shall resent the assault upon the flag as an act of war by Spain and that the threatening blow shall be struck without unnecessary delay. Sir, there seems to be good reason for this demand. All the evidence goes to show that the Maine was destroyed by an outside force; that whatever the destroying agency was, it was placed in position in the harbor by the officials of the Spanish government; that the officials of the Spanish government whose duty it was in know of the existence and location of the destroying agency conducted the vessel to its anchorage, and that only officials of Spain could have used or have permitted others to use means by which the destroying agency was utilized for the purpose for which it was intended.

"The testimony of Captain Sigsbee, commander of the Maine, shows that every precaution had been taken to prevent accidents, that every portion of the ship had been inspected, including the magazines, coal bunkers, etc., and that he felt sure that the ship was blown up by an outside force.

"Ensign Powelson, who was present on the wreck of the Maine every day while the divers were making their investigations, speaking of the important discoveries made by the men during his presence, testifies that the end of the vessel where the explosion occurred was pushed up, and that Diver Morgan, while walking on the bottom, fell into a hole on the port side, and reported that everything in the vicinity of this hole seemed bent upward. The plates were found split, forming a 'V,' pushed over and bent down over the ten-inch magazine. He further says that Diver Smith worked himself forward and down to the keel on the bottom plating, at the point where the keel went into the mud, at which point he found a hole in the mud about six feet deep and fifteen feet in diameter.

"General Lee, in his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations, stated that he was satisfied that the explosion causing the destruction of the Maine came from an outside force from outside of the ship. He also stated that the man who did the work of destroying the Maine must have been an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts and one who knew all about the manner of producing the explosion. He further states that upon the night of the disaster the Spaniards were rejoicing among themselves, drinking champagne in honor of the event, and in many portions of the city were making merry on account of the destruction of the Maine, its officers, and crew.

Cannot Escape Responsibility.

"From all this and much more that can be stated of the evidence taken by the naval board and by the Committee on Foreign Relations, there seems to be no way by which Spain can escape responsibility for the destruction of the battleship, or by which we can overlook the force of the suggestion that the destruction of the vessel under the circumstances stated was in fact effected by the treachery and work of Spanish officials. If the assertion is made that war cannot be justified by circumstantial evidence that the nation upon which war was to be made has been guilty of an offense which she denies, and that only in the extremest of cases could we be justified in acting on the principle of international law that a state may interfere in a hostile manner in the affairs of another state guilty of a wrong against humanity or liberty, we would be justified, nevertheless, in interference with the action of Spain in Cuba in the interest of commerce and the repose of our own society.

"Long ago, indeed, acting outside of every consideration of sympathy for the Cuban patriots, acting wholly in our own interests, we should have in some way avoided the necessity under which we have acted, of being in effect an ally of Spain in her efforts to suppress a people who are so gallantly struggling for freedom.

"But, sir, whatever may have been our sins of omission against liberty in the armed controversy in progress between Spain and Cuba, we propose now to do our duty to God and humanity, liberty, and to ourselves, by saying to Spain: 'Hold your hand. You shall not outrage liberty and humanity in Cuba any longer. You must withdraw your army and abrogate your authority.'

"This we must say now; and if Spain shall see proper to resent our action, we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the God of battles and to the judgment of mankind to justify us in our course.

"Mr. President, it is said that Spain will appeal to other monarchical governments to aid her in her struggle with the United States, and that she will base her appeal for assistance upon the ground that our interference in her attempt to suppress insurrection is a violation of the doctrine asserted by the allied powers of Europe in 1821 when Greece was struggling for her independence—namely: 'That useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy.'

Divine Right of the People.

"This is the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, and if it were asserted by a world in arms America would be compelled to resist it to the bitter end and set up in opposition to if the divine right of the people to govern themselves. In the language of Webster, speaking in the Senate of the United States seventy-five years ago:

"'That the people hold their fundamental privileges from the sovereign power is a sentiment not easy to be diffused in this age any further than it is enforced by the direct operation of military means.'

"Against this doctrine we have set up the American doctrine:

"'That useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration ought to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of the people.'

"Tried by this principle, the right of Spain to rule in Cuba must be denied, since it is a fact that a large majority of the people of the island desire independence and the right to rule themselves. In the light of this fact and of other facts that appeal to our humanity and to our business, commercial, and political interests stands displayed to all the world the duty of America to interfere in the affairs of Cuba and compel Spain to withdraw her army and her civil authority from the island and permit the people thereof to enjoy the inalienable rights of man, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"In attempted refutation of all that has been said of the misgovernment of Cuba and of the cruelty of Spain, the assertion has been made, and is even yet being made, that there exists no real cause of complaint by us against Spain, no cause that can justify us in interfering in the pending conflict in Cuba; that a sensational press has produced, without good reason, the excited condition of the public mind which is demanding that our government shall take up arms against the Spaniard and expel him from the continent. This is an attempt to hide from the world the truth of the present situation; it is another of the many attempts that selfish interests have made to excuse the influence of kingly power at the expense of liberty, and to exalt peace in the humiliation of that spirit of freedom which should be ever slow to wrath indeed, but always swift in vindication of its glorious mission and of its exalted dignity in the affairs of mankind.

"Much as any other man I deprecate the sensationalism of the press which perverts truth and makes a mole hill of fact a mountain of falsehood; but the sensationalism of the press has not made Spain, in all her history, vindicative and cruel, a nation productive in wonderful fertility of great men,

(Continued on tenth page.)

BY BELL AND BLAST.

How War's Declaration Will Be Heralded in Chicago.

MANY FIRMS WILL AID.

Whistles to Sound Far and Wide When News Is Known.

TELEPHONES TO GIVE WORD.

Long blasts from 200 whistles and the clanging of a score of bells will announce to the people of Chicago and the surrounding country that war has either been declared by the United States or Spain or that an act has been passed by Congress and ratified by President McKinley that is equivalent to a declaration of war. Within ten minutes after the news reaches Chicago the telephone company will have transmitted it to a hundred or more manufacturing concerns, railroad shops, and steamboat companies, and all have agreed to in turn spread the news by blasts of their whistles. In the several surrounding villages whistles and church and school bells will announce the tidings, and according to the present arrangements no town or village within fifty miles of Chicago will be kept in ignorance for more than a few minutes after the news has been received here.

The following letter was received at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday afternoon:

Chicago, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Dear Sir: Realizing that the people of Chicago and surrounding towns are anxious to receive at the earliest possible moment any news of war having been declared or of war having been practically declared by action of Congress and the President, the Chicago Telephone company has arranged to notify several large manufacturing and mill concerns, as well as the several railroad companies, of such fact immediately it is received. These in turn have agreed to give the information to the public by blowing whistles and ringing bells. The people are entitled to the news of such an important event and we take great pleasure in being an instrument in the transmission of the news. Respectfully,

A. S. HIBBARD,
General Manager Chicago Telephone company.

Hundreds of Whistles to Blow.

Over 200 firms have agreed to assist in the spreading of the news and with these and the hundreds of whistles of the railroad engines and river tugs the citizen who fails to realize that Uncle Sam and Spain are to fight will be deaf.

The following is a partial list of the many firms that will help spread the news:

Adams & Westlake company, Orleans and Ontario streets.
Deering Harvester company, 16 Fullerton avenue.
Featherstone & Sons, 358 North Halsted street.
Western Foundry company, 3632 South Albany avenue.
Frazer & Chalmers, Fulton and Union streets.
Illinois Steel company, South Chicago.
Dunham Towing company.
Eclipse machine and boiler works, 1132-1138 West Fourteenth street.
National Malleable Castings company, Blue Island and Western avenues.
Stockham Manufacturing company, Grand and North Forty-sixth avenues.
Edward Hines Lumber company, Blue Island and Hoyne avenues.
Chicago Forge and Bolt company, Fortieth street and Stewart avenue.
Chicago architectural iron works, Clybourn and Southport avenues.
American Brewing company, 922 North Ashland avenue.
Chicago Brewing company, 64 West North avenue.
Independent Brewing company, 598 North Halsted street.
St. Nicholas Manufacturing company, Fullerton avenue and Ward street.
Sluse Flush Tank company, Aurora.
Aurora Cooperage company, Aurora.
Aurora Brewing company, Aurora.
Pierrington-Kimball company, Blue Island.
Illinois Chemical company, Chicago Heights.
Pumping station, Downer's Grove.
Elgin National Watch company, Elgin.
New York Condensed Milk company, Elgin.
Waterworks, Evanston.
Reliable Stamping company, Harvey.
Illinois Steel company, Joliet.
Consolidated Steel and Wire company, Joliet.
Waterworks, La Grange.
Waterworks, Lake Forest.
Waterworks, Waukegan.

What the Whistles Will Mean.

The following three conditions will be considered as justification for sounding the whistles and bells: First, the declaration of war on the part of Spain; second, the declaration of war on the part of the United States; third, the signing by the President of resolutions passed by Congress authorizing armed intervention in Cuba.

The railroads will also take part, and every switch engine will take up the tooting as it is echoed from the city. The Dunham Towing company, as well as the other tug companies, will signal their several tugs on the river when the news is received, and three score of tugs will add their quota to the din.

General Superintendent J. E. Zeublin of the Chicago Telephone company has arranged his list so that every portion of the city and every town and village in the county will receive the news by the whistles. Only one firm in each locality has been selected, nearly all of which run night and day.

The Chicago waterworks and the crib whistles will also probably take part.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine company and the Crane Elevator company were about the only large manufacturing concerns that refused to "whistle the news."

POLICE HUNT FOR DR. MILLAR.

Memphis Physician's Wife Charges Him with Abandonment and Wants $1,500 Back.

Mrs. Annie Millar called yesterday at detective headquarters and asked that a search be made for her husband, Dr. Adolph J. Millar, whom she charges with abandonment. Dr. Millar is well known in Memphis and was dean of the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Mrs. Millar says she is Millar's third and possibly his fourth wife and that he deserted her on March 11, taking with him $1,500 of her money.

GOMPERS IS FOR PEACE.

DECLARES THE WORKING CLASSES ARE OPPOSED TO WAR.

Bread Winners Would Have to Furnish the Corpses and Their Wives Would Become Widows and the Children Half-Orphans in the Event of Battle—President of the American Federation of Labor Is in Chicago on Official Business.

Speaking for nearly 600,000 laboring men, whose opinions he professes to know, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is for peace. He decries war on the ground it is the laboring class whose men will furnish the corpses and whose women and children will become the widows and half-orphans, and on the further ground that it will do much to retard the socialistic growth of this country.

Mr. Gompers arrived in Chicago yesterday morning on one of his periodical tours of the labor centers, which he takes to confer with the local representatives and help in the patching up of the little dissensions which are continually arising. His journey extended as far west as Kansas City, where he obtained the first written recognition of union labor ever secured from the Armour Packing company.

He presided yesterday morning at a conference between the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers and the Boxmakers and Sawyers' union, looking toward a consolidation. Later he listened to similar projects from the Franklin Association of Printers, which seeks to take in the printing press workers, and the Steamfitters' union, which seeks to control the Sprinkler Fitters' union. He also gave an audience to President O'Connell of the Machinists' union in regard to the project of an eight-hour day, and to President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' union. Both of these latter industries are affected by the war prospects.

"I find everywhere," said President Gompers, "that while the laboring men are willing and anxious to fight to uphold the honor of the country they are more anxious to avert war if possible. They realize that no real honor was ever strengthened by bloodshed. They all agree that Cuba should be free, not as a political move, but on the broader ground of humanity. They realize that every happening that tends toward the freedom of mankind is a step in the general evolution and are anxious that the Cubans be free from Spanish rule.

"The Cubans are very much in the same position the labor unions once were. While they were weak the corporations refused to do anything but oppress them. Now they are strong as the United States is, and when it attacks Spain the reply is, 'Let us arbitrate.'

"War is a terrible thing and the working people realize that they are the ones who must bear the brunt of it. If war does come, they will be ready to do all that any one might ask, but until it comes of a necessity, they wish to use every possible means to avert it."

Mr. Gompers said the general labor situation was good and the relations between labor and capital much better than they had been. He found the corporations quite willing to make concessions to labor organizations. He believed this was due to the fact that all through the long business depression the labor organizations had remained intact and now that things are looking up, he says, they are in a position to make certain demands and compel recognition.

Mr. Gompers will remain in the city for several days, listening to committees and individuals and sitting as a sort of judge in the local labor controversy.

SHOT WHILE IN A DEPOT.

A. F. Middagh Seriously Wounded by Ernest Fahsbender — Family Troubles the Cause.

A. F. Middagh, a real estate dealer of Windsor Park, was shot and seriously wounded shortly after noon yesterday at the Illinois Central Station by Ernest Fahsbender, a barber, also of Windsor Park. Family troubles were the cause. On Saturday Fahsbender's wife left him, and on Monday she filed a suit for divorce. Fahsbender blamed Middagh for his troubles and followed him to the city on the train. The shooting followed as they left the cars. Fahsbender opened fire without warning.

Middagh was struck twice, over the heart and in the groin. He was taken to the Baptist Hospital, where it was said his condition was critical, but he would probably recover. Fahsbender was locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station.

Fahsbender is 35 years old, and lives at 7502 Railroad avenue, Windsor Park. He owns a barber shop at 167 Seventy-fifth street. Middagh is 42 years old and lives at 7640 Bond avenue with his family.

At the station Fahsbender told the following story of the shooting:

"About two years ago I received an anonymous letter connecting my wife's name with Middagh's. I ignored it until Mrs. Middagh made charges against my wife, which she admitted. Mrs. Middagh induced me to reach an understanding with her husband. He wanted to avoid publicity, and gave me $500 and a second mortgage on his house for $1,500. When I went home last Saturday night I found my wife had left, taking our child with her. She had taken with her all the household goods she could carry and $34, all the money I had. Monday I learned she had sued for a divorce. Since then I have been nearly crazy. I blame Middagh for my troubles and decided to kill him."

Residents of Windsor Park give Fahsbender a good reputation, and he seems to have their sympathy. Middagh, at the hospital, denied to the police that there was anything in Fahsbender's accusations.

Moxley Sues His Prosecutors.

William J. Moxley, President of the William J. Moxley company, butterine manufacturers, began four damage suits for $25,000 each yesterday against Charles U. Knight, secretary of the Butter Men's union; George W. Linn, Solomon T. Fish, and L. Bernard Kilbourne. The suits are based upon a charge that the defendants have abused legal process in causing the arrest of Mr. Moxley on warrants accusing him of violating the butterine law.

BOY KING IN EFFIGY.

Lads Hang and Burn Straw Figure of Alphonso XIII.

CUT DUMMY WITH KNIVES

Crowds Look On and Help Tear Remnant to Pieces.

FRIENDS OF MAINE VICTIM.

A score of boys, who attend the Oak Street School and who had known Reinhart Grupp, one of the victims of the Maine, hanged and burned an effigy of Alphonso XIII., the boy King of Spain, at Milton avenue and Hobbie street yesterday afternoon.

The schoolboys tied the dummy to a lamp post and burned it. As the flames enveloped the effigy, the lads pulled out their pocket knives and attacked the burning mass with shouts of "Down with Spain."

The commotion attracted older persons to the scene, and when the burning was at its height a crowd numbering fully 400 stood by and cheered. Finally the crowd became so excited over the demonstration that they turned in with the boys and began tearing the dummy to pieces.

Immediately after class the boys began work on the effigy and within half an hour had completed it. The affair consisted of a ragged, blue suit of clothes, stuffed with hay. In the center of the figure were the words:

"DOWN WITH THE KING, ALPHONSO OF SPAIN."

Above a military cap, which was fastened to the top of the figure, was the name:

"WEYLER."

When the youngsters completed the effigy they fastened a rope about its neck and dragged it along Milton avenue, hooting and shouting as they ran.

Daniel Crowley, Jack Mallory, and James Kelly, all of whom attend the Oak Street School, held the rope to which the figure was attached. When Hobbie street was reached the three boys brought the procession to a stop and then threw the rope over the arm of a lamp post. All of the youngsters then took hold of the rope and pulled the effigy to the top of the post, after which they set fire to the feet.

As smoke began encircling the dummy the boys danced about it, shouting at the top of their voices.

Older persons broke in on the ceremony at this juncture, and until the effigy had been destroyed it was thrown about and torn to pieces.

Feeling in the neighborhood of Milton avenue and Hobbie street against Spain is particularly hard, because a young man who lived in that vicinity was among those lost on the Maine. He was Reinhart Grupp, a sailor. After the news of Grupp's death was received in Chicago the boys who knew him secured buttons containing his likeness, which they are now wearing.

REASON DETHRONED BY GRIP.

Friends of Thomas L. Baxter Declare This Caused Him to End His Life at the Tremont House.

Friends of Thomas L. Baxter of Manistique, who committed suicide at the Tremont House in this city on April 6, are positive that the young man's mental derangement was due entirely to an attack of grip, with which disease he was stricken while on a business trip to St. Paul. The statement has been made that his insanity was caused by overindulgence in intoxicants, but there was nothing upon which to base such a conclusion.

Mr. Baxter left his bed before he had fully recovered from his illness, and had been attacked with delirium before leaving his home for Chicago. While thus afflicted he attempted self-destruction. He was on his way to Asheville, N. C., when seized with the relapse.

The Manistique Courier of April 8, in referring to the affair, says:

"No reason can be assigned for his rash act except that it was committed while temporarily insane. The statements in the Chicago papers as to the immediate cause of his committing suicide are preposterous in the light of facts known here. His attempt to kill himself at the Ossawinamakee did not result from causes advanced by the Chicago press. This fact is known by those who attended him and by his intimate friends who watched over him. Leaving for Chicago before completely recovering from his late attack undoubtedly brought on a return of his ailment, and another spell of temporary insanity. With no one near to prevent it, his death by his own hands naturally followed."

May Not Open Cullerton's Box.

Judge Ball yesterday made a modification of the injunction order entered in the suit in which the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing company seeks to recover a claim of $5,000 from Alderman E. F. Cullerton. The court ordered that the boxes in the safety vaults used by the defendant shall not be opened by any person for the present. The contempt proceeding against Alderman Cullerton was set for hearing on Monday.

Sermons by the Rev. W. D. MacKenzie.

At the New England Congregational Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, the Rev. W. Douglas MacKenzie, D. D., will preach tomorrow morning on "Paul Alive and Paul Crucified." At 4:45 p. m. there will be an organ recital, and at 5 o'clock a vesper service, with a sermon on "Abraham; or, The Faith That Waits."

If the lead in your pencil is poor try the famous "Koh-I-Noor."

SAY THEY MADE BAD COIN

SIX MEN ARE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF COUNTERFEITING.

Two Detectives and a United States Secret Service Agent Raid a Room at 206 Sangamon Street—Find Bogus Dollars and Tools for Manufacturing Them—Handful of the Product Thrown from the Window—Records of the Persons in Custody.

Six men who are charged with passing counterfeit silver dollars are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. In the hands of the police is a display of artillery sufficient to man an auxiliary cruiser which was found stripped for action yesterday morning in a room at 206 Sangamon street, where two of the men were captured by Detectives Egan and Russell of the Desplaines Street Station and Albert Gallagher of the United States secret service.

The six men locked up gave the following names:

Fred Broughan, George Smith,
John Robertson, Ashley Smith,
John Kunze, brother-in-law of Robertson, Frank Smith.

The detectives had been working all night on the case and already had four men locked up, when the trail at last led them to this room. Here they captured the two men believed to be the active workers of the gang.

After demanding admittance to the little room on the second floor of the house, Detective Egan climbed up and looked over the transom. He was just in time to see a window thrown up and a double handful of counterfeit coin go scattering into the yard below. The door was burst in and the officers met two large, cooling revolvers. But it was three to one and the attacking party had the best of the armament. There was a short, sharp struggle and the two men surrendered.

One of the revolvers taken was a big black 44 of the Colt variety and the other a 38 caliber of another make. A search of the yard below the window revealed a score or more of the coins, which are fairly good imitations of silver dollars.

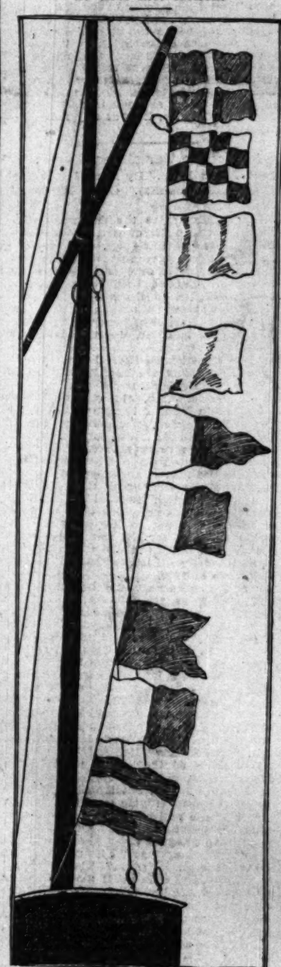
Robertson and Kunze were arrested at the Sangamon street house. In their room was found, beside the coins, a blowpipe, a quantity of lead, and other materials used by counterfeiters.

Broughan was identified as a man arrested a short time ago in Captain Schuettler's district, and who escaped conviction because he had but one coin in his possession. Agent Gallagher also identified Robertson as a man recently released after a three years' term in Joliet, and for whom the department has been searching. Frank Smith is also said to be an ex-convict.

The detectives first came across the gang about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, and followed them. They passed a dollar at J. H. Sullivan's drug store, 804 West Lake street, and did the same at other places. Broughan was captured shortly after. George Smith was picked up next. Ashley Smith was arrested at his room, 247 Lake street, and Frank Smith was found about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE!"

The Order That Will Be Signaled to Commodore Schley's Fleet When It Goes into Action.



MAY GOES TO $1.15.

Leiter Rushes Wheat Price to Top Notch on the Crop.

JULY OFF AT THE CLOSE.

Free Selling of Latter Prevents Rally on a Break.

SHREWD MOVE IN UNLOADING.

At Least 5,000,000 Bushels of Summer Delivery Let Go.

DAY OF "NEW DEALS" IN PIT.

May wheat yesterday	$1.15
May wheat Thursday	1.11½
July wheat yesterday	87½
July wheat Thursday	87½

Reported sales of July wheat yesterday, 5,000,000 bushels.

Joseph Leiter kept the rank and file of the wheat speculators on the Board of Trade in a condition of surprise and expectancy yesterday. By rushing May wheat up to the highest price on the crop he gave the smaller ones a horrible example of what they might expect if they persisted in selling the grain. Then, while they were intently watching for further fireworks in May he quietly undermined the whole situation by the freest selling of the July future. He simply kept the pit full of wheat, and prevented any rally on a three-cent break. He got out millions of bushels before the crowd really suspected him of unloading.

Mr. Leiter forced up the price of May to $1.15, which was 3½ cents above the top price of Thursday, and the record on the crop up to yesterday morning, as a preliminary. With this display of strength for the benefit of pit traders, he is supposed to have started a selling campaign which represented the marketing of at least 5,000,000 bushels over the Julys delivery. July wheat was on "tap" all day. The price never got above the close of Wednesday, 87½ cents, and there was practically no recovery to the close at 84½ cents, the low price of the day. The net decline was 3½ cents, or half of the gross advance of the three days previous. The market never would have taken any such line of wheat from Mr. Leiter or from the people who usually represent him.

Move Credited to Leiter.

Mr. Leiter fully understood this, and is supposed to have made one of the shrewdest moves he has so far displayed. Mr. Cudahy is a big trader and on Thursday expressed himself as a bear on July on crop prospects. There has been so much "Leiter versus Armour" gossip for months that Mr. Armour is looked upon as always ready to antagonize Leiter. The selling was so managed as to have the appearance of buying for Mr. Cudahy or Mr. Armour. This appearance was given by the judicious selection of brokers. Mr. Armour denied that a single trade in July had been made for him, his company, or his elevator concern. Mr. Cudahy admitted being a free seller, but the quantity sold looked heavy even for his trade. His name was given up on business early in the day, but when the name of Counselman & Day was furnished later in the day six scalpers out of eight decided that Mr. Leiter had taken occasion to use Mr. Cudahy and Cudahy brokers to make a big turn.

Counselman & Day have figured in a number of big Leiter plays. It was a day for "new deals," and it was even intimated that the man who has figured as Mr. Leiter's direct representative was all at sea as to what was going on. It was the consensus of opinion last night that Mr. Leiter had let go the bulk of his July wheat. If this theory is right the privilege trade started off wrong. Puts were sold yesterday to the extent of nearly 4 cents. The July price went through them almost without resistance. Without Mr. Leiter as a big factor in July and with the scarish crop news the start in calls on the curb last night looked high.

In the Privilege Trade.

The privileges and the privilege trade would no doubt explain many of the recent mysterious developments in the market. The mystery of the day was as to the absorption of the July wheat. The scalpers took the early offerings and the holders of puts were, of course, all buyers. Mr. Leiter has been letting so much wheat go on calls lately that opinions as to the extent of his July line have been guesses. That he has disposed of property on calls is certain. Just how much he really bought from day to day is a question. It was part of yesterday's theory of his having used Mr. Cudahy, that the line that went overboard practically closed up his July holdings. It could be figured out as a profitable deal if his recent purchases have not been extensive.

Mr. Cudahy is as bearish as if he had sold the whole line on his own account. He says that the present July quotations are "war and famine" prices. He claims that this market will be simply deluged with new wheat in July if prices are kept up. There were a number of bearish considerations yesterday. Cables were off sharply. Mr. Leiter had no heavy cash business to report, although sales of contract wheat were made here to millers. The daily additions to contract wheat stocks here are liberal and local receipts for today are estimated at 80 cars. There are even suggestions of a movement of more Northwestern wheat to Chicago. A local elevator concern had two offers of Duluth cargoes "c. i. f. Chicago," and one of the orders was workable to any one who would take ordinary market chances in getting the May future.

THINKS EDISON DOES NOT KNOW

Dr. Gross of Gillespie, Ill., Would Revolutionize the Generation of Electric Power.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—Should the plans of Dr. William Gross of Gillespie, Ill., be realized, street cars and electric light plants, and all other appliances propelled by electric power will be moved by electricity brought down from the air at a tithe of the cost it now requires to generate the power.

"Last January I made tests here in St. Louis and sent up a number of kites," Dr. Gross said today. "I demonstrated that the electricity I sought was in the air, and that with my machine I could bring it to the earth and harness it. The electricians are all wrong about the theory of electrical force. Edison and Tesla say there is more electricity 600 feet in the air than nearer the earth's surface. I find that the current is greater at an altitude of 100 feet.

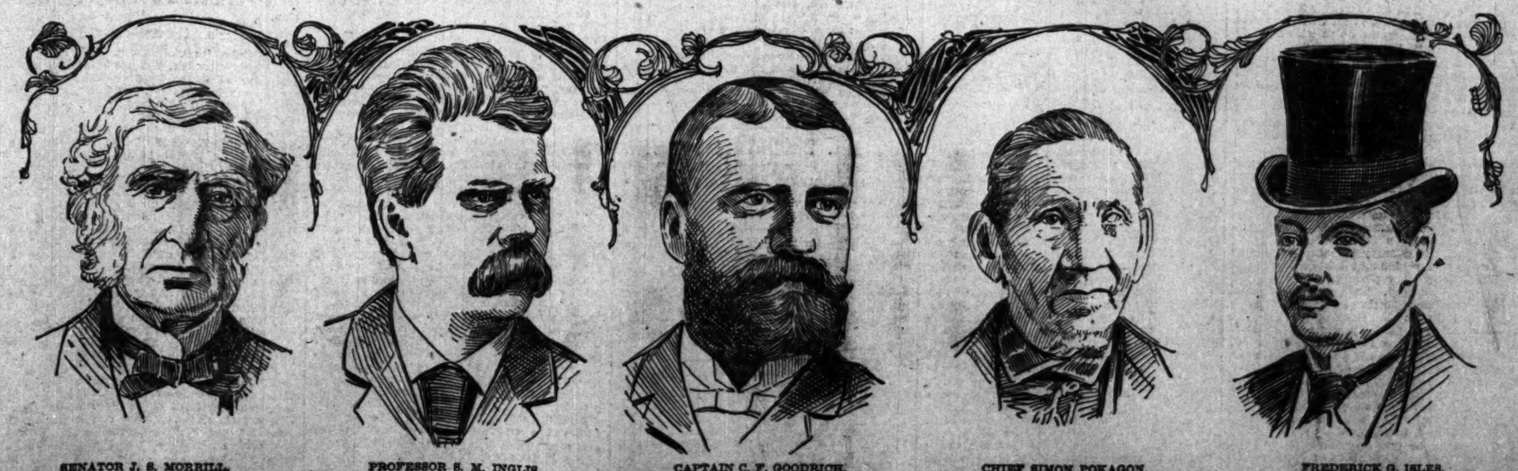
"Now instead of bringing the electricity down by sending up kites I will build a tower 100 feet high. I will have a wire nearly half an inch in diameter running through the center to the top."

The doctor is organizing a company to give his theory practical demonstration.

Wants a Receiver Appointed.

William B. McCollum asked the Circuit Court yesterday to appoint a receiver for the Concord Apartment House company. McCollum declares that the directors of the company have misappropriated $150,000 worth of mortgage bonds, and have by their mismanagement reduced the concern to hopeless insolvency. According to the bill the directors of the company are Josiah Burnham, James G. Cousens, Carl Findlaeen, A. A. Rolf, James B. Clark, and W. F. Dickinson.

MEN WHO ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT—AND WHY.



SENATOR J. S. MORRILL.
["The Patriarch of the Senate," who has just celebrated his 88th birthday.]

PROFESSOR S. M. INGLIS.
[He has accepted the Presidency of the Eastern Illinois Normal School.]

CAPTAIN C. F. GOODRICH.
[Who will command the St. Paul when it is ready for service as an auxiliary cruiser.]

CHIEF SIMON POKAGON.
[The old Indian chief is dangerously ill at the home of his daughter in Boston Harbor.]

FREDERICK G. ISLES.
[Brooklyn grand jury man who says he was offered a $20,000 bribe by the Police Commissioners.]

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Wilson's Tribute to Field.

The Eugene Field I Knew. By Francis Wilson. Scribners.

In a review of a book about one who was a humorist by one who was a comedian it is permissible to call attention to a slip that is all the "funnier" because it comes in the midst of a sober character sketch. Says Mr. Wilson: "Except at those infrequent times when he permitted his face to take a serious cast, the Eugene Field whom I knew had little or nothing morose about him, little or nothing that was not of the brightest, sunniest character."

This diagnosis would probably amuse Eugene Field immensely if he were still alive. He was an enthusiastic student of words, and the use of "serious" and "morose" in that sentence could not but affect him strangely. It would be a warning to him never to permit his face to take a serious cast for fear of consequences. He would feel in that cast a threat of acute morosity and cry out with greater gusto than ever:

Sweete friende, for mercy's sake forbeare
To criticize ye visage here;
But reade my bookes
Whiche, spite my lookes,
Ben fulle of mightie plaisaunt cheere.

This, however, is only by the way. The erring lines are one of several examples which might be cited to show that the author's text needs revision, sometimes on account of verbal inaccuracies, sometimes on account of the lack of orderly arrangement of ideas and sentences. So much must be said not by way of small criticism, but in the interest of "terewth."

The title of this volume helps to explain the object for which it was written. It is the tribute of a friend, and the reader will find in it reasons in plenty for the friendship which it commemorates. Passing over for the moment, the personal qualities which endeared Field to Wilson, it is plain that the common craze of the two men for queer books and first editions must have drawn them together. The bibliophile or bibliomaniac will be overjoyed at the catalogue of Field rarities that this little volume contains. Details about "The Model Primer" and the Denver "Tribune Primer" will impress him as matters of the first importance. The assurance that a copy of the former sold recently for $19 and that a copy of the latter would command almost any price will make him the resistless prey of cupidity and envy.

An entire lack of sympathy for this peculiar kind of book-loving will excuse the brief mention of that part of Mr. Wilson's work which will be of exceptional interest to the limited circle of the adepts. The adepts are referred to the volume itself for the special knowledge that delights them, but something should be said of the comment and opinion in these pages that have a broader and more vital interest. Francis Wilson and Eugene Field have been before the public so much—the one as actor, the other as author—and their friendship was so marked that it may be assumed that the public will have considerable curiosity to know just what the impression was that the latter made upon the former, both as man and author.

This curiosity will be satisfied in part in the opening lines of the first chapter of the tribute, which reveal a most complex character:

There were many Eugene Fields. Like the Apostle, he was all things to all men and much to many. Curiously enough, the Eugene Field of Julian Hawthorne was diametrically the opposite of George W. Cable's Eugene Field.

To Bill Nye he was an eccentric but charming companion, and James Whitcomb Riley, wondering at his versatility of talent, found Field "an isolated character running counter to any prior opinion that might have been formed of him."

Having such a many sided nature he bore unique relations to each of his friends and acquaintances and "his devotion to his friends was beautiful." Mr. Wilson adds that there is a degree of truth in the assertion that Field's recreation "consisted chiefly in the task of illuminating poems, or of writing dedicatory addresses in presentation copies of books which he gave to them. He would give hours to the embellishment of a letter which it had taken him but ten minutes to write."

Such painstaking for friendship's sake is as admirable as it is rare. It must have led often to the serious cast, but never to moroseness. Passing to another phase in the poet's character we read:

To know Field in his happiest moods was to sit as audience to him while with book in hand he read aloud in some such production as the poems of the Sweet Singer of Michigan and commented thereon. His dry, sly little chuckle (I never heard him laugh heartily) attracted you if you were observing, while his criticisms were irresistible.

One of the best things in the book takes us back to a Field whom Mr. Wilson did not know. It is the copy of a sermon which Eugene wrote when he was a boy in obedience to the wishes of his devout grandmother. No wonder that the "I remark, secondly," and the "O, it is indeed hard for sinners to go down to perdition over all the obstacles which God has placed in his path" amused the preacher in his later years. The sermon as a whole is rich in innocent satire, so closely does it resemble the wearisome platitudes and stereotyped phrases of the uninspired pulpiteer.

There are, of course, many interesting personal anecdotes which illustrate Field's love of practical jokes. A Field book without such stories would be woefully incomplete, and no special or peculiar interest attaches to those that are told here. Turning from the man to his work Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that of all Field's writings "A Little Book of Western Verse" will dwell longest in the hearts and minds of the multitude. That is probably a correct opinion, and it is certainly far more reasonable than the other opinion concerning the "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," which reads: "To the lover of books, and to the lover of what they contain, upon this volume is founded the supreme hope of a place in literature for the writings of Eugene Field."

A bibliomaniac is not a lover, but a maniac, and his mania does not make literature. Field's place in the book world must be determined finally by his work as a creative artist. It is much too early for us to know as yet what that place will be, and it would be ungracious to make it a matter of controversy now.

It remains only to mention such features of this volume as the interesting portraits and the facsimiles of verse in manuscript, of letters, and of hand bills. Every one must appreciate the whimsical appeals for the "necessary five" in the Shackelford letters, and enjoy them all the more in that neat handwriting whose primness affords an amusing contrast to the guile of the petitioner. It should be said in closing that the book is announced for publication today.

Latest Stories by Bret Harte.

Tales of Trail and Town. By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It is never a pleasant thing to speak disparagingly of Bret Harte. In the century and more that has passed of our national life he is one of the few American writers whose work gives evidence of indisputable genius in the author. Twenty years ago he had become an immortal. His sketches of pioneer days in California were as perfect in their way as any literary masterpiece. Nothing in those rough mining camps that lent itself to romantic treatment escaped him. The language he used in description and in characterization was amazingly and delightfully felicitous. No one ever achieved greater success in impressing upon others the scenery of a story. Mountains, gulches, and plains were summoned before the mind's eye as with a magic wand, and over and about them all was the very atmosphere of the far West.

The success with character was equally remarkable. The material was not always promising to judge by surface indications. Many a person would have turned away from one of those camps with disgust in the ascendant, and a highly critical recollection of a motley and preposterous crowd of barroom loafers, outlandish alike in language and dress. But Harte had the imagination and the sentiment to penetrate below the surface indications and to see things as they really were. He thus came much nearer the truth than as if he had been more minutely literal in what he had to say. His characters had the inward spirit as well as the outward seeming of the types for which they stood.

Visit today his old stamping grounds, where you may meet some of the survivors of those earlier times living on amid the desolation of deserted camps and towns, and you will feel that he, above all other writers, was the true poet of the argonauts. Both the humor and the melancholy of his pages will come back to you and it will startle you to discover how apt they are even now.

But "Tales of Trail and Town" is a book which is as notable for not being true to life as the earlier Harte books were for their wonderful veracity. The first and longest of the tales, which is called "The Ancestors of Peter Atherly," is one of the chief offenders, though it has its fine bits of description, too, as where we read in a picture of the plains of "a horizon that in that clear, dry, hazeless atmosphere never mocked you, yet never changed, but kept its eternal rim of mountains at the same height and distance from hour to hour and day to day." That and other passages sound like the old Bret Harte, but about Peter Atherly and all his doings and goings and comings there is an atmosphere of unreality that could impose on nobody. Injin Dick lying around with Bill Nye in a frightfully dissolute state was an intelligible redskin while Injin Peter is a transparent myth.

Another Dick, the hero of "The Strange Experience of Alkali Dick," is as unsatisfactory as Peter. A French environment does not suit him, and he is altogether spectral, as he is taken to be by some of the French people in the story. The nearest approach to the excellence of the earlier work will be found in the "Judgment of Bolinas Plain," a tale which was published in one of the periodicals some years ago. The humor of the characterizations has the old ring, as in the following:

Ira Beasley had suffered from the combined effects of indolence, carelessness, misadventure, and disease. Two of his fingers had been cut off by a scythe, his thumb and part of his left ear had been blown away by an overcharged gun, his knees were crippled by rheumatism, and one foot was lame from ingrowing nails—deviations that, however, did not tend to correct the original angularities of his frame.

It was this same unlovely specimen of an Ira who "felt a slightly antenuptial stirring through his monotonously wedded years" when his young wife woke up out of her isolation to play the coquette before some unexpected callers, and whose subsequent emotions evoked the comment that "there is a revelation to some natures in newly awakened jealousy that is a reincarnation of love." If this story as a whole is not equal to the best of Harte, it is at any rate distinctly Harteish.



FRANCIS WILSON.

Some Detective Unrealities.

Lost Man's Lane. By Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Rohlfs). G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book illustrates the danger of succumbing to the habit of writing detective stories. It is probable—nay, certain—that the author must have regarded men and women as desirable or even indispensable elements in romance before she became hopelessly addicted to the habit. But now she makes no account of human nature. She is content with a series of puzzles which suggests a special machine, warranted to turn out so many yarns in so many hours. To be sure, divers marionettes are thrown in with the yarns, but they are machine made, too, and very roughly done.

Amelia Butterworth, the old maid who has figured in Rohlfs' literature before as an amateur detective, goes into the home of the children of an old friend for the purpose of unraveling a murder mystery. Her suspicions are directed against her hosts, and she makes the fact offensively apparent to them. Yet they tolerate both her spying and her rudeness, though the real secret which oppresses them is one which they need not have feared to trust to her keeping. An insulting demand for the key to her room evokes not one spark of spirit and her forced visit is accepted as if it were as unavoidable as a decree of fate.

As for the preternaturally bright woman herself, she is as stupid as she is bright. When she goes from the house in Lost Man's Lane to the village hotel she immediately exchanges confidences with the landlady. She talks over her old friend with this person without any misgivings. That the landlady should have told a long story in the style of a professional romancer seems not to strike her as in any way peculiar. A flowing narrative with its "lost among the shadows of that ill-reputed road" affects her apparently as the natural expression of the mind of a country innkeeper's wife.

The book is so thoroughly riddled with these inconsistencies that they might be quoted by the dozen, but it will answer the purpose and save trouble to say that there is not a single real character in its pages. Names are used as conveniences, that is all, and one can imagine the author always in the attitude of saying: "I'll bet you don't know what is coming next." The retrospect even indicates that in a bet along this line she herself would have lost more than once, for much of her material goes to waste. It is only fair to add, however, that the book is not without interest and that it may have some value as a time-killer.

Stanley's Respects to the Boers.

Through South Africa. By Henry M. Stanley. Scribners.

Henry M. Stanley has the intense and militant conviction of a Greater Englander, and it was to be expected that when he wrote of south Africa he would do so with more or less of "pizen." The calm judicial reasoning would have been astonishing in such a partisan, astonishing and disappointing, too, for, however much it may conduce to wisdom, it is too often death to interest.

The author's first objective point was Buluwayo, in Matabeleland, whither he went upon a junketing trip with other notables to celebrate the opening of the railroad from Cape Town. In the chapters that are descriptive of this new town and country there is little of the controversial and the denunciatory which are reserved for Oom Paul. In Mr. Stanley's opinion Matabeleland is full of agricultural and mining promise. The American reader will be able to understand the country by reference to the transmissouri regions of his own. There is plain succeeding plain poorly timbered and poorly watered. This vast level tract has an altitude of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet and it lies within the tropics. The soil is excellent. Apparently there must be a strong resemblance to eastern Colorado, and the one great need is a system of irrigation for the farms and of artificial water courses for the miner.

In spite of the tropical heat the climate is not oppressive. The dryness and the elevation make it tolerable to Europeans. It is a climate that is favorable to vegetation also, if there be proper cultivation. All the common garden vegetables of Europe and America do well. They thrive luxuriantly and grow to Californian proportions.

Specimens of quartz reveal little free gold, but experiments in crushing and panning made it look probable that the precious metal was to be had in paying quantities. Within a year or two the expensive machinery which is being shipped into the mining sections will determine their value. But whatever this experiment may demonstrate the country will invite immigrants because of its prospective agricultural wealth. Overcrowded England and the overcrowded parts of Australia should find relief in the African hinterland.

This brings us to the political questions that are involved. Mr. Stanley regards the promotion of immigration as a political duty. The larger the population under British institutions the better it will be not only for British rule but for the country. There are hostile influences at work on all sides, some of them merely negative and prohibitory, others that expect to furnish a nearer outlet than Cape Town, 1,300 miles away, for the products of the plateau. Hence the English should work with a will at railroad development and do their best to keep trade under their control.

But it is the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Boers, not the possibly active competition of the Germans that bruises the temper of the explorer. He found the Boers personified in Kruger, and after an interview with that worthy he wrote him down several things in language more vigorous than polite. He is "dense, ignorant, and impenetrable." His strength is "obstinacy." His reputation for greatness is based upon the "cowardice and weakness of others."

It is plain that if Mr. Stanley were a Johannesburger he would not wait for a Jameson. The very sight of the Boer mining town drives him to the extremes of exasperation. Its people, it appears, are terrorized by a fort and Krupp guns, its business is ruined by unequal taxes, every form of wealth it possesses must contribute to the enrichment of corrupt Boer officials. It presents "the striking incongruity of first-class mechanical ingenuity, spirited enterprise, business sagacity, and tireless industry being subject to senile madness and boorish insensibility." We may imagine a wild, fantastic war dance at this point. Then comes the following:

That such a thing should be is most preposterous and contrary to all human precedent. For elsewhere, and since the dawn of civilization, intellect has always been master, captain, and king over ignorance, but at Johannesburg it is asinine ignorance which rules intellect. Another reversal of human custom is seen in the submissiveness of intellect to ignorance, and though, being naturally sensitive under the whip and restless under the goad, it remonstrates sometimes, its remonstrance is in such a sweet, mild way that the spectator can only smile and wonder.

But Mr. Stanley's smile is not a pleasant one. It passes into a strident laugh, an unmelodious ha ha, and it must have required expletives that do not appear well in print to ease his mind. He would like to have those Johannesburgers show that they are not afraid to die. He would like to interrupt the debates of the Boer legislators on the Prophet Isaiah with a challenge and a war cry.

That is a fine fervor in which he writes and most interesting, whatever the reader's prejudices or sympathies may be. But the memory of the Boers' skill with the rifle on four or five historic fields will be apt to offset in some measure the author's contemptuous opinion of Kruger and his people.

Exclamations About Finland.

Through Finland in Carts. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. Macmillan.

Many members of the sex which Mr. Turveydrop called delightful attempt a graphic representation of their emotions in their ordinary correspondence by drawing lines beneath certain words that they wish to emphasize. When this practice is begun there is no telling where it will end. At the start a line for every tenth word may satisfy the craving for accentuated expression. Later this temperate indulgence seems weak and ineffectual, and intervening words here and there are underscored. The new lines are then regarded with pride and momentary content. They are taken to indicate strength. But all the time the appetite for them is growing—an appetite as insatiable as that of the toper. The demand now is for lines for the lines' sake. They are simply "trun in," hit or miss. It is here set down in all veracity that letters have emanated from the delightful sex which contained an average of one underscoring for every two words.

The bearings of these observations will be found in their application to Mrs. Alec Tweedie's book. It is a good book, so good that it is deemed worthy of a second mention now that it has come out in a new edition that deserves a hearty reception from the public, but it reveals a veritable debauch of exclamation points.

The opening paragraph closes with a point which strives to make a sensation of the decorous and sober geographical fact that Finland is larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Netherlands combined. Paragraph two is punctuated with two exclamation points. One of them testifies to a violent surprise over the paucity of Finnish maps and guide books in London, the other to a half-resentful protest against the cockney ignorance of things Finnish. Paragraph three, which is but little over a line in length, is brought to a stop with a calm and collected period, though it is fully as startling as either of the others, but paragraph four explodes with the astounding statement: "A young man here, a young girl there, an old man, or an old woman, joined us at different times, and, alas, left us again!"

But let us do the exclamation point justice. It is one of many evidences that the author was in a state of continual surprise, and what better preparation is there for the composition of a book of travels? The blasé fellow who is as calm and collected as the period never has interest enough in anything to report what he has seen with life and feeling. Mrs. Tweedie's exclamatory freshness shames his dull efforts. It is not only more entertaining, it is more instructive also, since it impresses itself upon the memory. Bright, animated, and readable as the lady's work is, we can easily forgive the occasional weakness that comes from overemphasis.

By her report Finland is a land of strange contrasts, a queer mingling of the primitive and the up-to-date. Bicycles abound everywhere, most of them of American and English make, but the old Finnish vehicles, quaint and curious, are to be met with also. The new woman has invaded the universities, the professions, business, and the trades, but the old woman is still tilling the fields and sweeping the streets. The telephone is in very common use, but in spite of their liking for this time-saving instrument the Finns never hurry and miss a boat or train with perfect indifference. You expect a cold climate, but you find the summer heat dreadful, and that pest of the tropics, the mosquito, makes your life miserable.

These are some of the things that come to the mind out of the interesting recital, which is exceptionally rich both in incident and description.

Good Life of Chancellor Kent.

Memoirs and Letters of James Kent, LL. D. By his great-grandson, William Kent. Little, Brown & Co.

In this age of extravagant eulogy it is a distinct relief to read a biography that avoids unnecessary detail and is free from vulgar panegyric. It is particularly a pleasure to find that the great-grandson of one of America's most famous men could refrain so completely from error of this kind as William Kent has done in his admirable "Memoirs and Letters of Chancellor Kent."

Prompted by a proper pride, but softened by filial regard, Mr. Kent in this volume has given us an altogether excellent life of the great jurist and law writer, without our being compelled to guard "cum grano" against a false or exaggerated impression of the character and attainments of the father of American equity jurisprudence. We are here plainly told of his really distinguished ancestry without feeling that all other men in comparison are meanly born. We learn of his mastery of the law and the classics and belles lettres without being disagreeably convinced of our own illiteracy. In short, we have a practical lesson that "nothing so befits a man as modest stillness and humility." It would be difficult to imagine what could so clearly demonstrate the real greatness of the man as the temperance of his biographer.

James Kent was a graduate of Yale at 18, a law professor at 21, a Judge at 23, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York at 25, and, before reaching the age of 60, had contributed a permanent line of chancery decisions that still remains to enlighten and strengthen the modern practice of this day. His wonderful precocity did not, however, diminish his mental vigor in his later life. On the contrary, his last work kept pace in strength with advancing years.

Chaucer at 60, we are told, began his "Canterbury Tales." Kent at 63 began his "Commentaries on American Law," after he had passed the age limit for judicial service then in force in New York. This remarkable work has made his name to America what Blackstone's is to England. In four large volumes, the Commentaries were written by Kent and by him revised and enlarged in successive editions, until, at the ripe age of 84, he was called away, still in full vigor of mind and working to the last.

Not alone is he known by his Commentaries. As Chancellor of the Court of Chancery of the State of New York he brought to bear his wonderful talent for studious research, and from the chaos of American chancery practice he brought order and system, and created for himself the name of "Chancellor" and for his country founded an admirable basis of equity precedents, reported in seven volumes of Johnson's Chancery Reports, that are still and always will be foundation stones in that intricate and perplexing department of legal science.

To the lawyer Chancellor Kent is a peer of Marshall and Wilson and Story and Curtis. To the well informed lay reader he should be as well known because he was more than a lawyer, more than a Judge; he was a ripe scholar, a classical student, a statesman in the creative period of American history.

From Forecastle to Bishop's Palace.

The Incidental Bishop. By Grant Allen. Appleton.

Tom Pringle had served eight years in the forecastle when a strange combination of circumstances brought him up half dead in the clothes of a missionary named Glisson, who had been laboring for the conversion of South Sea Islanders. By this time Glisson was a corpse, but he should be resurrected for a moment just to show what eight years in the forecastle had not done for Tom. Glisson, lying fatally wounded in a bunk, expresses a longing for his Greek Testament, but says, "My eyes are weak and of course you can't read it." The "you" is in the italics of commiseration. But it happened that up to the time that he was 16, when he ran away to sea, Tom had been in a grammar school in Canada, and this is more significant than it appears at first sight. American college graduates hardly remember the Greek alphabet, but eight years before the mast had sharpened the classical wits of the truant from the Canadian "prep," who, after reading a little with deep appreciation, exclaimed: "I understand the Greek better now, though I haven't looked at it since, than I did when I was a schoolboy."

Granting willingly that the schoolboy knowledge could not have been great, the expansion under forecastle training still seems remarkable, but then Tom is a surprise any way you take him. Clothing him once more in the missionary's garments, we follow him until another strange combination of circumstances has landed him in the comfortable home of the Rev. Mr. Strong of Sydney. Here, under the name of Glisson, he becomes interested in Olive, the daughter of Mr. Strong. Here also he corrects some more erroneous notions concerning the forecastle training. He is not content to feel in a general way that Olive is pretty. When the sailor in him overcame the pretended parson he observed with keen discrimination that she had quietly beautiful eyes—"not eyes of tropical splendor or of arch coquetry, like the ladies of the stage whom he had most admired, but calm, serene, strong, able eyes, eyes that gave assurance of steadfastness and capacity." With that powerful analysis of the features that is so usual in the jolly tar when he is in the society of his lass, Thomas realizes that Olive's features are modeled with underlying firmness and elusive delicacy. "Even at first glance he noticed in particular a certain dainty cutting away of the lid of the nostrils."

Probably it is not necessary to say anything further about the figures which pass for characters in this story. The reader knows now that the author can make Tom a Bishop, or a King, or a Czar with equal unconcern and may take courage to write a novel himself some day by that easy method which goes as it pleases without regard for man or nature.

Books Received.

"The Incidental Bishop." By Grant Allen. Appleton.
"Fighting for Favor." By W. C. Tarbet. Henry Holt & Co.
"A Valuable Life." By Adeline Sargeant. Rand, McNally & Co.
"Love and Rocks." By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Estes and Lauriat.
"The Durkett Sperret." By Sarah Barnwell Elliott. Henry Holt & Co.
"The Valley Path." By Will Allen Dromgoole. Boston: Estes and Lauriat.
"In the Toils of the Charmer." By Mrs. Edward Kennard. Rand, McNally & Co.
"Poems." By Edward A. Blount, M. D. Cincinnati: Elm Street Printing company.
"American Baptist Year Book." Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication society.
"The Slopes of Helicon and Other Poems." By Lloyd Mifflin. Boston: Estes and Lauriat.
"The Third Woman." By Henry Sienkiewicz. Translated by Nathan M. Babad. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.

QUARREL RESULTS IN DEATH.

Martin Watorsky, Found with a Fractured Skull, Expires at Michael Reese Hospital.

After lying for three days in his room with a fractured skull, unconscious and unattended, Martin Watorsky, 70 Liberty street, was found by neighbors yesterday and removed to the Michael Reese Hospital, where he died. Albert Mistovitz, his roommate, was locked up. The men quarreled on Tuesday and Mistovitz, it is said, hit Watorsky with a club.

When Going to Eureka Springs, Ark.,
You should bear in mind that no line affords better service to Eureka Springs than that provided by the Illinois Central railroad. Two fast trains daily between Chicago and St. Louis, making good connection at St. Louis Union Station for the springs. Through ticket and sleeping car reservations, together with a handsomely illustrated pamphlet of Eureka Springs, can be had by applying to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street.

MUST SET CUBA FREE

Senator Cullom on the Duty of the United States.

SPAIN'S GUILT IS CLEAR.

Her Cruelty Challenges the Wrath of the World.

TRAGEDY OF THE MAINE.

Spanish Complicity Fixed by Startling Proofs.

WOULD UPHOLD M'KINLEY POLICY

(Continued from ninth page.)

but of incapable statesmanship and bloody deeds, the nation of the inquisition, of the Duke of Alva and of General Weyler.

Sensational Journalism Denied.

"The press did not create the facts, which have been established irrefutably by the testimony delivered in this presence by the honorable Senators from Vermont, New Hampshire, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The sensationalism of the press did not compel Weyler to resort to the system of warfare, repugnant to all our ideas, under which hundreds of thousands of inoffensive men, women, and children have been subjected to the horrors of slow death by starvation; under which Ruiz and others were murdered; under which an innocent Cuban maiden was imprisoned and threatened with a fate the anticipation of which created a sentiment of horror in the heart of every man and woman in America.

"Was it the sensationalism of the press that prompted a Minister of Spain accredited to this government to insult the President of the republic, and that instigated the crime of the destruction of the battleship Maine and the murder of hundreds of her gallant crew? No, no! the press of America has done nothing more in this instance than to hold the mirror up to Spain and show to that nation her own frightfully distorted features, and to reflect upon her vision the story of her crimes against God and humanity—crimes the bloodiest in all the annals of time. Sir, the press has told the truth, but not all the truth concerning affairs in Cuba, because the situation is so full of horrors it cannot be overstated, cannot, indeed, be adequately stated in all the length and breadth of its appalling horribleness.

"Sir, in the contemplation of this situation I have been forced to the conclusion that there is but one course that we can pursue with honor. In an effort to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Cuba we have expostulated with Spain, and have endeavored to induce her to wage her war of suppression in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, but our expostulations have been in vain. She has persisted in her system of inhuman warfare, feebly fighting the insurgents, cruelly starving unarmed men and helpless women and children, insulting and murdering American citizens, and demonstrating in many ways her inability to govern and her determination to listen to nothing but the promptings of a national pride out of which flows a constant stream of misery and death.

"Contemplating this condition, I have been forced to the conclusion that we must interfere and put an end to the war of Spain upon the Cubans; that we must do this in the interests of humanity, as well as in our own interest.

McKinley with the People.

"Sir, to this conclusion the President has come with many thousands of his fellow-citizens who deprecate the idea of war. He has desired; as every other truly patriotic man has desired, the settlement of the Cuban question by peaceful methods; but he has never been an advocate of the debasing policy of peace at any price: he knows that peace purchased by dishonorable concessions is debasing and dangerous to popular government; and now, having failed in his laudable efforts to induce Spain to accept the suggestions made by him and to act upon humane principles, he has taken a stand in the interest of the American people and of humanity.

"Mr. President, I have no desire for war. It is painful to me to believe that war is imminent, but there seems to be no honorable escape from it. Horrible as war is yet there are other things worse than war. No honorable spirited people can afford to sit silently by and see tens and hundreds of thousands of people helpless and starving to death. It matters not whether they are of our nation or in a country under the domination of some other, if they are near to our door. It is in my judgment the duty of this government to intervene in behalf of such suffering people whatever may be the consequence to our nation in doing so. It is worse than war in its consequence upon us to permit such a condition of affairs in Cuba to longer continue. To do so is a manifestation of indifference and cowardice and neglect of our plain duty as a Christian people.

"It may be said that the President should have proceeded to the patriotic task he has entered upon in some other way than along the lines upon which he proposes to act; that he should have recognized or have recommended the recognition by Congress of the independence of the republic of Cuba either before or at the same time he asked for authority to intervene with armed force in the affairs of the island.

"In this criticism of the President's action I cannot after serious deliberation concur.

Recognition Not Enough.

"The recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba, unaccompanied by any other act on our part, would not accomplish the purpose we have in view—the immediate relief of the Cuban population from starvation and the horrors of the barbarous system of Spanish warfare. The recognition of the independence of Cuba would not be an act of war against Spain and it would not be a justifiable cause of war by Spain against the United States. It would leave the situation unrelieved in the only way that will be satisfactory to the people of this country.

"Recognition of Cuba's independence without immediate interference would include, of course, the recognition of belligerency and entitle this government to insist that the war should be conducted in accordance with those humane laws that have been ordained by the common consent of the civilized world. But this action would give to Spain more time in which to oppress the Cubans while conducting a diplomatic controversy with us, more time in which to invoke and procure the moral if not the physical support of the European nations.

"But, it is said, we might interfere with arms at the very moment we would recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. But is this true? Could we, if we recognized the independence of the insurgent government, interpose in our own way with our army and navy? Would we not then be compelled to act in any armed action against Spain in Cuba in accordance with the wishes of the Cuban republic and under its authority? And are we sure that under such conditions we could give effect to the wishes of our own government in reference to Spain? Would we not by such action forego our right to punish Spain in our own way for the wrongs she has done to us as a nation—for her shocking violations of the rules of civilized warfare?

"I am not forgetful of the suggestion that has been made, that intervention without recognition of the Cuban republican government creates possibilities of financial complications and conditions respecting the ultimate settlement between Spain and Cuba; but upon reflection I have come to the conclusion that there is no force in this suggestion; that it is unworthy of consideration under the circumstances of the existing crisis.

Intervention the Remedy.

"It therefore seems to me that intervention, as suggested by the President—intervention without recognition—is the wisest policy, being the policy under which we can act without delay and without the danger of embarrassing complications with the insurgent authorities; being the policy under which we may say to Spain: 'You have outraged human nature, you are endangering the peace of the world, you have shown yourself in the government of Cuba to be incapable both in peace and in war, you have insulted this government, have robbed, imprisoned, and murdered our citizens, and have destroyed great interests of the people of the United States, and now you must withdraw your armies and your civil officers from Cuba, so that peace may be made enduring in the island and human nature be no longer outraged by tyranny and misgovernment.'

"The only question, then, that remains is, Have we the right to intervene under international law? This right in us under existing conditions I have no doubt exists. Arntz, a writer on international law, maintains that the right of intervention exists:

"First, when the institutions of one state violate or threaten to violate the rights of another state, or when such violation is the necessary consequence of its institutions and the impossibility of an orderly co-existence of states results therefrom.

"Second, when a government, acting entirely within the limits of its prerogatives of sovereignty, violates the rights of humanity, whether by measures contrary to the interests of other states, or by excessive injustice and cruelty, which deeply wounds public morals and civilization.

"'The right of intervention,' continues Arntz, 'is a legitimate one, because however important may be the rights of sovereignty and independence, there is one thing of still greater importance, and that is the law of humanity and human society which ought not to be outraged.'

"Without elaborating further the argument that we have a right to intervene, I may call attention to the fact that both President Cleveland and President McKinley have warned Spain that the time might come when, in the language of President McKinley in his message of Dec. 6, 1897, 'If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization, and humanity to interevene with force it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.'

"Sir, the time has come when, without fault on our part, we must interevene in the affairs of Cuba, and that the President may be enabled to do so he should be directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States.

Day and Hour Is Here.

"Let us not hesitate to give to him that authority and let us give it to him in the confident belief that even now is the day and the hour in which this government that was consolidated by the statesmanship of Washington and saved from destruction by the patriotism and wisdom of Lincoln, speaking by the voice of McKinley, shall demand the retirement of Spain from Cuba; and upon her refusal to comply the republic will thunder this demand from the mouths of a thousand cannon.

"Mr. President, I esteem it an honor that I am able today to say that I join in the support of the announced policy of President McKinley. I do not care whether he has dotted every 'i' or crossed every 't' in his proclamation to the world; everybody knows that he has said plainly enough to Spain—and every American echoes the words—that the government of Spain shall at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba.

"After the vote is taken upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations there will be but one mind and one voice in the United States. However much my friends may hesitate and doubt as to the unimportant phrasing of the announcement, nobody on earth, not even Spain, will misconstrue or misunderstand our plain demand.

"Mr. President, the greatest criminal trial of modern times is approaching a conclusion. The people of the entire world have been witnesses upon this trial. The indictment against the offender has been proclaimed to every land and has been read in every language.

"The kingdom of Spain has been the first and only nation to merit a reputation so awful in character, or to achieve a place in history so completely unparalleled in infamy and wrong. The evidence has been given and the inquest of the world is now sitting in solemn consideration of that evidence. The announcement of the verdict is awaited with expectation by every country upon the earth. No other nation in many hundreds of years has been evicted arbitrarily from its holdings and driven into the complete and perfect disgrace of universal ostracism. The punishment is great; God knows that the crime was greater. The humiliation and the bitter disgrace of the fall of a nation which once owned nine-tenths of the great American continent are stupendous and terrific, even in contemplation, but that humiliation and disgrace, complete and awful as they are, do not even in a mute degree compare with the offenses and enormities chargeable against the government of Spain.

Ten Centuries of Brutality.

"The history of Spain is a history of more than a thousand years of brutality and concentrated cruelty. It is a history so extensive and continuous, made up of every conceivable variety of barbaric wrong and outrage, too often instituted by the direct authority of the government itself, that the identity known to the world as the Kingdom of Spain is now justly and properly recognized as an 'outlaw among nations.'

"It has always been a robber nation. It has always been the merciless appropriator of the property of others. While enjoying the honor of the discovery of America, she appropriated the countries, the islands, and the waters spied out by that intrepid Italian navigator who commanded her ships and who first set his feet upon San Salvador. The reward he received from Spain was precisely in kind and keeping with the reward Spain has always given to those who have performed meritorious services for her. He was imprisoned and punished, humiliated and degraded for the offense of adding to the Spanish domain the wondrous territory of the New World. All this territory, which was formerly, by virtue of discovery and occupation, known as Spanish America, has become the home of political freedom, forever emancipated from the narrow and miserable control of a country which governed only by the sword, whose watchword was blood, and whose inspiration was death.

"From the fertile plains of Argentina, far across the River Platte, from the heights of the Andes to the lowlands of the Amazon, from Yucatan to San Francisco, all the valleys and the mountains of Central America, and over the entire country of Mexico, through the beautiful glades of Florida, the plains of Texas, almost the whole of the Valleys of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Yellowstone, the golden sands of the Sacramento, and the rugged mountain sides of the Columbia—all this vast and magnificent estate, now the home of twenty independent countries, was once, by and through the genius and perseverance of Columbus, the property of Spain. And for all this Columbus received only chains and a prison cell.

"And so forward to the present day. So from 1492 to 1898 the story of Spanish inhumanity is just as true in the nineteenth century as it was in the days of the inquisition.

Weyler's Alternatives of Death.

"In Cuba its ultimatum, as held out to the reconcentrados, has been simply the alternative of death by starvation or death by the machete. Human life in the Spanish lexicon is a thing of no value. General Weyler started out two years ago with what he termed a policy of pacification. He told his sovereign that in such and such a period he would pacify the insurgent provinces of Cuba.

"How did he pacify them? He penned those poor non-combatant women, children, and old men up in barbed wire inclosures and surrounded them by deep trochas and canals, where they could easily be pacified by the machete. Two hundred thousand Cubans of both sexes and of all ages sleep the sleep of pacification in their graves upon the soil once owned by them. The United States has waited with an awful waiting until by such methods Spain could pacify a people. If an American citizen was charged by mere suspicion with anything whatever he was locked up in vile prison cells and held incommunicado for such unlimited time as his captors chose.

"Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States, the murderers and the outlaws who now exercise a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado until justice shall be satisfied and the avenging angel shall write the verdict and sentence of the offended world. And if the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than drive the barbarians into the Caribbean Sea, we as a people shall earn the praises of every lover of freedom and humanity the world over."

FUNDS SENT TO SHAWNEETOWN

Contributions Amounting to $2,273 Have Been Received by Treasurer Keith for Flood Sufferers.

Treasurer Keith of the Shawneetown relief fund has received $2,273.60, of which he sent $2,000 to the First National Bank of Shawneetown yesterday. Following is a list of the contributors:

Previously reported	[illegible]
Commercial Loan and Trust Co.	[illegible]
Corn Exchange National Bank	[illegible]
Union National Bank	[illegible]
Union Stock-Yards and Transit Co.	[illegible]
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.	[illegible]
Martin A. Ryerson	[illegible]
Wells & Nellegar Co.	[illegible]
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.	[illegible]
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]
S. D. Kimbark	[illegible]
Kieckhefer Bros. Co.	[illegible]
P. & F. Corbin	[illegible]
Jones & Laughlins, Limited	[illegible]
Barbee Wire and Iron Works	[illegible]
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.	[illegible]
C. Sidney Shepard & Co.	[illegible]
Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]
Raymond Lead Co.	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Collections for the Shawneetown sufferers will be taken in some of the Chicago churches tomorrow.

ARRANGE FOR WHIST GAMES.

Players Selected and Arrangements Made for the First Annual Intercollegiate Tournament.

Princeton, N. J., April 15.—[Special.]—Arrangements for the first annual intercollegiate whist tournament have been completed. The date is fixed for April [illegible] and the games will be played at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, New York. Princeton, Harvard, and Yale will each enter four teams. Princeton will be represented by Tullock, '98; Cooke, '98; Cabell, post graduate; Hale, '98; Embury, 1900; Cleghorn, [illegible]; Garvis, 1900; and Thompson, 1900.

The play will be divided into four rounds and in each round there will be six matches, of which each college plays four. There will be eight deals in each match. At the end of the fourth deal one pair from each college will change places with another pair from the same college, so that every team may meet every other team.

After the second and sixth deals of every match the players facing north and south change places, so that every man may have each one of his antagonists as his left-hand opponent.

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The well-known actor has here given an entertaining account of Eugene Field, whose intimate friend he was for many years. His anecdotes display the love of fun that was so characteristic of the man, and he pays much attention also to his deep and enduring fondness for books—an affection both literary and bibliographical. The illustrations comprise portraits, caricatures, letters, and facsimiles.
THE DULL MISS ARCHINARD
By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. 12mo, $1.25.
It is rare indeed to find a love-story so convincing as is this first book by a new writer. Miss Sedgwick's misunderstood heroine is as unusual as she is attractive, and her struggle to support her family in Paris by painting gives the pathos of life to the narrative.
IN OLD NARRAGANSETT
Romances and Realities. By Alice Morse Earle. (Ivory Series.) 16mo, 75 cents.
That portion of Rhode Island now known as Washington County was unique among New England settlements, and Mrs. Earle's intimate knowledge of the customs and manners of long ago has enabled her to give a fascinating reality of these quaint stories and sketches, founded on fireside tales, traditions, romances, family chronicles, and historical happenings.
A LOWDEN SABBATH MORN
By Robert Louis Stevenson. With full-page illustrations by A. S. Boyd. Square 8vo, $1.75.
The artist has here completely illustrated the twenty-three stanzas of Mr. Stevenson's Scots poem. The presentation has an exceptional interest as affording glimpses from two sons of Caledonia of the life of a Scotch rural parish thirty or forty years ago.
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Important New Books
The Founding of the German Empire by William I. By Heinrich von Sybel. Translated by Helene Schimmelfennig White. Vol. VII., completing the set, 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00.
The seventh and concluding volume of this monumental work, which the author, before his death, succeeded in bringing to a successful culmination in spite of the jealous and petty objections on the part of the government, brings the story down to the Franco-Prussian war. It is naturally the most dramatic and fascinating of all the volumes, and throws a flood of light on the whole history of Europe during those momentous years, 1868, 1869, and 1870, when Germany's newly won unity was imperiled. No library, public or private, can afford to be without this invaluable contribution to modern history. The last volume contains a tabular view of the principal events of the time covered, and a voluminous index covering the seven volumes.
Workingmen's Insurance.
By William F. Willoughby, United States Department of Labor (Vol. XIV. in Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics), cloth, $1.75.
This is a painstaking and exhaustive exposition of the problems of the insurance of workingmen against accident, sickness, and old age. There is no work quite like it. It covers systems of compulsory insurance, the forms of insurance resulting from the efforts of employers and workingmen, departments organized by railway companies and other large employers of labor, and the work of labor unions in the United States and abroad. The author has had exceptional opportunities for obtaining facts at first hand. work appeals to all students of social conditions, to those engaged in the management of and relief organizations, and to those involved in the vexed questions of employers' liability.
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The story of C. E. Z. M. S. work in India. By Irene H. Barnes, author of "Behind the Great Wall," etc. Illustrated by J. D. Mackenzie and Percy R. Craft. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.
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...ported	$1,658
...Loan and Trust Co.	25
...ge National Bank	100
...al Bank	75
...Yards and Transit Co.	50
...Harvesting Machine Co.	100
...erson	50
...egar Co.	25
...ncer, Bartlett & Co.	50
...osjean Manufacturing Co.	5
...k	5
...ros. Co.	5
...n	5
...hlins, Limited	5
... and Iron Works	10
...tt Hardware Co.	5
...epard & Co.	5
...ley Manufacturing Co.	10
...ad Co.	5
...n National Bank	10
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...	$2,273

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BULLS WORRY BEARS

Big Traders Refuse to Allow Drop in Prices.

SHORTS MUST BE WARY.

Strong Operators Intend to Hold On, War or No War.

LOSSES IN NORTHWESTERN L

Heavy Depreciation in Columbia Construction Stock.

LOCAL STOCKS SEEM LIFELESS.

The stock market yesterday was a room traders' market. The room traders are now mostly on the bull side, and are manipulating for a rise. Consequently the tendency for the day was upward rather than downward, and nearly every stock showed a gain, though most of them were only fractional.

To all appearances the stock market has discounted war. The big room traders, now mostly on the bull side, are working on this theory. The short interest probably at least half believes this, is nervous, worried, and willing to cover on any break. The general public is keeping religiously out—for the popular impression is that there must be a big drop on the outbreak of war.

It is impossible to think that the chief speculative operators who have been putting stocks up for the last two or three weeks now seriously believe that war can be averted. They are evidently conscious of their own strength to hold on when war is declared, and they likely figure that whether through one chance perhaps out of a hundred that there will be peace, or ninety-nine chances out of a hundred that there will be war, they are equally sure in their position that the Cuban question is soon to be definitely settled, and that a boom must come to the market as soon as it is settled.

A new factor in the market is the adoption of the "put" and "call" system of insurance—which as it reduces the risks of trading, also lessens the liabilities to sudden panic of either the short or long elements. These options are traded in on the London Stock Exchange, and have now been taken advantage of by American brokers. The option has to be declared in London on the first day of the respective settlement called the contango, or option day, and the securities are delivered and paid for on the third day of the settlement, called pay day; therefore, when an option is quoted for the end of a certain month it must be understood to be for the settlement at the end of the month. The settling days are generally announced by the London Stock Exchange committee about two months ahead, and are usually so arranged that the three days follow each other without any intervening Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

Big Losses in Northwestern "L."

Union Loop 5s sold yesterday at par. The last quotation on the stock was at 61, on the local exchange, no bids having yet been noted in New York. The official statement furnished the Listing committee at New York shows earnings of 2½ per cent on the $5,000,000 capital stock for the period between Oct. 10 and Feb. 28. Some stockholders of the Columbia Construction company, who are anxious to get the 40 per cent bonus of Union Loop stock promised at the recent annual meeting, think they ought very soon to get what is due them, now that the stock is issued and listed in both Chicago and New York. The Union Loop stock reserved for this distribution is now in the hands of Mr. Loudeback, trustee for the Columbia Construction company shareholders. According to the terms of the resolution passed at the last annual meeting the bonus of Union Loop stock will be distributed when the Columbia Construction stock is surrendered for new Northwestern "L" stock, and that stock is not to be issued until the bonds to complete the road have been floated. That important part of the deal, it is generally understood, must now wait until the present war clouds have broken away.

Columbia Construction company stock, with all rights on, was 50 bid on the local exchange several days ago. One hundred shares of this stock therefore would be worth $5,000; but this includes the 40 per cent Union Loop bonus at a market value of about 60, amounting therefore to $2,400. Deducting this amount 100 shares of Columbia Construction stock would be worth $2,600, or at the rate of $26 per share. For each share of Columbia Construction stock it is the intention to give 1¼ shares of Northwestern "L" stock when issued. The Northwestern "L" shares would therefore be worth only $20.80 per share. Considering all that was hoped and expected of the Northwestern "L" deal, by people who subscribed in cash at par, the present small worth of the stock suggests something extremely discouraging. It is probable that the Council will again have to be asked for a further extension of time, as even if work should begin immediately the structure could hardly be completed by Jan. 1, 1899, when the recently renewed period of time allowed for construction expires.

Keene's View of the Market.

The announcement several days ago that J. R. Keene, the well-known Wall street speculator, had come to the conclusion that war had been discounted in prices of stocks has occasioned much talk. Following is the interview which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of April 13:

"Everything looks very warlike, but it has looked so for the last six weeks. Granting that war comes from pending Congressional action, my opinion is that the decline in prices since the Maine was blown up has fully discounted war, and certainly a naval war with such a nation as Spain. It is my judgment that the market will do better immediately after hostilities begin. A naval war will not affect transportation interests at all, in fact, will stimulate them. The government will draw in money, but will immediately pay it out, in addition to a part of its already very large surplus, so that the currency will be expanded rather than contracted. We have really been, so far as the market was concerned, in a state of war for the last two months, during which time stocks have gone out of the hands of weak holders into the hands of the strongest people, who are amply able to take care of them. The decline in prices has made some stocks ridiculously low, and among them I might cite Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Northern Pacific preferred, Union Pacific preferred, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Sugar. It seems to me as though market and money conditions might warrant before very long a renewal of the bull market, which was interrupted by the Maine disaster."

It was said yesterday that the disagreement between the Standard and American Strawboard companies relative to about $100,000 will be settled by compromise.

With the exception of some fluctuations in North Chicago, local stocks were featureless.

A mortgage for $1,250,000 given by the Illinois Car and Equipment company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, dated April 14, 1898, was filed for record yesterday. It is a mortgage of all the property formerly owned by the United States Car company in Alabama, Ohio, and Cook County, Ill. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of bonds payable Jan. 1, 1948. They bear 4 per cent interest to Jan. 1, 1901 and 5 per cent for the balance of the life of the securities. The company has the option of redeeming them after Jan. 1, 1910, at $110 for each $100. The property covered by the mortgage consists of 28.3 acres of land at Anniston, Ala., 1,554½ acres at Ball Play, Ala., 111.50 acres at Urbana, O., and 100 acres at Hegewisch, in Cook County, Ill., including all improvements, machinery, and equipments of the concern. The mortgage is acknowledged by Henry A. Ware, Vice President, and S. M. Dix, Secretary.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

10 West Chicago... 90	125 Straw Board... 25
20 do... 90¼	50 Chicago Pack... 32
5 do cash... 90¼	50 Chi Edison... 134
50 North Chicago.. 213½	10 Chi Brew... 6¼
20 do act... 217	25 Mil Brew pfd... 30¼
10 do act... 218½	100 Nat Biscuit... 23¼
10 do... 218½	10 do... 23¼
10 do... 217	100 do... 23¾
10 City Railway... 227	

BONDS.

$1000 W C deb 6s... 99	$2400 Lake St deb 5s 68
5000 Union Loop 5s 99⅞	4000 Inter Pack 6s. 81¾
7000 W C con 5s... 91	

SALES AFTERNOON.

100 West Chicago.. 89¼	5 Nat Biscuit pfd 79¼
15 do... 90	50 Lake St L acct.. 10¾
50 Nat Biscuit... 23¼	10 City Railway... 227
50 do... 23	20 North Chicago... 217
50 do... 22¾	1 do... 218¼
50 do pfd... 79½	5 do... 216
50 do pfd... 79¼	1 do... 217

BONDS.

$5000 Gas Light 5s.102¾	$3000 U Loop 5s... 100
10000 W C con 5s.. 91	1000 W C deb 6s... 99

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 15.	April 8.
New York	$107,288,379	$106,119,918
Chicago	16,751,637	16,917,838
Boston	15,285,139	15,402,356
Philadelphia	10,116,523	Holiday.
St. Louis	4,369,718	4,284,667
Baltimore	2,669,566	Holiday.
New Orleans	1,333,863	Holiday.

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 45c discount, 40c discount bid; St. Louis, 25c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Professional traders bought stocks this morning, causing an advance in prices of a point or over in the speculative favorites, but most of these takings were sold again before the expiration of the day's session, carrying prices back over their own course and leaving net changes in almost all cases insignificant, but with small gains predominating. The party in the exchange which espoused the bull side yesterday found cause for encouragement in the advance in the price of Americans on the London exchange this morning. Other European bourses also showed a firm tendency for Americans and Spanish 4s rallied from an early depression before the opening of trading here.

The cause of this strength was a rumor that the powers had intervened between the United States and Spain and that the Cuban insurgents had agreed to an armistice. This rumor seemed to have great force in foreign circles and effected a sympathetic rise here at the opening, which was assisted by the professional manipulation.

Reports from London indicate that there has been an extensive dealing in options on Americans in that market, and today's demand was in large part from the sellers of these options for the purpose of covering their contracts. Whatever credence attached to the intervention theory abroad, it was not deemed important in this country, and the buying movement was quickly exhausted. The midday period of intense dullness and sagging prices gave way to a more active selling movement in the final hour on the belief that the Senate would take action before adjourning.

The definite information from London that Great Britain would refuse to join in a naval demonstration in behalf of Spain and the Austrian Ambassador's open avowal that he had given up hope of Europe preventing war were not received in Wall street until after the close. Neither was the news that the regular army had been ordered to the seaboard.

Dealings were on a small scale and the wide movement of prices indicated a small flowing supply of stocks, holders maintaining their waiting attitude. A feature of the day was the reaction of 4⅝ points ex-dividend in Tobacco, the corner against the bears having been closed out. Another was the active demand for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, which rose at one time a point on the belief that the pending reorganization will not bear heavily on the stock.

The money market continued firm today and the demand from the interior continued unabated. As was foreshadowed in these dispatches last night the supply of currency has become so scarce that some of the city banks are shipping gold in response to the interior demand. Further engagements of nearly $1,500,000 in gold for import were made today, notwithstanding the hardness of the London money market and the disinclination of Paris or Berlin to supply gold. Paris exchange on London as a result jumped 1½ centimes, to 25 francs 36 centimes, an advance of 6 centimes over a week ago.

The bond market was dull and about steady. Rock Island extension 5s were largely dealt in, three separate blocks of $300,000, $200,000, and $100,000 respectively changing hands during the day. Total sales, $1,475,000.

United States 5s were ¼ lower today (the registered ex-interest), the 2s were 1 per cent higher, and the old 4s, registered, ¼ higher bid. Others were unchanged.

Total sales of stocks today, 205,300 shares, including 14,250 Burlington, 4,172 Louisville and Nashville, 7,685 Manhattan, 3,275 Metropolitan, 6,424 Northern Pacific preferred, 4,335 Rock Island, 18,605 St. Paul, 16,297 Union Pacific preferred, 34,475 Union Pacific Denver and Gulf, 40,925 Tobacco, 33,250 Sugar.

Money on call easier, 2@3¼ per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5¼@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¼@483¼ for demand and 479¾@480 for sixty days; posted rates, 480½@481 and 484@484½; commercial bills, 479@479½.

Silver certificates, 55¾@56½; bar silver, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45¼.

Government bonds irregular; State bonds dull; railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Ap.15.	Closing—Ap.14.
Amn. Sugar	31,900	118¼	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
Do pfd	100	108	108	108	108¼
Amn. Tobacco	39,600	113¼	109	109⅝	113¼
Do pfd	65	117	116	117	.....
A. T. & Cable Co.	2	91	91	91	.....
Atchison	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
Do pfd	1,900	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
Amn. Spirits Co.	50	9½	9½	9½	9½
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	1,400	38	37½	37⅝	37⅞
Balt. & Ohio	400	17¼	17	17	16½
C., B. & Q.	14,300	93	91⅞	92¼	91⅞
C. & N. W.	1,200	118⅜	118	118	118
C., M. & St. P.	18,000	89⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88¼
Do pfd	260	142¼	141	141	141½
C., R. I. & P.	4,000	86¼	85⅜	85⅝	85½
Ches. & Ohio	1,300	19	18⅜	18⅞	18¼
*Cen. R.R. of N.J.	500	91½	91	91	92
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,400	179¼	177½	178¼	175¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	.....
C. L. W.	500	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
Chi. & Alton	6	155	155	155	.....
C., I. & L. pfd	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	.....
Chi. Gt. Western	700	11⅛	10⅝	11¼	10¾
Del. & Hudson	30	106¾	106½	106¾	108½
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	20	42	42	42	.....
Detroit Gas	500	59	55	55	.....
Flint & P. M.	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
H., C. & S.	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
General Electric	300	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
Illinois Central	8	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
Iowa Central	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
Lake Shore	20	179¼	179¼	179¼	180¾
Louis. & Nash	4,000	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48¾
L. E. & W. pfd	100	7	7	7	.....
Manhattan	7,600	97	95¼	95⅝	95⅝
Mich. Central	5	106¼	106¼	106¼	.....
Met. Traction	3,200	140¼	138	138¼	138¾
Missouri Pacific	1,300	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
New Cent. Coal	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Northern Pacific	1,400	23⅜	23	23	22⅜
Do pfd	5,800	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	60⅝
N. Y. Central	1,500	111	110¼	110¼	110
Norfolk & W. pfd.	500	46¼	45¼	46¼	45
North Amn. Co.	1,200	5½	5⅜	5½	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
National Lead	300	29	29	29	29½
Do pfd	105	104¼	103	103	103
Or. Imp.	100	28	28	28	27
People's Gas	1,400	91⅜	91	91¼	90⅜
Penn. R. R.	100	113	113	113	112½
Pacific Mail	100	24	24	24	23¾
Pullman	20	175	175	175	.....
Quicksilver	100	2	2	2	.....
Reading 1st pfd.	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
Southern Ry.	500	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	.....
Do pfd	600	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	26
St. J. & G. I.	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Do 2d pfd	50	16	16	16	.....
Southern Pacific	600	13	12½	12¾	12¼
St.L.&S.F. 2d pfd.	900	26¼	25⅜	25¾	25½
Texas Pacific	1,100	10⅜	10	10	10
Tenn. Coal & I.	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
Third Avenue	100	160¼	160¼	160¼	165
Union Pacific	1,300	20½	20	20	19½
Do pfd	15,700	53	52¼	52⅝	51¾
U. S. Rubber pfd.	300	68	68	68	.....
U. S. Leather pfd.	100	57	57	57	56⅝
West Chicago	500	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
W. & L. E. pfd.	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
W. U. Beef Co.	65	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex.	70	116	115¼	115¼	.....
Western Union	500	86⅜	85⅝	86	86

*Ex. div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams ... 100	United States ... 38
American ... 120	Fargo ... 114

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg. ex. int.	119 @120
Do coup	120 @121
U. S. 4s	108¼@109
Do coup	109½@110½
Do 2s	95 @....
U. S. 5s, reg. ex. int.	109¾@110¾
Do 5s, coup	111 @112
District 3 65s	114 @....

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

120000 Atch gen 4s ... 86⅝@87½	1000 N Y O & W 4s ... 97¼
76000 do adjmt 4s. 58@¼	3000 NYS&W fund 5s ... 105
1000 Ann Arbor 4s. 83½	5000 N Y O & W con 5s ... 106½
12000 A & N W 1st. ... 82¼@⅜	12000 N P gen lien 3s ... 59@⅜
5000 Bklyn El 1st tr ... 79	11000 do prior 4s inc ... 93@¼
4000 C G L & C Co 5s ... 104	2000 O R & N 4s.. 92½
49000 C R I & P ex 5s ... 106½	6000 Or Imp 1st tr. 106
2000 Can So 1st .. 109⅜	50000 Or Imp con 5s tr ... 52½@54
10000 C R I & P ex 5s reg ... 106½	10000 O S L con 5s. 97½
10000 C N J gm 5s. ... 111½@112	9000 do inc A 5s.. 62
4000 C B Q Neb ex 4s ... 96@½	15000 do inc B ... 46
5000 Cent Ga 1st inc ... 38¼	38000 Rdg gen 4s... 80@¼
5000 C & O gen 4½ 76½	10000 So P Cala 5s. 96
2000 C & E I 1st.. 111½	13000 So Ry 5s.. 88¼@89
2000 Chi Term 4s. 81¾	2000 St L S W 1st 72⅝
1000 E T V & G con 5s ... 109½	8000 St L & I M gen 5s ... 87¼@88
2000 Erie gen lien ... 69	15000 St P M & M Mont C 5s ... 108
5000 Ft W & R G 1st ... 56	11000 T C & I 6s B div ... 81
3000 Ill C 4s 1952. 101⅝	11000 T & NO 5s.. 98
1000 do reg 1952 .. 103	6000 T P & W 1st. 70
5000 Met El 1st .. 115¼	1000 Tex P 1st 5s. 99
20000 M K T 1st 4s ... 86⅜@⅝	138000 U P 4s ... 90@¼
5000 Mo Pac 3d .. 108	242000 U P D & G 1st tr ... 53¼@54¼
14000 Mex & Int 1st 4s ... 73⅜@74	7000 Un El 1st 6s tr ... 80
12000 N Y S & W Term ... 110	4000 U S new 4s .. 120
2000 N Y C & St L 4s ... 101¼	10000 U S 4s 1907 reg ... 108½
	34000 Wab 1st 6s 106½@⅝
	9000 do 2d ... 76¼@⅝
	5000 Wis C 1st tr. 38
	5000 W S gtd 4s.. 106⅞

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—[Special.]—Boston had an exceedingly quiet market today, with a rise of 2½ in Montana, followed by a reaction, and slight advances in Bell Telephone and West End as the only features. Call loans, 3½@5. Time money, 5@6. Commercial paper, 5¼@7.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	4,500	117⅝	118	116⅝	117
Atchison pfd.	500	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼
Bay State Gas	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Bell Telephone	75	249	250	249	250
C., B. & Q.	3,300	92⅝	93¼	92	92¼
Chic. Junct. Ry.	125	108⅝	109	108⅝	109
Fitchburg pfd.	400	98¼	99⅜	98	99⅜
Mex. Central	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Union Pacific	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
West End R. R.	235	81	81	81	81

BONDS.

$ 2000 Atch 4s ... 87⅛	$5000 Mex 4s ... 62
15000 Gas. 1st 5s.. 88¾	5000 Junc 5s ... 111
1000 New Eng 7s.117	1000 Steel, pl. 5s.. 84

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at London, Paris, Berlin.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

A general improvement was apparent today, and a more confident tone both in the money and stock markets. Delay is believed to be favorable for peace. Spanish 4s, the keynote to the market, were 44¼, and closed at 43⅝. Americans were better, although there is little initiative to buy here. The close was quiet and dull. There was a sharp rise in Argentines on Paris support and on the belief that in the event of war that country would benefit by large wheat exports.

Gold was in good demand for New York. Nearly £4,000,000 is now on the way to London, chiefly from Africa, Japan, Egypt, and Australia. Some also is coming from Germany.

The tendency of the London money market is easier, the current rate being 3 13-16 per cent, with American bills on forward delivery at 3¾.

LONDON, April 15.—The market for American securities opened weak, rallied slightly, and closed a shade easier. Calcutta linseed, spot, 34s 6d; linseed oil, 15s 10½d; petroleum, American refined, 4 7-16d. Turpentine spirits, 28s 6d; resin, American strained, 3s 4d. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 166.30; at Lisbon, 58.25; at Roma, 106.60.

Spanish 4s closed at 44¼, against 44¼, the closing street price of yesterday.

Closing stocks, 4 p. m.—Consols for money, 110 11-16; do for the account, 110⅝; Canadian Pacific, 82⅞; Erie, 12½; do seconds, 33½; Illinois Central, 102; Mexican ordinary, 19; St. Paul common, 91⅝; N. Y. Central, 114; Pennsylvania, 58¼; Reading, 8⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 65½; Atchison, 11⅝; L. & N., 50⅛; Grand Trunk, 8. Bar silver dull, 25⅞d per ounce. Money, 2⅝@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, April 15.—The bourse was agitated today, but business closed in better shape. Spanish 4s at first were well supported. They afterwards weakened, and near the close of the day recovered, owing to the receipt of a dispatch from Madrid saying the insurgents had decided to submit.

Spanish 4s closed at 44¼, a net gain of 1¼ from yesterday's closing price in the street.

Three per cent rentes, 102f 62½c for the account.

BERLIN, April 15.—Business was quiet and prices were well maintained on the bourse today. Northern Pacifics were harder and Mexicans were easier on realizations.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar ... 30	Ontario ... 275
Crown Point ... 10	Ophir ... 50
Con. Cal. & Va. ... 70	Plymouth ... 12
Deadwood ... 75	Quicksilver ... 100
Gould & Currie ... 10	Quicksilver pfd ... 200
Hale & Norcross ... 65	Sierra Nevada ... 70
Homestake ... 3700	Standard ... 160
Iron Silver ... 38	Union Con. ... 20
Mexican ... 20	Yellow Jacket ... 12

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Min. Co. ... 1⅝	Franklin ... 10
Atlantic ... 27	Osceola ... 40
Boston & Montana. 173⅜	Quincy ... 106
Butte & Boston ... 24¼	Tamarack ... 148
Calumet & Hecla. 517	Wolverines ... 20
Centennial ... 12½	Parrott ... 22

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta ... 24	Kentuck Con. ... 10
Alpha Con. ... 5	Mexican ... 18
Andes ... 12	Occidental Con. ... 280
Belcher ... 14	Ophir ... 56
Best & Belcher ... 35	Overman ... 6
Bullion ... 2	Potosi ... 35
Chollar ... 28	Savage ... 14
Con. Cala. and Va. ... 74	Sierra Nevada ... 74
Con. Imperial ... 1	Union Con. ... 23
Crown Point ... 12	Utah Con. ... 4
Gould & Currie ... 11	Yellow Jacket ... 12
Hale & Norcross ... 70	Standard ... 160
Justice ... 10	

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 11	19,254	150	35,787	23,744
Tuesday, April 12	2,085	2,641	17,124	11,848
Wednesday, April 13	15,793	700	31,933	14,429
Thursday, April 14	8,421	615	21,673	15,324
Friday, April 15	2,000	200	19,000	17,000
Totals	47,553	4,306	125,517	71,827
Same period last week	44,292	3,916	125,614	72,337
Same period 1897	39,349	3,550	100,629	64,469
Shipments—				
Monday, April 11	5,474	13	4,553	2,009
Tuesday, April 12	1,338	71	3,337	2,151
Wednesday, April 13	3,746	2	2,632	1,312
Thursday, April 14	2,892	19	1,772	2,173
Friday, April 15	1,500	.....	2,000	2,000
Totals	14,950	105	14,294	9,645
Same period last week	15,444	59	22,380	11,087
Same period 1897	12,393	109	29,798	14,092

Today's receipts are estimated at 100 cattle, 16,000 hogs, and 4,00 sheep, against 110 cattle, 12,592 hogs, and 3,893 sheep a week ago, and 72 cattle, 11,569 hogs, and 2,365 sheep the corresponding Saturday a year ago.

C. A. Mallory says: "While packers are expecting lower prices for hogs in the near future, I do not anticipate any sharp or permanent decline. Shippers will have to buy in the country to sell here next week at $3.70@3.90."

Droves of packing hogs averaging 230@258 lbs cost $3.90@3.93; 163@168 lbs, $3.82@3.84, and 288 lbs, $3.98. Armour bought 3,700; Anglo-American, 1,200; Boyd & Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 1,400; Hammond, 600; Continental, 2,000; International, 2,400; Lipton, 800; Morris, 800, and Swift, 1,800.

Exports of live cattle from the United States last month, 34,477, against 30,504 for March, 1897. Number exported for the nine months ending March 31, 1898, 300,869, against 258,080 a year ago.

Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha, and St. Louis thus far this week, 249,000, against 246,000 a week ago, and 211,000 a year ago. Cattle, 96,000, against 92,000 a week ago, and 90,000 a year ago.

Cattle—Only 2,000 cattle arrived, but yet the supply was equal to the demand, which was indifferent, both on local and outside account. Beef cattle ruled weak at the recent decline. The best steers offered, 210 averaging 1,400 lbs, sold at $4.90, or 15c more than was offered for them on the St. Louis market. Steers averaging 890@1,572 lbs sold at $3.80@4.90; bulk, $4.30@4.75; fancy beeves nominally, $5.20@5.50; fed Western steers sold at $3.80@4.70; Missouri fed Texas, 964 lbs, $4.30; Arkansas steers, 777@893 lbs, $3.80; native cows, $2.10@4.00; heifers, $3.25@4.25; stags, $3.60@4.25; bulls, $2.75@3.75; veal calves, $3.75@5.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75.

HOGS—The market opened steady, but later ruled weak to 5c lower, and closed weak, with 2,000 left in the pens. Packers were the principal buyers, the shipping demand being very small, owing to extreme low prices east and west of us. Our receipts were moderate and the quality better with a larger proportion of heavy weights among the offerings. This week's average weight, however, promises to be the lightest in over two years, or around 222 lbs. Heavy sold at $3.70@4.00; bulk, $3.87½@3.97½; light, $3.65@3.92½; bulk, $3.80@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.97½; bulk, $3.85@3.90; pigs, $3.00@3.85; bulk, $3.40@3.75.

Sheep—This branch of the live stock trade was dull at unchanged prices. About 1,800 wooled Colorado lambs, averaging 80 lbs, sold at $5.62½; Colorados, 77@88 lbs, at $5.55; and native lambs at $4.15@5.50; native sheep, $3.50@4.65; and Westerns, $4.10@4.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,640 head; slow, 10@15c lower; rough stuff shade lower; steers, common to good, $4.50@5.05; oxen and stags, $3.75@4.40; bulls, $3.05@4.05; cows, $2.15@3.75. Cables steady; live cattle, 9¼@10½c, dressed weights; live sheep lower, at 9¼@10½c, dressed weights; refrigerator beef at 8@8¼c. Exports today, none; tomorrow, 915 cattle, 672 sheep, and 1,403 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 823 head; slow, prime steady, others weak; veals, $4.00@6.25; choice, $6.37½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,900 head; slow, 10c lower, except for light clipped stock; wooled sheep, $4.00@5.10; clipped, $3.50@4.30; wooled lambs, $5.50@6.12½; clipped do, $4.75@5.20; spring lambs, $2.00@5.00 each. Hogs—Receipts, 2,440 head; firmer, at $4.00@4.25 for medium prime hogs; Kentucky pigs, $3.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market 10c lower; native beef steers, $3.90@4.90; Western steers, $3.70@4.70; Texas steers, $3.25@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.30; stockers and feeders, $3.80@4.90; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market lower; heavy, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.65@3.70; light, $3.60@3.70; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 10,400; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.80@4.85; fair to choice Westerns, $3.70@4.70; lambs, $4.25@5.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000, including 600 Texans; market steady to firm; native shipping steers, $4.30@5.60; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@5.05; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.85; Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.10@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; market active and 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.65@3.75; packers, $3.75@3.85; butchers', $3.85@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market strong and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; cows steady, others weak to lower; Texas steers, $3.75@4.55; Texas cows, $3.00@4.20; native steers, $3.75@5.00; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@5.20; bulls, $2.50@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady to 2½c lower; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.75; heavies, $3.70@3.85; packers, $3.60@3.80; mixed, $3.50@3.77½; lights, $3.55@3.65; Yorkers, $3.60@3.65; pigs, $3.40@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; lambs, $4.90@5.40; muttons, $4.00@4.60.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 15.—Cattle—Steady; extra, $5.10@5.15; prime, $5.00@5.10; common, $3.90@4.20. Hogs—Active and stronger; prime mediums, $3.95@4.00; best heavy Yorkers, $3.90@3.95; light Yorkers, $3.70@3.80; pigs, as to quality, $3.40@3.65; heavy hogs, $3.95@4.00; roughs, $3.20@3.50; common to fair, $2.50@3.00. Sheep—Steady; choice clipped, $4.20@4.25; common, $3.15@3.65; choice clipped lambs, $4.85@5.00; common to good, $4.25@4.80; spring lambs, $6.00@8.00. Veal calves, $4.50@5.00.

LITTLE TRADING IN STOCKS.

Disbelief in Possible International Complications Prevents Material Decline in Shares.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, April 15.—Only 200,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange today. During much of the time the ticker stood practically still. Some rather energetic peace efforts were made to pump prices upward, but nothing material was accomplished. Manipulation in tobacco trust continued, about half of the sensational gain of yesterday being lost today.

Nobody outside of the managing clique knows a single thing about what the tobacco trust is doing, what it is earning or losing, what its assets are, or what its liabilities amount to. They who trade in it are sharpers in a blind pool and only that. In its contempt for public opinion, its utter disposal of investors' rights, the tobacco trust is, however, not much worse than the average industrial stock in Wall street. They all deal in mysteries. What happened to the cordage trust and the whisky trust and some other similar conspicuous trusts is likely to come to pass before long in other quarters not yet exposed.

The money market continues almost featureless. Among bankers there is a confident expectation, however, that rates must soon stiffen materially. Higher rates for money will be hurtful to the security market to a greater extent than ordinarily. So far as professional Wall street is concerned, nine out of ten men have persuaded themselves that no international trouble need be apprehended. The talk along this line is even more childish than that which ordinarily gets attention in Wall street.

Another Silverman Suit Filed.

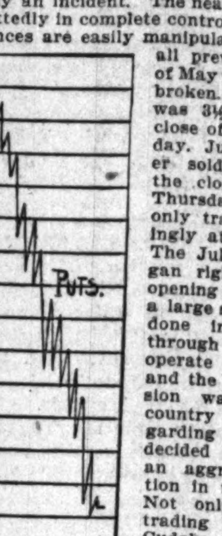
Harold F. McCormick has filed a bill in the Superior Court against Hannah Silverman and her husband, Lazarus Silverman, to foreclose a trust deed to Eugene K. Butler, given to secure the payment of a note for $200,000 which was made by the defendants.

ENORMOUS JULY SALE.

THE DEFERRED WHEAT DELIVERY LOSES HALF OF ITS ADVANCE.

May Wheat Is Put Up to $1.15 for Moral Effect Here and Abroad—July Trade Is Believed to Have Been for Leiter—Operations Are Cloaked by Using Cudahy Brokers—Good Cash Trade in Corn—July Oats Tone Up.

The feature in yesterday's wheat market was the enormous selling of the July delivery. It overshadowed all the other business in the pit and the preliminary advance of May wheat to $1.15 proved to be merely an incident. The nearby delivery is admittedly in complete control of Leiter and advances are easily manipulated. At $1.15 all previous records of May were of course broken. The price was 3½c above the close of the previous day. July wheat never sold above 87⅞c, the closing price of Thursday, and was only traded in sparingly at that figure. The July selling began right after the opening and was on a large scale. It was done in great part through brokers who operate for Cudahy, and the first impression was that his country advices regarding the crop had decided him to take an aggressive position in the market. Not only was the trading through the Cudahy brokers, but his name was given up on some of the early business. There were practically no rallies after the July selling began. The puts were excellent property, as the market broke through these privileges and closed at the low price of the day and nearly 2c below the lowest priced puts. The net decline for July was 3½c. May wheat covered a wide range, selling from $1.15 down to $1.08 and closing at $1.09. The first offerings of July wheat were absorbed by the scalpers, but the later buying was hard to trace and the absorption of so much wheat even at the sharp break was one of the mysteries of the day.



July wheat range.

Leiter's Hand Is Shown.

When Counselman & Day's name was given up on a deal of the Cudahy business the suspicions of the scalpers that the July selling was really for Leiter were confirmed. It is estimated that fully 5,000,000 bu of July wheat was disposed of. The foreign news was not nearly so favorable as on previous days. Leiter has no cash wheat acceptances to report; Liverpool closed with a loss of ⅝d to 1½d and Paris marked off a large part of the recent sensational advance in flour, and for the second day in succession was off materially on wheat futures. Argentine shipments were 1,000,000 bu for the week against 1,672,000 bu for the previous week and nothing the corresponding week last year. There was considerable falling off for the week, but the average of 1,000,000 bu per week since the first of the year is maintained as against an average of not much over 100,000 bu a week for a corresponding period of last season. Northwestern receipts were 208 cars, against 283 a week ago. Local receipts were 49 cars, with 90,000 bu inspected out of store. The contract wheat addition for the day was about 83,000 bu. The estimate for receipts for the day was large at 80 cars. Sales of 25,000 bu of No. 1 Northern wheat were reported at the same price as sales made Thursday. Track prices of off grade wheat were fully up to those of the previous day. The weather map showed no rains in California, and Tacoma reported an advance of 6c for the week in Washington wheat as the result of the California drouth. Private advices, however, told of the prospect of rains.

In corn, buying by the people who are either shipping corn or have connection with shipping houses was met by the selling of pit scalpers led by Pacaud. Acceptances of corn from the country were not large, but the fine weather, the easier cables, and the break in wheat tended to develop bear sentiment. In the country trade there was just a little more suggestion of the May liquidation, which is being watched for so carefully. May corn sold as high as 30⅛c, as against a close Thursday of 30¼c bid and declined to 29⅞c. This was the bid price at the close. July sold from 31⅝c down to 30⅞@31c. Exports were fair at 462,000 bu. Local receipts were 224 cars, with 240 cars for today. There were further extensive sales of cash corn. Carrington-Hannah sold 150,000 bu and Bartlett-Frazier sold 250,000 bu for shipment and bought a lot of cash corn in store. Weare sold 360,000 bu during the day. Samples were easy. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 4 at 29½@30c, No. 3 at 30⅛c, No. 3 yellow at 30⅛@30⅛c, No. 2 at 30½@30⅝c, No. 3 white at 30⅜@31c. Billed through: No. 4 at 27½c, No. 3 at 27⅞@29⅛c, No. 3 yellow at 28½@29⅛c, No. 2 at 28⅛c.

July Oats Gain on May.

In oats the relation between the nearby delivery and July was changed. July was relatively stronger than May. This was in great part due to the fact that Allen-Grier sold May and bought July. Leiter was credited with further liquidation of his May line, which has been estimated all the way up to 5,000,000 bu. Patten and New York houses bought against cash sales, while Carrington-Hanna was a seller. The close of futures was practically at the low point of the day with May showing a decline of ⅜c and July showing only ⅛@¼c decline. Samples were quiet with on track and free on board sales as follows: No. 4 white at 28@29c, No. 3 at 26½c, No. 3 white at 28½@30c, No. 2 at 26½@27½c, No. 2 white at 30½c. Billed through: No. 4 at 24½c, No. 4 white at 27¾@28⅝c, No. 3 at 24⅝@25⅜c, No. 3 white at 27¾@28⅝c, No. 2 at 25⅝@26c, No. 2 white at 30c.

The trade in provisions was slow, but there was no sympathetic decline with wheat. Provisions neither advanced Thursday nor broke yesterday with wheat. Cudahy was credited with buying, and offerings at no time were heavy. Local receipts of hogs under the estimate caused a little advance early in the prices of product. For the first time in some days hog receipts at seven principal markets were less than a year ago.

The rye market was stubborn and refused to follow the fall in the price of wheat. Sellers declined to take lower prices and a good shipping demand helped to keep the market steady. There was a general fall of about ½c from the price that prevailed Thursday. Rye was sold for export to the extent of 50,000 bu. May opened at 52c, sold up to 52½c, fell ¼c, reacted to the opening price, and closed with that figure bid and sellers at ¼c advance. No 2 cash found a market at 52½c, with No. 3 1c under. July was offered at 52½c, but the highest that was bid was 52c. Receipts were 6,300 bu, with no shipments. Barley was firm and unchanged, with feed at 35c and 36c, and malting grades from 37c to 45c. Receipts were 28,000 bu, against shipments of 5,984 bu. Flax was steady with light trading. May opened at $1.23⅞, went up ⅛c, kept on to $1.24, sold to $1.24¼, fell back ⅛c, reacted to $1.24¼, advanced to $1.24½, at which the last sale was made, and closed at that figure. September sold at $1.12½, and Northwestern cash at $1.24. There was no change in clover. It continued at the prices that have prevailed for some time, April being quoted at $4.70. Timothy was steady, with light trading. April sold at $2.85 and closed with 5c additional asked. September sold at $2.80, and for August $2.. was bid with no offers. Country lots ranged from $2.25 to $2.75.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Whether Cudahy sold wheat for himself or for Leiter, or for both, he is decidedly bearish on the July wheat situation. In an interview with The Tribune on Thursday he expressed the opinion that if any one had sand enough to sell July wheat short and keep it sold he would make a lot of money. "All the reports received from the country regarding the growing crop are extremely bearish," said he. "In most cases correspondents do not stop to give percentages in increase in acreage, but simply say the acreage is much greater than last year. In some places the acreage is four or five times as great as a year ago. Receipts here of new wheat in July have been as great as 6,000,000 bu, but there have been all sorts of improvements in harvesting machinery and transportation facilities, and if the present war and famine prices of July wheat are maintained this market will be simply deluged."

The people over in the cash wheat crowd are having a quiet laugh at the alleged expense of B. A. Eckhart. He has been the head and front of the movement for legislation against mixed flour and inferentially has been opposed to corn flour. Recently he built a fine milling plant out on the Panhandle tracks and is preparing to abandon flour milling at his plant west of the river. It is now claimed that he will equip and operate the old plant as a corn flour mill or will lease it for such use. Mr. Eckhart insists that such a move does not argue inconsistency on his part as he has never expressed himself as opposing the manufacture and sale of corn flour except under false pretenses.

Estimated receipts for the day are 80 cars of wheat, 240 cars of corn, 245 cars of oats, and 16,000 hogs.

It is reported that 320,000 bu wheat, 720,000 bu corn, and 500,000 bu oats were taken at the seaboard yesterday for export.

Traders anticipate about 1,000,000 bu decrease in visible this week, against 727,000 bu decrease last year. Minneapolis is expected to decrease 500,000 bu and Duluth increase 150,000 bu.

Weare had two offers of Duluth cargoes, c. i. f. Chicago, at prices which made business possible to any one willing to take reasonable chances on the May hedges.

The Modern Miller summary was as follows: Trade in the South has made but little advance in activity the last week, though many sections show firmness and a somewhat higher range of values. Continued dullness is reported throughout the Southwest, with many mills closed on account of lack of orders. Pacific coast exports of flour and wheat are reported light, with an advance in price of both. There is no particular change noted in the condition of the growing winter wheat crop. San Francisco advises no change in either weather or crop situation, and unless rains fall soon the wheat yield will be less than a one-third crop. The Southwest does not report any general improvement, some sections showing up much better than others. The wheat color is good in all cases, but field after field shows thinness and irregular growth. Cessation of rains and warm weather may add improvement the coming week to backward growth.

The feeling on the curb was weak, owing to the belief on the part of speculators that Leiter had disposed of a large amount of wheat. Prices were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Puts	.83⅛	.83⅛	.83⅛	.83⅛
Calls	.86⅜	.87¼	.86⅜	.86⅜

The feeling in corn was somewhat steadier than in wheat, the following prices prevailing:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May—				
Puts	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30⅛
Calls	.31	.31	.30⅞	.31
July—				
Puts	.29⅞	.29⅞	.29⅞	.29⅞
Calls	.29⅞	.30	.29⅞	.29⅞

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	2	2	..	4
Red spring wheat	26	4	..	30
Spring wheat	..	13	2	15
Corn	85	125	14	224
Oats	29	128	21	178
Rye	5	2	..	7
Barley	..	..	5	5
Totals	147	274	42	463

Inspected out—90,500 bu wheat, 251,700 bu corn, 37,500 bu rye. Additional—26 cars wheat, 25 cars corn, 2 cars rye. Inspected in by lake—6,000 bu corn.

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Ap.16, 1897.
April	.....	..... @.....	.....	.....
May	1.11½	1.08 @1.15	1.09	.....
July	.87⅞	.84⅜@ .87⅞	.84⅜	.....
September	.79	.77⅜@ .78⅞	.77⅜	.....

CORN.

April	.29	..... @.....	.29¼	.....
May	.30¼	.29⅞@ .30⅛	.29⅞	.....
July	.31½	.30⅞@ .31⅝	.30⅞	.....
September	.32½	.32⅛@ .32½	.32½	.....

OATS.

April	.26½	..... @.....	.25⅝	.....
May	.26⅛	.25⅝@ .26⅛	.25⅝	.....
July	.23⅛	.23 @ .23⅛	.23	.....
September	.21⅝	.21½@ .21⅝	.21½	.....

MESS PORK.

April	9.75	..... @.....	9.77	.....
May	9.77½	9.75 @9.80	9.80	.....
July	9.90	9.87 @9.92	9.92	.....

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

April	5.10	..... @.....	5.12	.....
May	5.12½	5.12 @5.15	5.15	.....
July	5.17½	5.17 @5.22	5.22	.....

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

April	5.10	..... @.....	5.15	.....
May	5.10	5.12 @5.15	5.15	.....
July	5.17½	5.17 @5.22	5.22	.....

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Flour—Receipts, 14,408 brls; exports, 18,583 brls; weak and only salable on choice grades at 5@10c decline from yesterday. Minnesota patent, $5.20@5.55; winter extras, $3.65@4.10.

The bears had another crack at the wheat market today, and closed prices 1⅝@3c lower than last night. The biggest crash was in the May option, which, after holding fairly steady all day, tumbled 1½c a bu in the last ten minutes, following a bad smash at Chicago. Cables were all weak and lower, war news was less stirring, and crop accounts from the West and California very favorable, so that bull traders, having driven in all the shorts two days ago, found themselves at the mercy of their opponents. After 'Change the local feeling was very nervous.

Wheat—Receipts, 89,725 bu; exports, 15,997 bu. Spot weak; No. 2 red, $1.07 f. o. b. afloat spot. Options opened easier, and with few exceptions was very weak all day. Liquidation was a feature, particularly near the close, when May went to pieces and closed 3c net lower, against 1⅝@2⅛c loss in other months. Additional bear factors were lower cables, less warlike news, and better crop prospects in California. No. 2 red May, $1.04@1.06⅝, closed $1.04.

Corn—Receipts, 236,925 bu; exports, 187,648 bu. Spot weak; No. 2, 36⅛c. Options opened easy and sold off during the day with wheat and weak cables, closing ⅝c net lower. May, 34⅜@34⅞c, closed 34⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 74,400 bu; exports, 1,290 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Options fairly active and weaker, with corn closing ⅛c net lower. May, 29⅜@29⅞c, closed 29⅜c.

Hay dull. Hops dull. Hides steady. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Beef firm. Cut meats steady. Lard—Steady; Western steamed, $5.45; refined steady. Tallow barely steady.

Petroleum dull. Resin steady. Turpentine quiet. Rice firm. Molasses steady. Cottonseed oil—Moderately active; prime summer yellow, 22¼@22½c; off summer yellow, 22¼c.

Metals—There was a partial recovery of the recent decline in today's market. A better feeling prevailed, although business continues light in most instances. At the close pig-iron warrants were very dull, with $6.65 bid and $6.85 asked. Lake copper firm, with buyers at $12.00. Tin quiet, but firmer, with $14.30 bid and $14.40 asked. Spelter unchanged, with $4.25 bid and $4.35 asked. Lead steadier, with $3.60 bid and $3.65 asked. According to the firm fixing the settling price for miners and smelters in the West, lead is unchanged at $3.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled generally inactive and irregular, near months advancing slightly on buying by spot coffee firms, while late months sagged off under lack of support and disappointing foreign news; speculation checked by contradictory statements from Washington as to the political situation. Closed steady, with prices 5 points lower to 5 points net higher. Sales, 13,250 bags, including May at 5.95c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 7⅛c. Mild steady; Cordova, 8½@15c.

Sugar—Raw barely steady. Fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-16c. Refined steady.

California dried fruits steady; evaporated apples, common, 5@7½; prime wire tray, 8c; wood dried, prime, 8¼c; choice, 8½c; fancy, 9@9¼c. Prunes, 3¾@7¾c. Apricots, royal, 5¼@7c; Moor Park, 8½@10c. Peaches, unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 11@14c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,359 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 17@20c; Elgins, 20c; factory, 12½@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 908 pkgs; steady; large, choice, 7¼@7⅝c; small, choice, 7⅝@8¼c; light skims, 5¾@6¼c; part skims, 4@6c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,459 pkgs; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 10@10½c; Western, 10¼c; Southern, 9½@9¾c.

There was quite a spurt of old-time activity in the cotton market today, with trading more evenly divided between foreign, Southern, and local houses than in some time. From the start the bull crowd had the upper hand and prices steadily improved throughout the session. On the opening call the feeling was firm, with prices 4@5 points higher, due chiefly to unlooked-for favorable Liverpool cables. The feature of the forenoon operations was the active covering by operators who recently have figured conspicuously as sellers. The close was very steady at a net gain of 5 to 7 points.

Cotton—Futures closed very steady; sales, 99,700 bales; April, 6.00c; May, 6.02c; June, 6.04c; July, 6.07c; August, 6.09c; September, 6.07c; October, 6.06c; November, 6.07c; December, 6.09c; January, 6.11c.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling gulf, 6⅜c; sales, 300 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.08; No. 2 winter, 98c. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c. Barley—Good demand and firm. Rye—No. 2 on track, 58c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 15.—There was a burst of bull enthusiasm in the wheat pits on the opening and their steady decline set in under heavy selling pressure in Chicago. There was very little action in the local market. The real feature was in the last twenty minutes of the session, when the market broke into a heavy plunge over a cent, May dropping from 99½c to 98c with a suddenness that made it difficult to execute orders. May opened at $1.00, sold at $1.00¼, and closed on a long break at 96@c. July opened at 98⅛c and closed at 96⅝c; September closed at 76c. Cash wheat—There was good demand for all grades early in the session, but local millers soon withdrew from the market as purchasers, and late sales were at less satisfactory prices than those made early in the day. Spot No. 1 Northern sold early at 1¼@2c over May, but some late sales were made at 1¼c under. No. 1 Northern to arrive was 1¼@1½c over May; No. 2 Northern was ¼@1c and No. 3 at 3@4c under May. Flour—Business good; first patents, $5.00@5.20; second patents, $4.85@5.05; first clears, $3.90@4.10; second clears, $2.90@3.10. Bran in bulk higher at $8.50@8.75; sacked, $9.50@9.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, 98⅛c; track, $1.01; April, 98⅛c; May, $1.01¼; July, 83⅛c; September, 75⅝c asked; No. 2 hard cash, 93c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 28c; April, 27⅜c; May, 27⅝c asked; July, 28⅝@28⅞c; September, 29⅝c asked. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 27c; track, 27½c; April, 27c; May, 26⅝c bid; July, 23⅛c bid; September, 21⅝c bid; No. 2 white, 29½c. Rye—Strong; 53c. Flaxseed nominal; $1.20. Pork—Better; standard mess, $9.87. Lard—Nominally stronger; prime, $5.00; choice, $5.05. Lead—Dull; $3.42½@3.45. Spelter—Strong; $4.10. Poultry—Firm; chickens, 7@7½c; springs, $2.50@3.50; ducks, 6@6½c; turkeys, 8@9c. Butter—Firm; creamery, 17@21c; dairy, 11@18c. Eggs—Higher, 9½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Wheat—Active, lower; No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 2, 90@92c; No. 3, 88@91c; No. 1 red, 97c; No. 2, 97c; No. 3, 92@94c; No. 2 spring, 88@91c; No. 3, 86@88c. Corn—Active, higher; No. 2 mixed, 28⅛@28c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 28⅛c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 50c. Hay—Very firm, strong; choice timothy, $9.50; prairie, $7.50. Butter—Steady; creamery, 16@18c; dairy, 13@15c. Eggs—Steady; fresh, 8c.

DULUTH, Minn., April 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.02; May, $1.02½; July, 98c; September, 77⅛c. Oats, 26@27c. Rye, 52⅛c. Barley, 33c. Flax, $1.23⅛. Corn, to arrive, 29⅛c. Wheat—Receipts, 31,664 bu; oats, 17,504 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,733 bu; corn, 58,642 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 15.—Close—Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.03; No. 1 Northern, $1.02; No. 2 Northern, 95⅛c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, $1.04⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.03⅛. Oats—No. 2 white, 29c. Rye—No. 2, 52⅝c. Cash flax, $1.23¼. The receipts of wheat were 9,419 bu.

TOLEDO, O., April 15.—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash, $1.01⅛; May, $1.00 bid. Corn active, lower; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c. Rye dull, firm; No. 2 cash, 53⅛c bid. Cloverseed dull, steady; prime cash, $4.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15.—Spirits turpentine steady, 25½@26c. Resin dull, $1.05@1.10. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.40@1.90. Tar firm, 90c.

PEORIA, Ill., April 15.—Corn easier; No. 2, 29⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 27⅛c. Rye scarce, nominal. Whisky, highproof spirits, $1.19½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15.—Turpentine firm, 26½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

A HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT NOTED IN THE LUMBER TRADE.

Business Is Retarded in Some Sections by Fear of War and Local Causes, but in General Trade Is Prosperous—No Relief in Sight in the Hardwood Situation—White Pine Falls Off in Demand—Local Market for Yellow Pine Is Fairly Active.

The lumber trade in Chicago and throughout the middle West continues to prosper in almost all lines in spite of adverse conditions, for the most part local, that have tended of late to rule against it. In many sections heavy rains have prevailed and have affected country travel and all structural enterprises to the detriment of the retail trade. The fear of war has had a bad effect in some instances, but for all that lumber conditions have nothing in them to cause discouragement. Collections at this season have not been so readily and promptly made for years as at present, and throughout the country conditions continue to show a tendency to healthy development of business. In fact, the war excitement has only affected the lumber outlook in individual instances, and seems to have exerted no disturbing influence outside of speculative circles. Several lumber associations, notably that of hardwood dealers in this city last week, have given more or less of an impetus to business and have given dealers an opportunity to arrive at the conditions that prevail in particular branches of lumber in different sections of the country.

The strong call for hardwoods continues, and it is becoming more apparent every day, as search for hardwoods becomes more rigid and far-reaching, that dry stocks of all varieties are unusually scarce. Buyers with unfulfilled contracts are hunting high and low for hardwoods, and are willing to pay almost any price. The demand in the city for small lots shows a steady gain, and the mill work factories are showing signs of revived activity. Manufacturers of railroad cars, wagons, furniture, etc., continue to be busy, and it is said some of them have contracts on hand that will keep them busy for several months. All these revived and reviving industries are drawing upon the already limited supply of hardwoods and help to make the situation more serious. Oak continues to attract most of the attention, especially the quartered white variety, which is scarcer and more inquired for than any other kind of stock. Wisconsin red oak is selling well and is in good demand, with Southern red in the same condition, while the white oak market is active at good prices. Dimension oak for car and railroad material is much wanted. The demand for basswood has greatly improved over the last year or two, and it is not thought it will be found the market has been overstocked by the end of the season. Cottonwood is scarce and high, birch is being inquired for more and more, while ash, particularly the white variety, is meeting with a good demand. Mahogany, while not so active as in March, is in fair demand, with the inquiry for cherry improving.

The white pine trade during the last week has not been so good as wholesalers were led to expect from last month, and is due partly to the war scare and partly to the fact that just at present the farmers are too busy putting in their crops to pay attention to other needs. Both of these causes will be but temporary at best. As it is, trade, while showing a decline for a corresponding period for last month, shows improvement over last year at the same time. Prices in Chicago are still awry, and the sharp competition is giving lumber of some grades to the trade at cheaper rates than it could be bought at the mills. A large amount of lumber is being received by local dealers by water. Shingles, both of white pine and white cedar, are firm. Cypress shingles are not too abundant and continue firm.

Locally demand for yellow pine is not as strong as dealers could wish, although it is fairly active. Prices are firm and the Southern mills are enjoying a busy season, although the war scare has hurt them to some extent. The demand at the mills for railroad ties and bridge stuff is great, and it is said some of the mills have been forced to decline other than railroad orders on account of their being able to fill them.

The unusual condition prevails in poplar of a demand so great as to exceed the supply in the hands of dealers. The stocks of dry lumber on hand are not great and the supply of logs is limited. Cypress holds about the same level, although the mill men are having a good trade in the Southwest, which they expect to keep them busy all season.

VEGETABLE TRADE IS BRISKER.

Supply Improves and Better Demand Expressed.

Trade was brisker in South Water street yesterday, and vegetables arrived in better quantities than any time during the week. Adverse weather in the South continues to hurt the vegetables at their source of supply, but they are improving, and people are beginning to express a constantly increasing demand for them. New potatoes came in larger and better, and sold well at $2.25 a box. Asparagus from South Carolina held about the same, and came at 40c a bunch in 24 bunch cases. Kale sold early in the day at $1.00 per brl, being forced down later by a limited demand. Small offerings of mint leaves brought 10c per bunch. Strawberries were scarcer and slightly higher in price. In general the quality was good, although some green ones found their way into the market. In the retail way some specialties were offered in State street. French dandelion made its first appearance for the season from local hothouses, and sold at 60c per doz bunches. Winter Bartlett pears from California arrived in a small way, but they will require a day or two to ripen properly. These are the last pears to arrive, and they keep the longest. The summer Bartletts are due about the first of July. An exceedingly limited supply of red Hawthorne berries from Louisiana was offered at retail at 10c per box. King of Siam oranges from California retailed at $1.20 a doz. They are considered by many to be the finest oranges grown, on account of their delicate flavor. There are only ten boxes in Chicago, and they are held by one firm.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 19c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c. Dairies: Extras, 17c; firsts, 14@16c; seconds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Family, full cream cheddars, 7½@7¾c; twins, 8¼@8½c; Young Americas, 8½@9¼c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 12@12½c; chickens, 8½c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, 7@8c; broilers, 11@13c.

Eggs—Firsts, cases included, at mark, 9¼c; cases returned, 9c.

Game—Dough birds, $4.00 per doz; jacksnipes, $1.50@1.60 per doz; golden plover, $1.50 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, common to good, $1.50@2.35 per brl; choice, $2.40@2.75 per brl; fancy, $3.00@3.25 per brl; cranberries, $3.00@3.25 per bu box, $9.00@9.50 per brl; grape fruit, California, $2.25@4.00; lemons, California, $1.75@2.10 per box; Messina, $2.50@3.00 per box; oranges, California, seedlings, $1.60@2.00; Malta blood, $1.75@2.75 per box; Mediterranean sweets, $1.75@2.10 per box; navels, $2.00@2.75; tangerines, $1.25@2.00 per ½ box; pineapples, $1.50@3.50 per doz; $10.00@20.00 per hundred; strawberries, Louisiana, 24 qt case, $3.50@4.00; Mississippi, $2.00@3.00 per case; Florida, 20c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c per lb; chickens, 8@8½c; broilers, 10@11c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, $3.50@4.00 per doz; tame pigeons, $1.35@1.75 per doz.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 58@60c per bu; Hebrons, 53@55c; Peerless and Kings, 50@56c; mixed, 43@48c; sweet, Illinois, $3.00@3.25 per brl; common to fair, $2.00@3.25.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Mississippi, $2.50@3.50 per 1-3 bu box; beets, California, $4.50@5.00 3-doz bunches; hothouse, $1.75@2.00 per doz bunches; cabbage, homegrown, $6.00@10.00 per ton; New York, Danish, $12.00@15.00 per ton; cabbage, new, $1.50@2.25 per crate; California celery, 40@50c per doz; home grown, good, 15@20c per doz; carrots, new, $2.50@3.50 per brl; cucumbers, Boston, $1.25@1.40 per doz; Illinois, $1.00@1.10 per doz; New Orleans, $1.00@1.10 per doz; green peas, 90c@1.00 per bu; kale, 70@80c per brl; onions, red and yellow, bulk, $1.00@2.25 per bu; Bermudas, $2.15@2.25 per box; lettuce, home grown, 50c per case; Louisiana, $2.50@4.00 per brl; mushrooms, 40@60c per lb; radishes, Louisiana, 35@90c per doz bunches; Mississippi, 60@75c; home grown, 35c per doz; pieplant, 60@90c per box; Michigan, 15@20c per doz; Louisiana parsley, $1.50@2.00 per brl; Mississippi, 30@40c per doz bunches; home grown, 15@20c per doz; spinach, Baltimore, 50@55c; Illinois and Kentucky, 60@75c per bu; Louisiana, $2.50@3.00 per brl; summer squash, $1.00 per box; string beans, Florida wax, $2.50@3.00 per bu box; green, Florida, $2.50@2.75 per bu; tomatoes, Florida, $1.75@2.00 per 6-basket crate; Mexican, $1.00@2.00 per 7-basket crate; watercress, 10@15c per doz; turnips, new, 85c@$1.00 per large crate.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on Cotton, Grain, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—4 p. m.—Cotton—Spot, good business done, prices higher; American middling fair, 3⅞d; good middling, 3⅜d; American middling, 3 15-32d; low middling, 3 11-32d; good ordinary, 3 3-16d; ordinary, 3d.

The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 for speculation and export, and included 14,300 American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 1,700 American. Futures opened steady, with a moderate demand, and closed steady. American middling, l. m. c., April, 3 25-64@3 26-64d sellers; April and May, 3 25-64@3 26-64d sellers; May and June, 3 25-64@3 26-64d buyers; June and July, 3 25-64@3 26-64d buyers; July and August, 3 26-64d sellers; August and September, 3 25-64@3 26-64d sellers; September and October, 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyers; October and November, 3 24-64d buyers; November and December, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers; December and January, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers; January and February, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers.

Hams—Short cut, 35s; bacon firm, 32s 6d; short ribs firm, 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, firm, 38s 6d. Wheat—Spot, No. 1 red Northern spring, firm, 8s 3¼d. Corn—April quiet, 3s 5d; May quiet, 3s 4¼d; July quiet, 3s 4⅜d.

HAVRE, April 15.—Coffee closed ¼ franc net lower; sales, 7,000.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—There is a tendency exhibited by buyers in the dry goods market to show a little more freedom in the operations. In staple cottons the market continues quiet. Sales of brown or bleached goods are made only when radical concessions are offered. But these are not frequent. In wide sheetings there has been more interest displayed, but operations are still light. Coarse colored goods are dull in all departments. There have been fairly heavy sales of denims within the last two days, but they were along special lines and at very low prices. Export goods show no change. Ducks and Osnaburgs are quiet and without feature. Print cloths are still quoted at 2c for extras. Prints are still weak.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 15.—Credit balances, 75. Certificates opened cash, offered at 75; one sale of cash at 75; closed, 74½ bid, cash; 75 bid for regular. Shipments, 80,433 brls; runs, 86,304 brls.

Illinois Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois club the following officers were elected: President, Edgar A. Hill; Vice President, J. Frank Talbot; Treasurer, John McLaren; Secretary, William Rodiger; trustees, E. B. Cobb, A. F. Solberg, A. Hosking, R. Earl Smith, and James L. Clark.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,

La Salle & Jackson Streets.

Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed on deposits in Banking and Savings Departments.

Bonds.. Government, State, County, City and Choice Railroad Bonds.. Bought and Sold.

Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit, Postal Remittances and Cable Transfers.

Trust Department.. Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent and Registrar; makes investments and acts as agent in the collection and disbursement of incomes. Trust funds and trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the bank.

Safety Deposit Vaults.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chicago, Ill., March 30th 1898.

To the Holders of First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; and to Whom It May Concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the provisions of Article IX. of that certain mortgage or deed of trust of the said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the fourth day of July, A. D. 1884, and known as the First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral of said Company, has selected for redemption all of the outstanding First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds, secured by said Mortgage, namely:

Such of the Coupon Bonds, numbered 1 to 40,712, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding, and

Such of the Registered Bonds, numbered from 1 to 3,000, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding.

Holders of said bonds may present the same on and after the 30TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1898, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y. where the Railway Company will redeem the same by paying therefor par, five per centum premium and interest accrued up to April 30, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that, in pursuance of the provisions of said Article IX. of said mortgage, interest will cease to accrue on the bonds named herein on THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1898.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. R. CABLE, President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

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MONEY 4% to 6%. $1,000 and upward loaned on Improved Property. Interest graded according to location, margin, and character of security. No delay.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Rand, McNally & Company will be held at the office of the company, 166-168 Adams street, Chicago, on Monday, May 2d, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

T. G. HAYNES, Secretary.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

[From the National Republican platform adopted at St. Louis June 18, 1896, nearly two years ago.]

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

CAPTAIN GENERAL BLANCO may be just as busy as ever when Consul General Lee returns to Havana and still be able to see him.

THE Queen Regent of Spain undoubtedly has her tribulations, but her fate is happiness itself beside that of her relative by marriage, the short-time Queen of Mexico, the hapless Carlotta.

SENOR RASCON, the Spanish Minister at London, having discovered exactly how the battleship Maine was blown up, should enlighten the world by giving the name of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome.

THE severest thing that has been said about the Spaniards yet is that uttered by one who ought to have a jealous regard for the honor of his own nationality. It was contained in the remark of Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, when he declared "Spaniards are still Spaniards."

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE is the proper man to make the first military Governor of Havana as successor to General Blanco, who will be allowed to continue his siesta undisturbed by official calls of American Consuls.

THE rush of young people into matrimony just now suggests a close relation between wedlock and war. As wedlock is evidently promoted by the prospect of war, it is to be hoped that after the present flurry passes away war may not be promoted by wedlock.

IT will be a proper thing if the battleship Oregon, now on its way around Cape Horn, should be joined by the Nictheroy at Rio Janeiro. They would then be in a condition to protect themselves against any Spanish war vessels that may be prowling about the northern coast of South America.

THE Spanish ministerial organ (El Correo) charges President McKinley with indulging in "hypocritical lamentation over Cuban misfortunes." It seems incomprehensible to the average Spaniard that Americans should have their sympathies aroused by witnessing the horrible suffering to which innocent noncombatants at their very doors have been subjected through the starvation policy of Weyler and be disposed to put an end to it.

SENOR SILVELA says: "There is no absolute rule in diplomacy. It is governed by circumstances." This is the exact conception of Spanish diplomacy at any rate. Experience shows that it is not governed by the rule of truthfulness even, but duplicity and falsehood are resorted to without reserve or hesitation whenever "circumstances," according to the Spanish idea, call for it.

THE absurd point to which dueling is carried in Germany is illustrated by the fact that a Berlin professor has been challenged by a student whom he turned down in an examination. Having declined the challenge, the students are taking revenge upon him by denouncing him as a coward, and will of course try to drive him from his position. The professor can justify his action, even according to the duelists' code, however, on the ground of the disparity in their positions, to say nothing of the fact that he cannot properly be held responsible for a pupil's lack of capacity.

THE Montgomery Advertiser frankly says that a constitutional convention is needed in its State of Alabama to cure the evils that are destroying confidence in the honesty and fairness of elections.—Exchange.

Judged from the manner in which this work has been done in several other States the thing wanted is to devise some means of disfranchising colored voters without seeming to violate the fifteenth amendment of the national constitution. It is encouraging to see that the intimidation and ballot-box stuffing which have been the rule in many of the Southern States for the last twenty years are at last recognized as "evils that are destroying confidence in the honesty and fairness of elections."

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHN WANAMAKER has shown himself to be a patriot of the practical sort. He has telegraphed the Secretary of War he will raise a regiment of Pennsylvanians for active duty under his instructions. Furthermore, he tenders John Wanamaker to go with the regiment for service. Having done this he announced to all the employés of the firm that positions vacated by those who wished to go into the service will be open for them when that service is over; that all salaries will continue in full during such absence and paid to the representatives of the respective families, and that "an insurance to the amount of $1,000 will be paid by the firm in case of each death while any of our people are actually engaged in military service." In a speech delivered at Ashburne, Pa., Thursday evening Mr. Wanamaker said:

Thick shadows of the impending strife of arms have settled down upon the land notwithstanding the hope against hope that the awful costs of war in blood and treasure might be saved with justice to both countries and with dignity and honor. The roll of drums and the signal of the flying squadron are calling us to war. Each of us must consider our relations to the nation and adjust our affairs accordingly.

Mr. Wanamaker has considered his relations and adjusted his affairs on the lines of practical patriotism and thereby set an example for other merchant princes to follow.

WHATEVER may be the other effects of the Spanish war, it is not likely to do any harm to possessors of wheat or of farm lands. The rocketing of May wheat to $1.11½ is probably only a final twist in the big Leiter deal, but it would not have been possible if the general features of the market had not supported it. The fact is that war is likely to benefit the agricultural interests of the United States to some extent rather than to injure them. No matter what Spanish commerce destroyers may do against American vessels, our heavy foreign exports will have to continue. They may have to be shifted for a time to foreign bottoms, but our food products must continue to go across the Atlantic, because Europe would go hungry without them. On this fact the farmers and country merchants of the West may rest secure as far as their business interests are concerned.

NEARING THE END.

The Senate agreed to take a vote on the intervention resolution before it adjourns today. Orders have been issued for the concentration of the regular forces at Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, and Chickamauga Park. These were the important events of yesterday.

The President is preparing to act with swiftness when the rapidly approaching day for action comes. Assured that Congress will order him to use the army and navy to give the Cubans independence, he is hurrying the troops to the coast, so that they may embark for Cuba the moment Spain makes a negative reply to the American ultimatum. By Thursday at the latest the powerful American fleet now at Key West should be in motion convoying the transports heavily laden with the soldiers who are to be the liberators of Cuba.

In view of the Senatorial love of unending discussion, and that lack of rules which has made it possible in the past for minorities to defer action for weeks and months, there was some cause for fear lest the stream of debate should flow on, while the people were praying for it to stop. But it is evident that where public sentiment is strongly on one side and Senators who would like to talk to kill time feel that they have nobody behind them outside of the Senate chamber they do not dare to filibuster. The people cannot complain of the Senate when it takes only two days to discuss an important question.

There was much debate in the Senate yesterday, and it was not all of a parliamentary nature. Senators Wellington and Money forgot themselves and used language which is not parliamentary. When considering matters of such grave import as those which now absorb the attention of the country, Senators should observe the proprieties of life with special care.

The greater part of today's session will also be devoted to oratorical efforts. Several Senators who have been notable for their devotion to the cause of ignoble peace must have time in which to defend, as best they can, their course for the benefit of constituencies whose sentiments they do not represent. So it will be night before a vote is reached.

Americans are less interested in what was well said or ill said in the Senate yesterday or will be said there today than in the voting it is to do tonight. It may adopt the Foraker "recognition" amendment, but the appearances are now that it will not. Probably it will adopt the resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations as a substitute for the House resolution.

Whatever may be the fate of the "recognition" amendment after the Senate has voted tonight, the scene of action will shift to the other end of the Capitol. It will be for the House to decide between its own resolution and that of the Senate. If a tariff bill were concerned it might take weeks to reach an agreement, but the nation is in no mood to submit to a long controversy over differing forms of speech, each of which means war with Spain and freedom for Cuba.

A day should be time enough to agree on a resolution and send it to the President for his signature. He will affix it unhesitatingly, and the Spanish government will learn the ultimatum of the United States—that after four centuries of misrule Spanish domination in Cuba must end.

NO EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

There will be no "naval demonstration" on the part of European powers to prevent the United States from intervening in Cuba to give freedom to the inhabitants of that island. Those powers will not interfere in any way with the United States when it proceeds to settle the Cuban question, though some of them would very much like to do so.

But apparently the United States owes it to the good will of Great Britain and Germany that the European powers have not united to notify this country that if it persists in going to war with Spain to liberate Cuba a formidable fleet with which the American navy cannot cope will be sent to Cuban waters to demonstrate to the United States that it will not be safe to attempt to send American soldiers to that island.

This is what Spain and Austria would like to see done. It is undoubtedly what Austria has been appealing to the other powers to do. But while they consented—Great Britain and Russia rather reluctantly—to unite in the peace appeal made to the President recently, the same harmony of action could not be secured when "naval demonstrations" were suggested.

It would have been an intolerable humiliation for Americans had the representatives of England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia waited on President McKinley to hand him a joint note from their governments, declaring that the United States would not be allowed to intervene in Cuba and that the Monroe doctrine must be laid on the shelf.

Thanks to Great Britain and Germany this has not happened. The departure from the methods of American diplomacy involved in receiving and answering a joint note from European powers, as if they had identical and common interests in an American question which justified them in acting in concert, has not led to a second ambassadorial call.

The point is made, and it is not without force, that when the Ambassadors, of European powers have views to express concerning American questions, they should do so separately, and that it should not be assumed that "Europe" has anything to do with purely American matters.

It is stated that the suggestion of intervention by foreign powers between the United States and Spain in this Cuban question excites resentment in Congress. So it should. Every American should resent it. That Austria should have ventured to make to other powers the proposition she has is an insult to the country. It is an assumption that the United States can be bulldozed.

But the United States has only itself to blame for this bit of foreign effrontery. This is the result of a policy of procrastination and "diplomacy." This country, by temporizing with Spain as it has and by allowing itself to be put off from day to day, month to month, and year to year, has almost invited the interference of European nations in the affairs of this continent in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

A nation which imitates the example of China, talking a great deal but acting very slowly, if at all, must expect to be held in as little esteem as China is, and to be "interfered" with whenever it suits the policy of more active and energetic nations. When a country plays its part in international affairs with dignity and courageous promptness no government ventures to intimate a desire to "intervene."

The Washington dispatches assign one very disagreeable reason for this inclination of European powers to meddle in matters which do not concern them. It is that Americans, some in office and some in private life, have dishonored themselves by inciting foreign nations to intervene to prevent war between the United States and Spain. If there are "peace-at-any-price" men who have been guilty of acts of this kind, which are morally, though not legally, treasonable, their names should be put on the black list of American traitors.

These statements may be incorrect. It is to be hoped they are. But even if no Americans have asked for foreign intervention the long-continued policy of this country has been such as to lead foreign powers to make insulting suggestions, which they would not have dreamed of making had this country borne itself as befits its greatness and its strength.

SAVE MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Judge Brentano has granted on the application of Montgomery Ward & Co. an injunction restraining the South Side Street railway company from putting up trolley poles and wires in Michigan avenue between Madison and Randolph streets. The company has carried the case up to the Appellate Court, but the firm which has obtained the injunction has been so successful in its previous litigation on behalf of the public that the chances are it will be successful in this instance also.

Not only should the trolley be kept off Michigan avenue, but if possible the cable tracks should be removed from that thoroughfare. It should be free from cars of all kinds, so that there may be one street out of many dedicated exclusively to public uses. At present there is not one.

President Bowen of the South Side company states plaintively that, "I feel I am being badly used." A public-spirited citizen has had the temerity to appeal to the courts to prevent the erection of trolley poles in Michigan avenue. A Judge has had the audacity to declare that that citizen has the law on his side. It is not surprising, in view of the previous success of the company in street-grabbing, that Mr. Bowen feels aggrieved.

But he has full possession of State and Clark streets and Wabash avenue. The North and West Side companies have tracks in Dearborn, La Salle, Franklin, and Fifth avenue. Of the north and south streets along which Chicagoans can go from one side of the river to the other one at least should be unvexed by the cars of the traction companies.

They have not taken as complete possession of Michigan avenue as of other thoroughfares, and should not be allowed to tighten their grip on it. The South Side company has only a small section of that street. It will not be happy until it gets more.

The people of Chicago are with Montgomery Ward in the fight he is making. They admire his pluck and wish him success. The business district is the common property of all Chicagoans no matter what part of the city they live in, and they would like to behold one street in that district which is not choked up with tracks and cars.

A determined fight saved Jackson street to the people. An equally determined one during the next few years will save Michigan avenue, for the franchise under which the South Side company occupies two blocks of that avenue will expire in the summer of 1903, unless the company secures a fifty-years extension under the Allen law.

Therefore citizens who think there should be one free thoroughfare in the business district and one street along which teams, pleasure carriages, and bicyclists can move with safety from the North to the South Side, or vice versa, have their work cut out for them. It is to keep the Council from giving away Michigan avenue under the Allen law, so that five years hence the tracks which deform it may be torn up.

It will vex the soul of Mr. Bowen to have the avenue torn from his clutches. He will swear that the company cannot carry on business without it, just as he professes to be in a quandary now because not allowed to put trolley poles in Michigan avenue. But as he will find a way to get along without those trolley poles, so will he find a way to get along a few years later without Michigan avenue. If he cannot he is not fit to be where he is.

THE SPANISH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

When the news came that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had reached the Cape Verde Islands it was assumed that the next step would be to sail due west to Puerto Rico. When it was learned that the two Spanish cruisers had left Havana and gone to Puerto Rico it was taken for granted that they went there in order to meet the torpedo vessels and form a fleet which would have considerable power for mischief. Naval officers as well as civilians were eager that the American vessels should be sent out to prevent that junction of forces.

But the torpedo destroyers and the torpedo boats are still at the Cape Verde Islands and the two Spanish cruisers have joined them there. There are no Spanish vessels which count for anything in Cuban waters, and with war as imminent as it is there is no time to get any there.

The conclusion to be drawn from this massing by Spain of its naval forces on the other side of the Atlantic is that, whatever its original intention may have been in sending the torpedo fleet down the African coast, the present plan is to use the navy for home defense purposes.

But this is equivalent to leaving the Spanish army in Cuba to its fate. Beleaguered by land and sea, cut off from all supplies from Spain and unable to find any in the island, it will be in a position where it will have to surrender or starve behind its intrenchments as the reconcentrados have been starving. When the soldiers have laid down their arms the United States will have to feed them until they are shipped home.

If this is the Spanish program it is one which calls for little fighting on the part of the Spaniards. The aim which the United States has in view is the removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba so that the people of that island may enjoy independence. If that can be accomplished without sending a fleet across the Atlantic to menace Spain none will be sent. There will be no fighting except in Cuba.

It has been conjectured that the Spanish government does not mean to make more than a passive resistance to ejectment from Cuba, and that it goes that far only because it feels that a failure to do that much, at least, would result in a revolution which would cost the young King his throne.

But a policy which practically amounts to abandoning the large Spanish army now in Cuba cannot be popular when the Spaniards come to understand it. When they learn that no use was made of their fleet to avert the loss of Cuba they may decide that the most effective criticism on the action of the government will be a revolution.

Thus there is a reasonable certainty of grave domestic trouble in Spain, no matter what course the government pursues. In that event the European powers will have an opportunity to intervene in the peninsula to keep the peace there. Spain comes within their sphere of control while Cuba does not.

PRESBYTERIAN ANCHORS DRAGGING.

Signs are not wanting to indicate that some of the largest vessels of the Presbyterian squadron are dragging their anchors badly. The drift is all in one direction, too—toward Episcopalianism. Now, when a Calvinistic anchor fails to hold it must be admitted that the case is serious. Without any intention of unduly alarming the conservative Presbyterian brethren, it may yet be asked, in view of recent events, how long it will be at this rate before the whole Presbyterian fleet, with Princeton as the flagship, will be riding in Episcopalian waters.

Ever since the beginning of the trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy five years ago it has been apparent that the region of the Westminster Confession was suffering from a severe wind of doctrine. Though Dr. Briggs did not part his cables or cut adrift from Union Theological Seminary, he was suspended from the ministry and allowed to remain only on the understanding that he was to wrestle with himself and develop a spirit of repentance. How successful his wrestlings were may be inferred from his total abandonment of the Westminster creed a few days ago and from his formal admission into the Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter of New York.

Now comes the report that Professor Shields of Princeton has likewise abandoned Presbyterianism and been confirmed in the Episcopal faith. Professor McGiffert of Union has long shown signs of steering in the same direction. Latest and most significant of all is the statement that President Patton of Princeton, with Professors Duffield and Cameron of that college, has refused to go as a delegate to the coming session of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

On the surface, at least, the Princeton trouble appears to be a matter of personal liberty rather than one of doctrine. The fat was in the fire from the moment when Professor Shields, Grover Cleveland, and other Princeton property-owners signed a petition that a liquor license be granted to the Princeton Inn, a local hostelry said to be frequented more or less by students and professors. The unregenerate Grover might have been excused, but it was otherwise with the professor who held the chair for the promotion of harmony between science and revealed religion. His views of harmony resulted only in discord. Indignant Presbyterians all over the country have refused to admit the need of any alcoholic lubricant to ease the friction between science and religion. It is expected that the entire Princeton faculty will be severely censured by the General Assembly, hence President Patton and his colleagues have decided to begin the war themselves by staying at home and leaving Princeton unrepresented in that legislative body.

When a Presbyterian stronghold such as Princeton shows this increasing disposition to break away from the denomination it is time there was a general inspection of anchors. It would be sad to have the Calvinistic brethren all wake up some fine morning to find themselves Episcopalians. Perhaps it would be well for them not to hold their lines quite so stiff on non-essentials and to allow a little more liberty of thought and action. Certainly the greater latitude allowed by the Episcopal Church is the present attraction in that direction, and if all the liberal thinkers should take a notion to follow Dr. Briggs' example the true blue Presbyterian Church would become alarmingly small.

THE SPANISH POLICY.

Contrary to the announced determination of a few days ago, the decree of the Queen Regent has been issued calling the new Spanish Cortes together on Wednesday next, April 20, anticipating the previously announced date by five days. This action is taken avowedly in view of events occurring in the American Congress and "in order to allow the national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people and to enable the government to act in accord with the nation"—in other words, an attempt to arouse the national enthusiasm. Simultaneously with this a movement is announced for the opening of a national subscription for increasing the strength of the navy.

One of the most significant evidences of a reversal of the policy the Sagasta Cabinet has been pursuing is the calling of General Weyler to Madrid and the statement that he is to be sent to Cuba at once to "resume his campaign of murder and rapine" in the island and take charge of operations from that point as a base against the United States. This is regarded as a great triumph for the reactionists, and has been received with enthusiasm by the war party, which is making him the hero of the hour. While this change in its policy is distasteful to the Sagasta Cabinet, the step is evidently taken with the view of strengthening itself with the populace which has made the butcher its idol.

THE MEXICAN SILVER MINES.

Mr. Limantour, the Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, a country which has the silver standard and which is a large producer of silver, makes some statements which show that he has too much intelligence to ascribe the continuing fall in the price of silver to any other than its true cause—that cause being the cheapening of the cost of production of silver and of the expense of putting it on the market.

The Secretary of the Treasury remarks that the output of silver in Mexico increased last year, although the price of that metal decreased. He attributes this to the introduction of improved methods of working ores, which have made it profitable to handle less valuable ores which were neglected in the past, and also to the new and cheaper means of communication. Railroads transport silver ores, silver, fuel, machinery, etc., much more cheaply than pack mules do. Many of the Mexican mines worked at a profit now would be unworkable but for the new railroads.

Mr. Limantour states also that if there were to be a further fall in the price of silver the Mexican mines would not be closed, but would continue to be worked at a profit, although not as large a profit as at present, when the price in New York ranges from 55 to 56 cents an ounce.

The Mexican silver mine-owners show more sense than those of the United States. The former do not bother their heads about "international bimetallism" or the reopening to silver of the Indian mints. They do not appeal to the United States or any other foreign nation to authorize the free coinage of silver in the expectation that the price of that metal would thereupon advance 150 per cent.

The Mexican silver mine-owners are making a fair profit on their product now, and they know that no free coinage laws will add anything to their profits. Most of the American silver mine-owners are making money also, but they are not satisfied. They would overturn the monetary system of the country if they could and create a tremendous panic, in the hope of getting a few cents more on the ounce for their silver.

A LATE CONVENTION DESIRABLE.

The Republican State convention has been called for June 14, six weeks earlier than in 1894. Some of the Republican leaders, especially in this county, think the State Central committee made a mistake when it chose so early a date and believe it would be wise to amend the call.

Undoubtedly Republican sentiment throughout the State would sustain the committee if it put forward the date of the convention as much as two months. If there is war with Spain the most exciting scenes in that conflict will be during the next few months.

While the active fighting for the liberation of Cuba is going on there will be no interest taken in political affairs except by the professionals—the men who are in active pursuit of the offices. The mass of the voters will take no interest in primaries or conventions. They will not go to political meetings when there are newspaper offices where they can go to read bulletins.

The professional politicians who stick to business no matter if war is raging will run the conventions to suit themselves. So when election day draws nigh and the thoughts of voters turn to political questions, they will be confronted by party tickets which are far from being satisfactory.

The Democrats may hold their State convention on May 17, the date for which it was originally called. They may hold their county and other conventions in Cook early in the year. The Republicans will gain nothing by imitating them. They can afford to take their time. They will make better nominations by waiting and their campaign work will be just as effective as if spread out over nearly half a year.

THE CRAZY IOWA POPULISTS.

The Iowa Populists are split into two factions. One is ready to unite with the Democrats whenever any offices can be had by it. The other, or "middle-of-the-road" faction, aims to preserve the primitive purity of the Populist faith and is opposed to alliances, no matter how brief, with other parties, even to get loaves and fishes.

The State Central committee of these ultra-Populists has just held a meeting to call a State convention. The committee availed itself of this opportunity to explain how genuine People's party men would like to see money raised in the event of a war with Spain. These Iowa Populists would like to see such a war, for they sympathize with the Cubans.

The free silver Democrats will vote to issue bonds, which will be sold for gold value money. Then those Democrats will set to work with renewed energy to debase the currency in order that the bondholders may receive money whose purchasing power will be only two-fifths of that they loaned.

A financiering exploit of that sort would reduce greatly the expense of the war. But the Populists have a cheaper method. They declare against bonds and a popular loan and demand "the issue of government money to carry on the war." The shinplasters it is desired to issue "will need no redemption excepting by the labor products and business of the country."

The mental condition of men who can propose deliberately to carry on war with irredeemable scrip when gold value money is available is deplorable. That would be like discarding muskets and falling back on bows and arrows. But this crazy proposition, so seriously made, serves to show how wide is the gulf between free silver Democrats and extreme Populists, and how impossible it will be this year or in 1900 to get as complete a fusion of rotten money forces as was secured in 1896.

THE BASEBALL CAMPAIGN.

In some respects the National league baseball campaign for the present year has the advantage over the Cuban campaign. It is the first to open and it is not known to be hampered by a rainy season. Some dampness may develop later, but for the present the indications at Chicago are fair. On the other hand, it still remains to be proved that there really can be such a thing as a baseball campaign without Captain Anson in it. There are also numerous possibilities that Uncle Sam's opposition series of games may prove a serious counter attraction. But it is always best to look only on the bright side when on the eve of action, and that is what the Chicago team has set out to do.

Manager Burns regards the team as a winner, but he modestly refrains from claiming the pennant on the first day. He leaves that for the close of the season, and for the present merely states that the Chicago team has an equal chance with any other to finish first. Captain Dahlen puts it a little more definitely by claiming a place "near the top—among the first four." There was a time in the dim vistas of the past when such a modest claim would have been scorned by Chicago, but history sometimes begets humility. There even exist certain conservative individuals who name the sixth place in the list as the probable goal of the team at the close of the season, and these persons are allowed to walk the streets unmolested.

Regarding this momentous matter in the light of cold reason and unvarnished facts, it appears that the club's practice games and its Southern exhibition tour have been productive of more or less encouraging indications of strength. With a few exceptions the men are in fine physical condition. The new blood infused into the nine has brought ginger with it. Speed on the bases promises to be Chicago's strong suit, but the work at the bat has elements of uncertainty in it. What hidden resources or unexpected failings the season may develop time only can show.

Both the New York and the Cleveland teams think they have the championship in sight, and the Chicago players are probably right in fearing them most, with Boston and Baltimore as secondary rivals. But the only thing certain about war and baseball is their uncertainty, and the Chicago boys should have the benefit of every doubt as long as they keep the doubts from becoming certainties.

THE third annual report of the John Crerar Library has just been issued, and shows that this important public institution is in a most flourishing condition. During the year 18,000 volumes have been added, and there are outstanding orders for 6,000 more. At present there are 29,000 volumes and 1,300 current periodicals accessible for use. The funds of the library are invested in conservative securities, yielding a steady and uniform income, and the operations of the year show a surplus of about $35,000 to be carried to the credit of the building fund. The present lease expires May 1, 1900, but the location is so satisfactory that the President, Mr. Norman Williams, recommends, especially in view of the fact that the building fund will not be sufficiently large at that time, entering into negotiations for extending the present lease for a term of years. The interest manifested in this great and growing scientific library is shown by the fact that it has had 18,584 patrons during the year and that its actual use has exceeded 30,000 books and periodicals.

BLANCO'S armistice appears to have gone to join Weyler's trocha.

As to the naval demonstration Spain wants to see in Cuban waters the United States may be able to render considerable assistance.

AN esteemed Washington contemporary thinks it knows of one good national anthem that could be made by fitting suitable words to the Washington Post March.

THE girl with the shirt waist has come, but she is not so warm.

THE Boy Orator of the Platte says he stands exactly where he stood in the campaign of 1896. If he doesn't move when the 1st of May comes he will be one of the loneliest men in the country.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Cause and Effect.

"You heard about young Spifford being engaged to Miss Rocksworthy?"

"Yes. Her father, if I remember rightly, went broke on January wheat."

"Well, the engagement went broke shortly afterward."

Comparing Notes.

"And you have seen Naples! I shall never forget my first view of that lovely bay. 'See Naples and die!'"

"I thought I should die when I smelled it."

Two Eager Americans.

"What did the Senate do today?"

"Senate be darned! How did the game come out at St. Louis?"

Patriotism and Business.

Possible Applicant—"The trouble with life insurance societies nowadays is that they take all kinds of risks, and their requirements are not strict enough. Suppose, for instance, a lot of the men insured in your company go to war against Spain and get killed in some big battle or naval disaster. How——"

"That wouldn't affect us at all. A man forfeits his policy if he goes to war."

"That's all I wanted to know. You needn't waste any more time on me. I'll get my insurance in some other company."

Hardships of a Patriot.

"William, you have made us wait supper for you nearly two hours."

"I've been reading the bulletins from Washington."

"And I've had to carry in the coal and kindling myself."

"That isn't anything to what I've had to suffer. I've had all my corns crushed, caught a cold, and lengthened my neck four inches. We've all got to put up with some inconveniences when the country is in danger, Miranda. I wish you would warm these potatoes over and make some fresh tea. I'm hungry."

ACTION THE WATCHWORD

If war is unavoidable the sooner it comes now the better. The strain and agony of uncertainty are almost as trying as war, and the injury to business is far greater. If the contest must come let it be short, sharp, and decisive.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Whether for rescue, as still is hoped, or for revenge, as many are driven to fear, intervention must now come, and come without delay. That is the unmistakable duty of the United States. There can be no dallying and no compromise.—New York Tribune.

There is a French adage "One cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs." If Congress means war it should declare it without any ifs or ands or mental reservations. We do not want a declaration of war with a string to it, nor one that will leave the President in doubt as to his duty.—Indianapolis Journal.

We believe that a majority of the members of the Senate are in favor of doing something at once, realizing that delay can only give rise to doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the people and must be injurious to the interests of this country from every standpoint.—Cleveland Leader.

Let the Senate now say the word and it will be at once. It will be war, for Spain seems bent upon at least a feint at fighting before surrendering. But it ought to be a short war, and it will be if Congress will see that no time is now wasted in talking that should be spent in doing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

General Henderson of Iowa sounded the keynote when he declared in the House of Representatives that the Republicans were for action, not words. The tremendous outburst of applause which greeted that declaration should have convinced Bailey and his followers that they were making fools of themselves.—Cleveland Leader.

The burden now lies with the Senate. It is to be hoped that it will take warning by the example of the House and not permit either political feeling or untimely oratory to pervert it from the course of calm and impressive unanimity that it exhibited on the passage of the defense appropriation bill.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The case of the United States will be much stronger if it is based upon united action in the Congress. There is reason for prompt action. There is equal reason for united action. The case demands a display of the get-together spirit that animated the Houses when they responded so admirably to the President's suggestion that a war fund was needed.—Washington Star.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Board of Works, according to a Pekin dispatch, has lately been turning out hundreds of steel shields for a Pekin field force. These shields are about the ordinary size of the native war shield, and not much heavier. They are claimed to be bullet proof, and within each shield is concealed a sword bayonet, which can be made to protrude in front of the shield by simply touching a spring. Armed with these shields a body of soldiers, it is alleged, could "charge" with impunity an opposing enemy and put the latter to the sword without any harm to the former. This shield is said to be the invention of an officer of the imperial guards, who has declared that "the new weapon will be more efficacious in the field than the usual bayonet charge."—North China Herald.

An official of a bank in Tennessee says: "The German farmers of the mountains nearly all have a deposit in our bank, which ranges from a small amount to several thousand dollars. The deposit is a time one, that we pay interest on, and generally once in two years they draw all of their money out and take it home. In a week or ten days they return with their money, which they deposit again. Their reason for this is explained by the fact that they desire to take their money home and show it to their families as an evidence that they have it."

Some years ago an English Duke owned an emu, which laid an egg during one of his absences from home. A telegram was at once sent to him which read as follows: "The emu has laid an egg, and in the absence of your Grace we have taken the largest goose we could find to hatch it."

"If Mr. Du Maurier were still alive," says the London Daily News, "he would be tempted to deal with a little incident of recent occurrence. A member of the House of Commons, having written to make inquiry about the health of an acquaintance, received the following answer: 'In reply to your kind letter to hand this morning I have to inform you of the unpleasant news that our dear brother has passed from earth to heaven.'"

FUNNYGRAPHS.

She—"Julie and Joe are engaged, but they have decided to keep their engagement a secret; Julie told me so." He—"Yes, I know it; Joe told me."—Yonkers Statesman.

"What you want," said the doctor, "is life, variety, amusement. What's your business?" "Editor of a daily newspaper funny sheet," replied the patient with a hollow, careworn sigh.—Philadelphia North American.

"How often we are reminded of Achilles sulking in his tent!" exclaimed the pedantic youth. "Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox a little doubtfully; "I am told that circus people are sometimes rather ill-tempered."—Washington Star.

"Victim of hard luck, of course?" asked the sarcastic citizen. "In every shape and form," answered Dismal Dawson. "W'y, my friend, I never git out of jail but what the weather turns cold er begins to rain."—Indianapolis Journal.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Spanish Extortion and Cruelty Which Have Reduced the People of the Philippines to Pauperism.

Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan in an article on the Philippine Islands in the Independent furnishes some significant testimony bearing on Spain's policy of extortion and misrule in its colonies. During a visit to the islands he was confronted on every side with evidences of the terrible burden which the natives are forced to bear and the systematic robberies on the part of the officials sent out from Spain which have reduced the people to a condition of pauperism. The islands are particularly fertile and under just and honest rule the inhabitants should live in a land of plenty instead of want. Commenting on Spanish taxation Dean Worcester says:

"Extreme poverty is the rule among the civilized natives, and its cause is found in the heavy burden of taxation imposed upon them by their Spanish masters. Every person over 18 years of age is required to procure annually a credula personal, or document of identification, the charge for which varies from $1.50 to $25, according to the means of the applicant. Should these sums seem insignificant it must be remembered that the average native has little or no opportunity to work for hire; that if he does succeed in securing employment his wages are often not more than five cents per day, and that he is usually unable to dispose of his farm products for cash, being compelled to exchange them for other commodities. In addition to this personal tax there is a tax on cocoanut trees, a tax on beasts of burden, a tax on killing animals for food, a tax for keeping a shop, a tax on mills or oil presses, a tax on weights and measures, a tax on cock fighting, and so on to the end of the chapter. At every turn the poor native finds himself face to face with the dire necessity of paying tributo; and he frequently spends his life in an ineffectual effort to meet the obligations thus imposed.

"Delinquent taxpayers are treated with the utmost severity. The first step is usually to strip them to the waist, tie them to a bench or post, and beat them unmercifully. I have seen women subjected to this treatment. If this does not suffice imprisonment follows, while pressure is brought to bear on relatives and friends. Should none of these methods prove effective deportation follows with confiscation of property and the leaving of women and children to shift for themselves.

"I once saw forty-four men deported from Siquijor because they owed taxes varying in amount from $2 to $40. I was informed that they would be allowed to return to their families, if they could find them, after working out the amount of their several debts. The wages allowed them were to be six cents per day. Board was to be furnished them at a cost of five cents per day, and they were to clothe and shelter themselves! In other words, their sentence amounted to deportation for life.

"Should a native manage to get abroad and secure some little education, he is likely to be invited on board a gunboat some evening and not heard from thereafter, the reason for his disappearance being that he knew too much.

"Brigandage is tolerated, if not encouraged, by the authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws. The civil guard go to much trouble in apprehending criminals of the worst type, only to have them set at liberty again without trial, or mysteriously 'escape' from prison. If there were no criminals at large the fees of the Judges would fall off.

"The Governor General is surrounded by a numerous corps of officials to aid him in the performance of his duties, while the islands are divided into provinces, over each of which preside a Governor and a horde of minor officials. The whole administration is rotten from skin to core. With few exceptions these officials have come from Spain with the deliberate and frankly expressed intention of improving their pecuniary status; and the means employed in doing it would require for their enumeration more space than is alloted to me. A few years ago it used to be said that the Governor of a province who failed to become wealthy in two years was a fool. Certain it is that the Philippine Governors grow wealthy out of their salaries.

"Hostility toward foreigners is intense. The extensive export and import trade of the islands is in the hands of foreign houses, to the great disgust of the Spanish, who are weary in their attempts to frame legislation for the ruin of these money-making interlopers.

"All in all, it can hardly be said that the lot of the Philippine native is a happy one. He constantly chafes under his burdens, while the half-castes, with their greater sensitiveness and superior intelligence, are perpetually boiling with more or less well-concealed fury. Were arms and ammunition to be had Spain's rule in these islands would be speedily terminated."

New York's College of Forestry.

The bill for establishing a College of Forestry at Cornell University, and for placing in its hands for management a tract of 30,000 acres in the Adirondack Mountains, has been passed by the New York Legislature and signed by the Governor, and its provisions are to be immediately carried out. The faculty of the college is to consist of a professor, two instructors, a forest manager, and such rangers and superintendents as may be required; and it is provided that the proceeds of timber cut and sold from the college forests shall be paid to the State.

The intention evidently is to try to found a school which shall be to this country what the great foreign schools of forestry are to Germany and France; and, in view of the immense value to a territory like ours of the restoration of the natural growth of timber, and the proper administration of the dwindling forests which still belong to us, it is to be hoped that it will receive the popular support that it deserves. In Germany there is no profession more highly esteemed than that of forest administration; to the knowledge and skill of his confidant and friend, the manager of his forests, the great noble often owes the largest part of his income, and the sons of aristocratic houses not infrequently prepare themselves, by professional study of the sort, for the duties which will devolve upon them in the care of great landed estates.

Although we have no Counts or Princes, and no laws of entail for keeping together the landed property of wealthy families, it is already easy, and might be made still more so, for corporations to hold, for a term of years long enough to carry out its plans, large tracts of land suitable for growing timber; and, while such corporations are usually obliged by law to sell their land at the end of a given period, they are, to a certain extent, compensated for this restriction by the trifling present cost of such property, which would make the profit on the original outlay when the land was sold, at, perhaps, the end of 100 years, with its covering of well-matured timber, great enough, and sure enough, to be very attractive.—American Architect.

Boys in Blue on Cuban Soil.

In the event of the sending of an American army of invasion to Cuba that army will enjoy peculiar advantages in the prosecution of a vigorous campaign.

From the moment of its landing on Cuban soil it will have practically the entire people of Cuba as its allies. The massed forces of Gomez and Garcia will be waiting to cooperate in the movement against Havana. The splendid scouting service of the Cuban insurgent army will be at the disposal of the American commander. Every loyal Cuban in the interior will be a skilled guide for the American troops. Every Cuban fisherman and sailor will be a pilot for American transports landing American soldiers on the Cuban coast.

Under such circumstances the campaign in Cuba should be brief, brilliant, and conclusive. The latest news from that [illegible] island brings the intelligence that Generals Gomez and Garcia are already moving towards Havana with 18,000 men, and that they will have a total force of from 25,000 [illegible] available for the combined land [illegible] upon Havana. This, with the American strength of 60,000 men as contemplated, would give an attacking party of [illegible] 90,000 men, well armed and with [illegible] field artillery to guarantee an effective offensive movement.—St. Louis Republic.

Paris Landmarks Disappearing.

Many of the old buildings which have been regarded as landmarks in Paris are fast disappearing. Among those about to be demolished are four prisons—the Mazas, the Grande Roquette, the Sainte Pelagie, and the St. Lazare. The Old Paris society contemplates the purchase of the Hotel de Sens, a [illegible] specimen of architecture dating from [illegible] to save it from destruction.

TRADEGOESR

ST FROM EXCHANGES

rtion and Cruelty Which luced the People of the pines to Pauperism.

rcester of the University of n article on the Philippine Independent furnishes some timony bearing on Spain's pol n and misrule in its colonies, o the islands he was confront- with evidences of the terrible he natives are forced to bear natic robberies on the part of t out from Spain which have ople to a condition of pauper- ds are particularly fertile and honest rule the inhabitants a land of plenty instead of enting on Spanish taxation r says:

overty is the rule among the es, and its cause is found in den of taxation imposed upon Spanish masters. Every per- ears of age is required to pro- a credula personal, or docu- fication, the charge for which 1.50 to $25, according to the applicant. Should these sums cant it must be remembered ge native has little or no op- ork for hire; that if he does uring employment his wages more than five cents per day, usually unable to dispose of his for cash, being compelled to m for other commodities. In is personal tax there is a tax ees, a tax on beasts of burden, g animals for food, a tax for , a tax on mills or oil presses, ts and measures, a tax on cock o on to the end of the chapter. the poor native finds himself th the dire necessity of paying e frequently spends his life in effort to meet the obligations

taxpayers are treated with erity. The first step is usually to the waist, tie them to a , and beat them unmercifully. women subjected to this treat- does not suffice imprisonment pressure is brought to bear and friends. Should none of prove effective deportation confiscation of property and the men and children to shift for

forty-four men deported from se they owed taxes varying in $2 to $40. I was informed that allowed to return to their fam- could find them, after working t of their several debts. The them were to be six cents per was to be furnished them at a ents per day, and they were to shelter themselves! In other sentence amounted to deporta-

native manage to get abroad me little education, he is likely on board a gunboat some even- heard from thereafter, the rea- appearance being that he knew

e is tolerated, if not encour- authorities charged with the of the laws. The civil guard go ble in apprehending criminals type, only to have them set at without trial, or mysteriously m prison. If there were no large the fees of the Judges

rnor General is surrounded by corps of officials to aid him in nce of his duties, while the vided into provinces, over each side a Governor and a horde of s. The whole administration is skin to core. With few excep- fficials have come from Spain liberate and frankly expressed improving their pecuniary the means employed in doing it e for their enumeration more alloted to me. A few years ago e said that the Governor of a o failed to become wealthy in a fool. Certain it is that few overnors grow wealthy out of

toward foreigners is intense. e export and import trade of the the hands of foreign houses, to sgust of the Spanish, who never ir attempts to frame legislation of these money-making inter-

, it can hardly be said that the Philippine native is a happy one. ly chafes under his burden, half-castes, with their greater and superior intelligence, are boiling with more or less well- ry. Were arms and ammunition ain's rule in these islands would terminated."

rk's College of Forestry.

establishing a College of For- nell University, and for placing for management a tract of 30,000 Adirondack Mountains, has been he New York Legislature and he Governor, and its provisions mmediately carried out. The he college is to consist of a pro- instructors, a forest manager, angers and superintendents as ired; and it is provided that the timber cut and sold from the col- shall be paid to the State. tion evidently is to try to found ich shall be to this country what reign schools of forestry are to nd France; and, in view of the lue to a territory like ours of the of the natural growth of timber, per administration of the dwind- which still belong to us, it is to at it will receive the popular sup- deserves. In Germany there is n more highly esteemed than st administration; to the knowl- kill of his confidant and friend, r of his forests, the great noble the largest part of his income, s of aristocratic houses not un- prepare themselves, by profes- of the sort, for the duties which upon them in the case of great tes.

we have no Counts or Princes, s of entail for keeping together property of wealthy families, it easy, and might be made still corporations to hold, for a term ng enough to carry out its plans, s of land suitable for growing d, while such corporations are ged by law to sell their land at given period, they are, to a cer- compensated for this restriction ng present cost of such property, d make the profit on the original n the land was sold, at, perhaps, 100 years, with its covering of d timber, great enough, and sure be very attractive.—American

in Blue on Cuban Soil.

ent of the sending of an American vasion to Cuba that army will en- r advantages in the prosecution us campaign. moment of its landing on Cuban have practically the entire people its allies. The massed forces of Garcia will be waiting to co- the movement against Havana. id scouting service of the Cuban army will be at the disposal of ican commander. Every loyal he interior will be a skilled guide merican troops. Every Cuban and sailor will be a pilot for Amer- ports landing American soldiers an coast. uch circumstances the campaign hould be brief, brilliant, and con- he latest news from that devoted gs the intelligence that Generals d Garcia are already moving to- ana with 18,000 men, and that they total force of from 25,000 to 30,000 for the combined land assault ana. This, with the American f 60,000 men as contemplated, e an attacking party of 85,000 or , well armed and with sufficient ery to guarantee an effective of- vement.—St. Louis Republic.

Landmarks Disappearing.

the old buildings which have been s landmarks in Paris are fast dis- Among those about to be demol- four prisons—the Mazas, the Grand the Sainte Pelagie, and the Sainte he Old Paris society contemplates ase of the Hotel de Sens, a curious of architecture dating from 1400, from destruction.

TRADE GOES RIGHT ON

Hesitancy in Congress Causes Only a Slight Hindrance.

CLEARINGS KEEP UP WELL

The Volume Is 12.9 Larger than Last Year.

NEW ENTERPRISES HALT.

Sharp Advances in Wheat, Flour, and Other Food Products.

ENORMOUS EXPORTS OF CORN.

New York, April 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

The meaning of Congress regarding Spain is not in doubt, but the form of declaration at this hour is in question. The President's message has been accepted as a strong statement of the situation, and the question in Congress is whether it will, without change, adopt his proposal. Preparations for war continue as if it were inevitable. There is some hindrance in business, and yet the volume of payments through clearing-houses is still 12.9 per cent larger than last year, and outside New York about 2.2 per cent larger than in 1892, though speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower. New York banks may now realize that they are strong enough for all possible emergencies and may give the government valuable aid by greater freedom in business loans. Sound New York banks are not in the least alarmed about the business situation, nor have they any occasion for alarm.

The industries are doing well, because they have enormous orders taken in February and March or earlier, which insure operations for periods varying from a fortnight to several months. But the new orders, upon which they have to rely if partial stoppage or closing of many works is to be prevented, are just now restricted by apprehension about the money market and the possibility of loans.

Orders for Structural Work.

In the iron business there are orders for about 20,000 tons of structural work held up by questions of law; in Chicago the large Postoffice order is yet waiting and the Russian order for rails is still pending, possibly because of financial difficulties. While new business in this line is still very heavy, the production is so large that it may easily be disastrously checked by a persistent restriction of the current demand. But foreign orders for six large vessels are pending in Eastern shipyards, and actual orders for cars alone cover 20,000 tons of basic steel at Pittsburg. Angles have been advanced $1 per ton, and structural works are all crowded with orders, while pipes are in heavy demand.

With prices for print cloths still at the lowest point ever touched, buying of cotton goods is more hindered than many are willing to admit by the idea that other goods, not equally overproduced, may likewise decline in price. The stagnation in wool is something remarkable, the total sales at the three chief markets having been only 1,182,144 pounds, against 9,606,600 last year, and in the first half of April only 3,383,044 pounds, against 22,346,000 a year ago. Manufacturers are still waiting, although somewhat encouraged by a rather better tone in the clothing trade of late. They have ample orders for the present in most lines, though not in all. Wheat rose 5½ cents and held 2½ cents for the week, although Atlantic exports for the week have been 3,045,021 bushels, flour included, against 876,719 last year, and Pacific exports 827,368 bushels, against 212,056 last year. The total from both coasts for two weeks of April has been 7,379,136 bushels, against 3,057,482 last year.

Receipts from Western Farms.

The receipts from Western farms show some decrease for the week, but for two weeks are only about 600,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. Meanwhile it is astonishing that receipts of corn continue remarkably heavy, for the week more than a million bushels larger than last year, and for two weeks more than 1,650,000 bushels, and the exports for the week have been 4,653,031 bushels, against 2,708,738 last year, and for half of April 8,146,681 bushels, against 6,032,015 last year.

Such extraordinary reports of corn go far to show that the outward movement of wheat is by no means of a speculative character, nor likely to diminish speedily. The official report shows that exports in March were 15,459,575 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 7,901,722 last year, and in nine months from the principal ports 163,-809,730 bushels, against 132,676,463 last year. Meanwhile the exports of corn in the nine months have been 138,905,934 bushels, against 135,634,231 last year.

The volume of legitimate business is enormous, and meanwhile failures are remarkably small. For the week they have been 224 in the United States, against 207 last year, and eighteen in Canada, against thirty last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The effect of the prevailing uncertainty in foreign affairs is reflected in a further perceptible quieting down of general trade so far as future engagements are concerned, in nearly all parts of the country. While there is a little more activity to be noted in the demand for seasonable staples at the West and Northwest, where better weather has helped retail and wholesale trade alike, rather more quiet is reported at the East and at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, where the interruption to business has become particularly serious. The disposition to buy only actual necessities has developed a hand-to-mouth demand in the latter sections of the country, but the chief effect is found in the indisposition to embark in new enterprises or to contract new obligations pending the definite settlement of the foreign controversy.

The least notable effects yet exhibited are found in the central West, where distributive demand and movement are reported of a seasonable character, the only changes noted, in fact, being the strengthening of money rates and the discouragement of new enterprises, such as railroad building.

In the iron trade business continues of large volume, but the bulk of this is claimed to be on account of orders previously booked, and new business, where noted, is for small individual lots. Price weakness is more marked also than for some time past.

Non-Bessemer Purchasers Act.

A feature of the week is reported to be the gradual getting together of the non-Bessemer pig iron purchasers, who, following the example set by other branches of that business, are said to have formed a combination which will include nearly all the manufacturers of foundry pig iron between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains.

Wool continues dull at nominal prices at the East, and the activity in dry goods is confined chiefly to goods needed at once. Cotton goods prices are steady, except for print cloths, talk of curtailing production in which is continued. Low price woolens continue in most active demand in this branch of the trade. A heavy export demand is reported in white and prices are considerably higher. The price situation is one of comparative steadiness.

Foreign impressions as to the outcome regarding Cuba are reflected in sharp advances in wheat, wheat flour, corn, lard, and other food products.

Declines are to be found in Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, coffee, sugar, and lead, while, as compared with a week ago, the prices of oats, pork, beef, molasses, copper, cotton, wool, and the manufactured products of both of those staples are generally steady and unchanged.

The business failures in the United States for the week number 215, against 220 last week, 195 in the corresponding week of 1897, 251 in 1896, and 219 in 1895.

Exports of cereals are larger. The shipments of wheat (flour included) this week from the United States and Canada aggregate 4,064,000 bushels, against 3,778,000 bushels last week, 1,344,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,017,000 bushels in 1896, 3,165,000 bushels in 1895, and 3,019,000 bushels in 1894.

Corn exports are over one million bushels larger than last week, aggregating 4,627,000 bushels, against 3,557,000 bushels last week, 2,328,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,074,000 bushels in 1896, and 778,000 bushels in 1895.

Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

While the public continues to watch the stock market intently, it takes no active part in the proceedings. The professionals have apparently arrived at the conclusion that the unfavorable elements in the situation have been discounted and that prices are more likely to advance than to decline, no matter what the outcome of the country's relations with Spain may be. Stocks have passed largely into strong hands and the floating supply of them is small.

The short interest is very much reduced, but traders are cautious in their operations and are prompt to cover ventures on the bear side of the account at the first indication of anything favorable, putting their short lines out again on the rallies. This has given a very irregular appearance to the movement of prices.

Bank Clearings for the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-nine cities for the week ended April 14, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage. Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 603,745,688	14.9	....
Boston	91,575,437	....	3.7
Chicago	107,564,936	29.4	....
Philadelphia	58,171,872	3.6	....
St. Louis	28,846,291	4.3	....
Pittsburg	16,754,847	6.0	....
Baltimore	16,039,034	18.6	....
San Francisco	17,156,995	14.3	....
Cincinnati	13,342,950	5.6	....
Kansas City	12,877,175	13.1	....
New Orleans	9,308,965	21.6	....
Minneapolis	5,996,055	28.2	....
Detroit	5,949,240	8.2	....
Cleveland	6,972,580	8.6	....
Louisville	6,396,901	10.1	....
Providence	5,137,500	....	4.2
Milwaukee	4,522,963	7.8	....
St. Paul	3,358,336	17.5	....
Buffalo	3,958,744	17.4	....
Omaha	5,657,988	27.5	....
Indianapolis	4,959,023	29.6	....
Columbus, O	4,541,900	12.5	....
Savannah	1,843,901	....	18.5
Denver	2,602,790	19.5	....
Hartford	2,297,913	....	2.7
Richmond	2,826,411	....	....
Memphis	1,958,785	27.5	....
Washington	2,132,612	18.4	....
Peoria	1,683,802	17.1	....
Rochester	1,564,245	8.2	....
New Haven	1,432,373	....	2.3
Worcester	1,758,359	20.5	....
Atlanta	1,342,076	....	6.0
Salt Lake City	1,606,931	5.0	....
Springfield, Mass	1,372,058	....	....
Fort Worth	1,750,599	24.6	....
Portland, Me	1,423,096	17.1	....
Portland, Ore	2,013,086	101.5	....
St. Joseph	2,669,085	122.0	....
Los Angeles	1,614,968	20.6	....
Norfolk	966,765	22.8	....
Syracuse	1,227,374	27.9	....
Des Moines	1,269,079	25.6	....
Nashville	1,233,860	10.1	....
Wilmington, Del	754,967	5.9	....
Fall River	803,075	4.8	....
Scranton	743,012	1.0	....
Grand Rapids	948,796	43.6	....
Augusta, Ga	677,099	....	14.6
Lowell	592,031	....	16.0
Dayton, O	786,387	12.4	....
Seattle	1,814,588	232.8	....
Tacoma	1,049,326	159.0	....
Spokane	884,312	74.0	....
Sioux City	717,286	51.6	....
New Bedford	593,827	....	20.7
Knoxville, Tenn	540,746	9.4	....
Topeka	659,785	39.6	....
Birmingham	461,716	24.2	....
Wichita	427,787	6.4	....
Binghamton	356,100	3.1	....
Lincoln	321,728	....	....
Lexington, Ky	432,246	36.7	....
Jacksonville, Fla	232,963	....	8.6
Kalamazoo	339,229	44.2	....
Akron	313,100	23.7	....
Bay City	232,963	38.9	....
Chattanooga	376,000	45.1	....
Rockford, Ill	247,125	9.7	....
Canton, O	329,900	....	....
Springfield, O	172,019	9.4	....
Fargo, N. D.	285,092	106.5	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	109,221	106.2	....
Hastings, Neb	133,077	54.8	....
Fremont, Neb	109,211	113.6	....
Davenport	630,118	21.8	....
Toledo	1,659,661	....	1.5
Galveston	5,044,400	13.9	....
Houston	5,636,545	4.0	....
Youngstown	264,551	....	....
Macon, Ga	514,000	....	....
Evansville	805,091	....	....
Helena	568,068	....	....
Totals	$1,084,959,513	13.3	....
Tot. outside N. Y.	481,213,825	11.3	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 8,721,075	....	10.6
Toronto	6,126,506	....	5.6
Winnipeg	1,257,159	31.7	....
Halifax	1,108,206	....	21.1
Hamilton	609,857	2.0	....
St. John, N. B.	454,894	....	9.3
Totals	$ 18,277,758	....	7.0

FLAG FOR COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioners Propose to Keep Colors Flying Till Cuba Is Free—Resolutions Are Presented.

At a meeting of the Public Service committee of the County board yesterday thirteen of the County Commissioners voted to recommend for adoption by the board a resolution in part as follows:

Resolved, That the custodian of this building is hereby ordered to nail the national flag to the flagstaff upon this Courthouse and keep the Stars and Stripes flying until its sister emblem of liberty shall float over the battlements of Morro Castle.

The resolutions were introduced and read by President Healy. They commend Congress and President McKinley for taking action that "will at once put an end to Spanish dominion and barbarities on this continent" and that at the same time fulfills the pledges of the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis.

The vote was taken with no debate beyond a speech by Commissioner Wright, the representative of the colored race on the board. It is expected the resolutions will be adopted at a meeting of the board next Monday afternoon and that the commissioners will adjourn at 3 o'clock on that day and go to the top of the Courthouse to see their recommendations put into effect.

The Hospital committee of the Women Physicians' club of Chicago has grown from a local movement to a national one. Many letters requesting information and containing applications for service have been received. It was decided yesterday afternoon to name the organization the National Emergency Association of Women Physicians, Surgeons, and Nurses. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Gertrude Gale Wellington.
Secretary—Dr. Sarah Armstrong.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Emogene Nutting.
Treasurer—Dr. Jane Trish Topinka.

The Secretary will receive all applications, and from 5 to 6 o'clock each evening the Executive committee will meet. None but trained nurses of robust health will be accepted. Plans for service in army hospitals will be made by the officers, and every effort will be put forth to secure the acceptance by the government of the volunteers for hospital work.

James S. McIndoo, 18 years old and over seven feet tall, has made application for enrollment in the company of volunteers now forming at South Chicago.

He is stopping with a sister at Ninety-seventh street and Ewing avenue, but his home is at Madella, Watonwan County, Minn. He is said to be increasing in stature at the rate of a half inch a month. At present he weighs 310 pounds, and his measurements are: Height, 7 feet 1 inch; chest, 51 inches; waist, 49 inches; around shoulders, 56 inches.

Judge Windes yesterday refused to advance to a hearing for Charles T. Wilt Jr. a case in which the latter is involved as defendant on his plea that as a regularly commissioned officer in the State militia he is liable to be called for duty in the field at any time. The case in question involves $2,000 awarded in a condemnation suit, and is brought by Edward J. Stopp against Charles T. Wilt Jr. and others.

The American Express company has issued orders to the effect all its employés will be excused from duty in case their services are called for as members of the national guard or naval militia in the event of war; that half salary will be paid to their families during their absence, and that their positions will be reserved for them.

At a meeting of the South Side branch of the American Flag Day association, held on Thursday evening, committees were appointed to carry out the Flag day celebration at Washington Park on June 18. The branch was addressed by Fernando Jones, J. C. Long, and others on the duty of preserving the flag unsullied.

Judges C. G. Neely and John Gibbons and W. S. Elliott Jr. will discuss the Cuban question in addresses to be delivered before the members and friends of the Lincoln club, Ashland and Jackson boulevards, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Cowboy Company Is to Be Formed.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 15.—[Special.]—The War department has notified Attorney General Grigsby of this State of the acceptance of his proposal to recruit a company of cowboys and has advised him to be in readiness to establish recruiting stations.

STICK TO THE MAYOR

Minority Democrats Refuse the Non-Partisan Offer.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS.

New List of Council Committees to Be Prepared.

PROMISES TO BE EQUITABLE.

All of the Republican Aldermen except Griffith, Mavor, Upham, and Olson met in caucus in the Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday afternoon. There were present:

Fitch,	Bellfuss,	Nelson,
Alling,	Raymer,	Math,
Jackson,	Cannon,	Bennett,
Cloidt,	Butler,	Smulski,
Connor,	Kimball,	Oberndorf,
Miller,	Badenoch,	Hirsch.
Colson,	Sproul,	

The committee which had been appointed at the caucus of Wednesday to wait on the Maltby-Walker Democrats with an offer to give the twenty-four Republican votes to any satisfactory list of committees they might decide upon reported that the minority Democrats had refused to enter into any such arrangement.

Alderman Badenoch then moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the caucus whose duty it would be to prepare a non-partisan list of committees, giving the Republicans and Democrats representation proportionally to their respective numerical strength in the Council. This motion carried, and these Aldermen were selected as members of the committee: Jackson, Mavor, Hirsch, Miller, Kimball, Olson, and Colson. It will prepare its list of committees at once, and it will receive the twenty-four Republican votes in the Council. If the Maltby-Walker Democrats vote for it it can be elected.

The disposition of Alderman Maltby and his Democratic friends last evening was to stand by their original position of voting for a resolution empowering the Mayor to name the committees, but it is possible they may decide today to accept the Republican proposition.

Badenoch Talks of the Plan.

"We purpose to take this matter up where the Democratic minority stopped," said Alderman Badenoch. "We want to organize on a fair non-partisan basis. It is our intention to assist the Mayor, and not to antagonize him. If the Democratic minority is sincere in its clamor for a non-partisan organization let it support our slate. We cannot vote to allow the Mayor to name the committees for party reasons. I believe our slate will be adopted. It will be presented on Monday evening, and every member of the Council will be compelled to go on record either for or against a non-partisan organization."

All sorts of guesses were made last evening as to who would be named by the Republicans on the various committees. It was said, for instance, that Alderman Maltby was to be chairman of the Finance committee and Alderman Walker of the Judiciary, but both these Aldermen declared they would not accept these or any other appointments. The whole scheme of the Maltby Democrats is based on the assumption they do not want any committees for themselves.

Caucus of Majority Democrats.

The majority Democrats have called another caucus for today. The purpose is to count noses and rebind their Aldermen to the pledge to stand by the Sherman House slate.

The raiding of the tape game in Edward Wagner's room over Powers & O'Brien's saloon yesterday was generally interpreted as indicating the Mayor was taking a hand in the fight. It was not supposed he expected to compel Alderman Powers to withdraw his list of committees, but the raid was rather intended to serve notice on Aldermen like Coughlin and Kenna, whose peculiar industries are amenable to police discipline, not to go too far in their antagonism to the Mayor.

Mayor Harrison declared yesterday Superintendent Kipley would remain in charge of the police force as long as he was Mayor. "I am satisfied with him," the Mayor said, "and see no reason for a change." Kipley is now in El Paso, Tex., and will be home next week.

Small meat dealers and saloonkeepers are complaining that the license laws are enforced against them in an unduly stringent and vexatious manner, and they are asking the Mayor for some relief.

Commissioner McGann is advertising for bids for widening the North Branch at Diversey avenue bridge. The federal government has insisted for years it must be done or the bridge come out.

Thirty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-six miles of wire are now operated by the Chicago Telephone company in the plant of the Chicago Exchange. Of this amount 21,-334 miles are laid in underground conduits.



SCENES AT MANILA, CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

FUNERAL OF H. W. KING.

BRIEF, SIMPLE CEREMONY AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Oration Dispensed With in Accordance with His Wish—Much Feeling Shown by Those Who Attend—Services Conducted by the Rev. E. C. Ray and the Rev. Dr. Stryker—Resolutions Are Adopted by Various Bodies Eulogistic of the Deceased.

In accordance with a wish he had often expressed, the funeral of Henry W. King, held yesterday afternoon, was marked by its quiet simplicity. No funeral oration was delivered, but in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior streets, his friends and business associates gathered at 2 o'clock to pay a tribute.

Behind the pulpit sat the Rev. Dr. E. C. Ray and the Rev. M. W. Stryker, both Mr. King's close friends, and the latter his former pastor. Dr. Stryker, who is now President of Hamilton College, was summoned from the East to conduct the service.

Dr. Stryker delivered the prayer. He pleaded that comfort be sent to those left behind, and prayed for the soul of the dead. He did not recite the good deeds wrought during an upright life, but told of the hope for eternal happiness which had inspired that life. He concluded with the Lord's prayer, in which the congregation joined.

The choir followed with the hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the service ended with a benediction by Dr. Ray.

The honorary pallbearers who preceded the coffin down the aisle were:

Franklin H. Head,	Henry J. Willing,
Thomas Murdoch,	Bryan Lathrop,
A. A. Sprague,	N. K. Fairbank.
T. B. Blackstone,	

The active pallbearers were:

H. F. McCormick,	J. V. Farwell Jr.,
J. A. Bingham,	C. E. Woodruff,
Slason Thompson,	F. P. Knott,
A. N. Reece,	F. T. West.

The interment was at Graceland and the single rite by the grave was a short prayer by Dr. Stryker.

The funeral was attended by the directors of the Commercial National Bank, the directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid society, and by the Commercial club in a body. The club at a meeting held earlier in the afternoon adopted resolutions relative to the death of Mr. King.

Appropriate resolutions were also adopted yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. King was President at the time of his death, and by the Board of Directors of the Commercial National Bank, to which Mr. King belonged.

Owing to the death of Mr. Henry W. King the reception which was to have been given at the Fourth Presbyterian Church on April 21 has been indefinitely postponed.

DEATH OF HERBERT N. MORRIS.

Expires Yesterday Morning at His Residence, 4030 Grand Boulevard, After a Lingering Illness.

Herbert N. Morris, son of Nelson Morris, the packer, died at his residence, 4030 Grand boulevard, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Nelson Morris and other members of the family were present when he died.

Mr. Morris had been ill since the 1st of last December. Several times the disease reached a critical stage, and his life was despaired of, but each time the sufferer's remarkable vitality saved him. His disease was acute remittent fever, and for several days life had been sustained by artificial means. Gradually his strength was exhausted, and then death came.

For three days Nelson Morris and his family and the family of Mrs. Morris were in attendance at the bedside.

Herbert N. Morris was 27 years old and the second youngest son of Nelson Morris. He was married on June 1, 1897, to Miss Hulda Bloom, daughter of Leopold Bloom. The wedding was celebrated at the Standard club, and was a fashionable event. Mr. Morris was a Harvard graduate, and had been out of college only a short time when he became associated with his father in business. His marriage followed soon after.

COAL CONTRABAND OF WAR.

England Alleged to Have Decided on This Course and to Have So Instructed Consul Dent.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, April 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—I have been reliably informed that the question of neutrality has been definitely decided by the British government. Secretary Chamberlain has cabled instructions to the colonial government to declare coal contraband of war. Warships will only be furnished a sufficient amount to enable them to proceed to the next friendly port. I understand the question was raised by Consul Dent recently, and that instructions from the home government resulted from the representations made by him.

FOR A BEAUTIFUL BROW.

It is said that the young Duchess of Marlborough has a beautiful oval brow, and that she is indebted for it to a skillful hairdresser, used to dress and train her hair while she was at school. The hair can be made to grow evenly around the brow and temples by vigorously brushing the little points of hair, when it grows irregularly, until it finally disappears. When the points are low, the hair is made to grow in the little "scalloped" places until the line is even all around.

SACRED TO TWO OCCASIONS.

Many old houses in Holland have a special door, which is never opened save on two occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the family. The bride and groom enter by his door. It is then nailed or barred until death occurs, when it is opened and the body is removed by this exit.

TO ALTGELD FOR AID

Harrison's Lieutenants Appeal to Him for Influence.

THEY GET COLD COMFORT.

Favors Long Campaign Rather than Late Convention.

SIGNS OF THE FIGHT IN 1900.

The somewhat remarkable spectacle was presented yesterday afternoon of a delegation of Mayor Harrison's chief lieutenants pleading with ex-Governor Altgeld to help them out of a bad predicament. Because of conditions unfavorable to their plans for the nomination of county and legislative candidates they are anxious to secure postponement of the State convention to a much later date than May 17, and after futile efforts in other directions they regretfully realized that their only hope was in Mr. Altgeld's influence with the State Central committee.

Accordingly Thomas Gahan, Charles S. Thornton, Robert E. Burke, Fred Eldred, R. R. Jampolis, Miles J. Devine, T. J. McNally, and some others called on the ex-Governor and told him what troubles were in store for the Democrats if those who have called it persist in holding the State convention next month. The keynote of their argument was fear that the constitutionality of the Senatorial apportionment will not be decided by the Supreme Court before the primaries will have to be held. Mr. Altgeld said he thought a decision would be forthcoming in time. The delegation, however, urged that serious complications involving all interests were threatening the party, especially in Cook County.

Views of Ex-Governor Altgeld.

"Yes," observed the ex-Governor, "I am aware that there are several complications. There are many candidates and each is afraid his chances will be injured."

It was decided to await developments. Mr. Altgeld thought that ten days hence would be time enough to postpone the convention. He declared himself favorable to a long campaign, particularly in the country.

It was said that postponement of the convention would interfere with the schemes arranged by him and his friends quite as much as going ahead on the program adopted would affect the Harrison element.

"Few people seem to comprehend," said an official of the State machine, "that the fight this year will be preliminary to the great battle in 1900. Consequently, all through the State there is the strongest kind of opposition to any change being made in the date of the convention."

Among the Republicans.

Except among the principal machine bosses, Republican politicians are not exercised over the proposition to postpone their State convention from June 14 to some later date. It developed during the day that the talk for postponement originated with the Cullom element. There were stories that they have discovered a Tanner movement to control the Senatorial and Congressional nominations, which may require time and effort to defeat. The State Senators elected this year will vote for a United States Senator in January, 1901, to succeed Shelby M. Cullom. Those who claim to possess inside information say that John R. Tanner is planning to be a candidate.

Friends of A. H. Clement, the retiring President of the Austin School Board, yesterday made up a ticket in opposition to that nominated at Monday night's Republican caucus. J. S. Cleverdon was named for President and Thomas Hunter for member. George F. Hulseberg, for member, is the candidate of both factions.

PLEA OF GUILTY IS A SURPRISE.

Detectives Think R. A. Holmes of Chicago May Be Attempting to Hide a Crime.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 15.—[Special.]—R. A. Holmes of Chicago was arrested for robbing the Tyndall postoffice. Yesterday he plead guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Seven government detectives at work upon the case declare they had no evidence to convict him, and the belief is prevalent that he plead guilty to escape a further investigation into his record, and that he is guilty of a greater crime which he seeks to conceal.

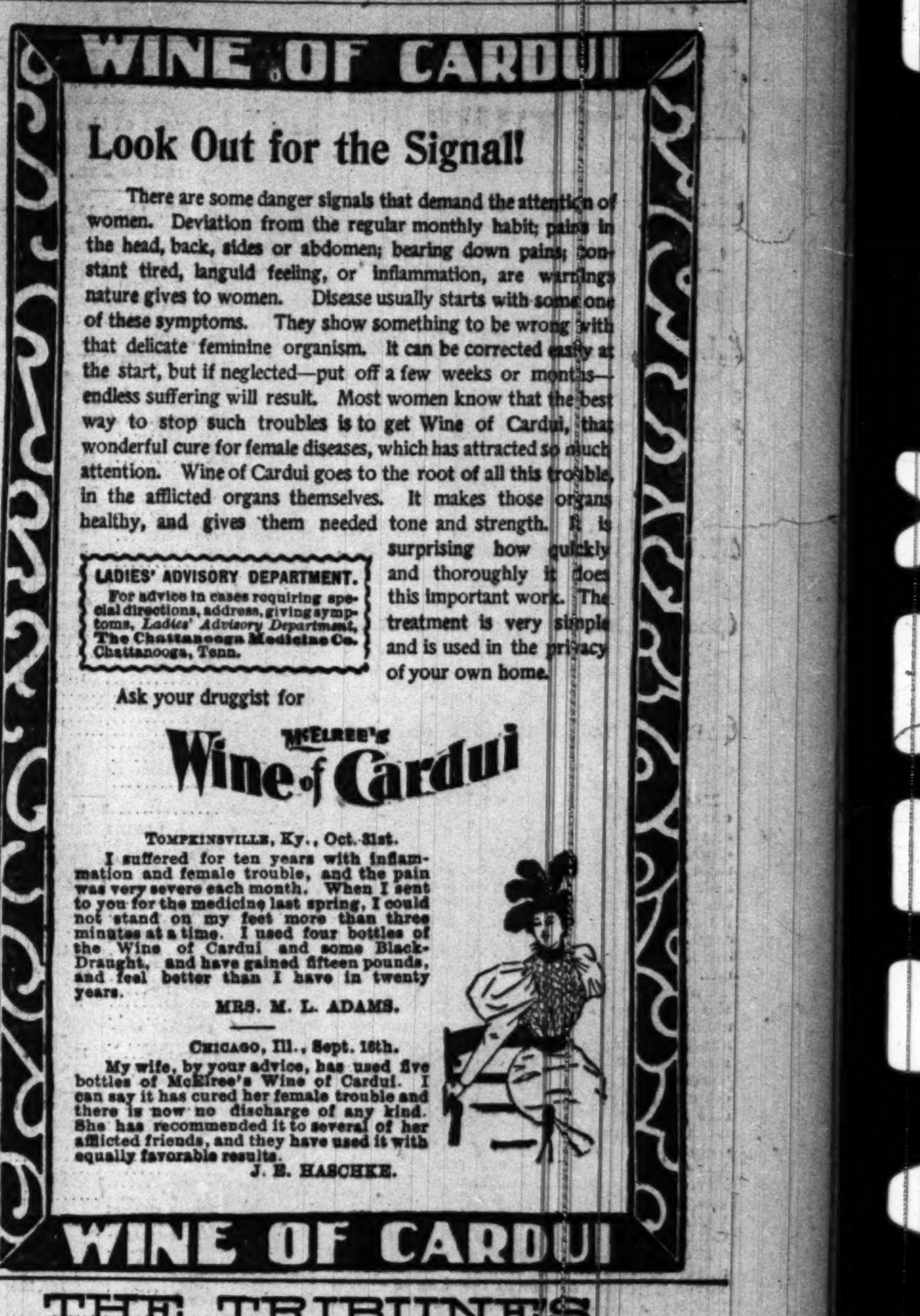
Holmes was released from the Nebraska State prison a year ago, where he served a short term for counterfeiting. The fact that his wife urged him to plead guilty even before the authorities determined to prosecute him is taken as evidence that he is guilty of greater crimes. He has previously resided in Chicago, and it is thought his crime may have been committed there.

[Dakota has been in the Chicago postoffice division for only six weeks, and there are no records of the Holmes case. Inspector Stuart is not in the city. His subordinates said it was not likely that he knew anything of the case.]

SOCIAL SUCCESS.

An aged grande dame who was and is still a great belle gives some sound hints to those who would be successes, socially. Among other things she says:

"The most absolute necessity for being a favorite in every sense of the world is sweetness. Not surface sweetness, but that genuine kindliness of heart which makes us considerate for all about us at home as well as abroad, and which is just as sure to make itself evident as the tearose is bound to exhale its exquisite perfume. Never say mean things about any one. Your hearers may laugh at the time, but instinctively they feel they may be the next to suffer, and one by one they will drop away from you, for there is nothing so absolutely killing as ridicule."



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W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
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THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

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ORDER RANKS FILLED AT ONCE.

Every Company in Illinois National Guard Must Muster One Hundred Men This Week.

Adjutant General Reece at Springfield yesterday issued an order for all companies and batteries in the Illinois National Guard to be recruited to their full complement of 100 men by the end of this week. Eighty-four companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry, and one battery will be affected by the order. Before the war fever started only the four companies of the colored battalion were up to their full complement. The First Regiment had one company nearly full, but all twelve companies in the regiment mustered only 675 men. The battery at Danville numbered seventy-five men, while the two cavalry troops here had 115 between them. The troops at Springfield and Bloomington were in the same condition. The recent recruiting has practically carried out the order, and some regiments have been turning applicants away. No difficulty in complying with the order is anticipated.

IN CARING FOR PICTURES.

To clean the glass over pictures, dip a piece of chamois in alcohol, wring nearly dry, and wipe thoroughly, yet lightly. Polish with a piece of dry chamois. The gilded frames may also be cleaned with the alcohol. If oil paintings need cleaning thoroughly, dampen a soft cloth in warm water in which some castile soap has been dissolved. Dry carefully and then varnish lightly with some thin, clear, French "retouching" varnish. It is well to consult an artist in regard to the best varnish.

New Feature in Insurance.

In Germany the man who loses both his hands accidentally can claim the whole of his life insurance money if he be insured on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself. A loss of the right hand reduces the claim to from 70 to 80 per cent of the total.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

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Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

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Why nauseate, irritate and upset the stomach, and derange the bowels by loading up the system with all sorts of disagreeable and often ineffectual internal medicines when you have so potent, powerful and positive an external remedy as

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PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER.... THE TRIBUNE.

MAY INVOKE THE LAW

Chicago Live Stock Men Threaten to Sue Railroads.

ALLEGE BIAS IN RATES.

Issue on Packing-House Product from the West.

NEWMAN FOR LAKE SHORE.

Choosing Him for President Proves a Surprise.

TARIFFS TO OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange threaten to bring damage suits against the Chicago-Missouri River lines for charging higher rates on cattle and hogs than on packing-house product, which is asserted to be a violation of the interstate commerce law. Only one of the east-bound roads from Missouri River points, the Chicago and Alton, is making the same rate on cattle and hogs as on packing-house product.

Owing to the discriminations practiced by the Missouri River lines very little live stock from the West is being shipped to Chicago, and the live stock interests here are suffering severely. Nearly all the packing is now being done at Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Joseph, and the product is being shipped east direct from those points. The big packers of Chicago can stand the discrimination, as they have large establishments at the Missouri River points named, and get the benefit of the low packing-house product rates from there, and at the same time save transportation charges on live stock to Chicago.

Efforts made by the railroads to bring about a restoration of rates on packing-house product to normal tariff have proved fruitless. It was determined yesterday to keep the low rates in effect until all outstanding contracts have been disposed of. It is probable that the cattle and hog rates will be reduced to the same figures as in effect on packing-house product, 13 cents from the Missouri River to Chicago.

Newman to Succeed Callaway.

The news telegraphed from New York that William K. Vanderbilt had selected W. H. Newman for the Presidency of the Lake Shore road, in place of S. R. Callaway, proved quite a surprise, as his name had not previously been mentioned for the position. It is generally admitted, however, that a better man for the position could not well have been chosen. He is not an operating man, but is generally considered one of the best traffic officials in the country. The opinion is that Mr. Newman will devote his principal attention to the traffic affairs of the road, while General Manager Caniff will conduct the operation of trains.

Mr. Newman for a number of years was Vice President and General Traffic Manager of the Northwestern. About two years ago he left this road to become Second Vice President of the Great Northern at St. Paul, the position which he now holds.

Rates and rules to apply on construction material and exhibits transported to and from Omaha for the Transmississippi Exposition to be held in that city June 1 to Nov. 1 have just been adopted by the Western trunk line committee. Materials entering into the construction of buildings or preparation of the grounds will be charged tariff rates. Exhibits will be charged tariff rates when carried to the exposition; exhibits returned when unsold and reshipped within thirty days after the close of the exposition may be carried free at owner's risk to the point at which they were received by the railroad which transported the shipment to the exposition. Horses, mules, and animals (except cattle, hogs, and sheep) will be carried free in both directions. Cattle, hogs, and sheep will be charged tariff rates going, but may be returned free upon execution of the usual live stock contract. No switching, transportation, or other charges will be advanced on property returned free.

Some Important Regulations.

Among the more important regulations adopted by the exposition are the following:

For switching construction material from the point of connection with the Missouri Pacific railway, the exposition will charge $4 a car. For handling exhibits the exposition terminal charge (which must be added to the tariff rate from point of shipment) on both car load and less than car load consignments, will be six cents a hundred pounds, with a minimum of 50 cents for any single shipment from one consigner to one consignee. For transferring less than car load shipments the exposition will charge in addition to the charges mentioned above 6 cents a 100 pounds, with a minimum of $1 for any single shipment. Freight charges from original point of shipment to Omaha, the drayage charges at Omaha, and the exposition terminal charges must be prepaid at original point of shipment, as goods must be delivered at the exposition grounds clear of all charges incidental to their transportation or delivery. To the current tariff rate from point of shipment to Omaha there must be added to all consignments of live stock a terminal charge of $10 a car, regardless of number of animals in the car. Exhibits will be received up to May 15, and should be consigned to the President of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb.

Michigan Taxation Ruling.

Lansing, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—Railroad Commissioner Wesselius rules that the Merriman law, increasing the specific tax rate paid by railroad companies, which was enacted last winter, repeals the provision of the general railroad law exempting from taxation for a period of ten years all railroads constructed north of the 44th degree of latitude. In accordance with this ruling taxes will be assessed against ten companies this year for the first time.

Afraid of Privateers.

San Francisco, Cal., April 15.—Rumors of the impending war have caused a marked decrease in the passenger business of the Pacific Mail and Oriental and Occidental Steamship companies. Twenty passengers who were booked for the Orient by a recent outgoing steamer canceled their booking a few days before the steamer sailed owing to fear of being held up by privateers on the high seas. These steamers each carry from one to four howitzers.

Controls All Systems.

Cincinnati, O., April 15.—The Mount Auburn street railway has been sold by order of court for $278,000 to Charles H. Kilgour, who represented the Cincinnati Consolidated Street railway company. The latter company now owns the entire street railway system of the city.

General Railway Notes.

The conference in New York between the Canadian Pacific and the American roads on a settlement of the North Pacific coast passenger rate war has adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

Western Passenger association roads were to have elected yesterday an Executive committee to serve for the ensuing year. As Chairman Caldwell was prevented from being present on account of a slight attack of the grip it was decided to postpone the election until next week.

Final action on the applications for reduced rates for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the National Educational association convention, the Knights of Pythias conclave, the Christian Endeavor convention, and other large gatherings to be held this summer, has been postponed until next week. The understanding is, however, that the rate for all these gatherings will be one fare for the round-trip plus $2. The association roads have been requested to record their votes on the proposition previous to next week's meeting.

How to Raise Revenue.

Chicago, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE should recommend and advocate that the government issue a special license tax to all dealers in manufactured tobaccos (as was done before) and charge therefor the sum of $25, from which would be collected at least $25,000,000 annually.

The manufacturers of tobaccos, snuffs, cigars, cheroots, and cigarets should pay a manufacturers' tax of not less than $500 each. From the above sources could be collected by the present internal revenue office force fully $35,000,000 without hardship to those concerned. M. W. DIFFLEY.

ILLINOIS BANKS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Quarterly Report of the Auditor Showing Condition on April 6 as Compared to Jan. 10.

Springfield, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The State Auditor has issued the following statement showing the aggregate resources and liabilities of all State banks doing business in the State on April 6, 1898, and also the increase or decrease as compared with Jan. 10, 1898, the date of the last statement issued by the department:

RESOURCES.

	Amount April 6, 1898. 141 banks.	Subamount Jan. 10, 1898. 141 banks.
Loans and discounts	$ 91,791,822	$ 84,602,931
Overdrafts	219,690	238,813
United States bonds	229,264	1,045,891
Other bonds	14,059,622	13,004,634
Cash on hand	15,865,045	17,006,915
Due from other banks	26,995,049	29,428,309
Banking house	586,451	589,515
Other real estate	908,112	935,197
Furniture and fixtures	237,154	217,336
Current expense	223,836	105,427
Checks and cash items	3,329,345	2,824,580
Collections	934,666	78,244
Totals	$155,380,061	$150,077,803

RESOURCES.

	Subincrease.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$ 7,188,891	
Overdrafts		$ 19,123
United States bonds		816,626
Other bonds	1,054,988	
Cash on hand		1,141,870
Due from other banks		2,433,260
Banking house		3,063
Other real estate		27,085
Furniture and fixtures	19,817	
Current expense	118,408	
Checks and cash items	504,759	
Collections	856,421	
Totals	$ 9,743,287	$ 4,441,029

LIABILITIES.

	Amount April 6, 1898. 141 banks.	Subamount Jan. 10, 1898. 141 banks.
Capital stock	$ 17,525,600	$ 18,000,600
Surplus fund	7,211,855	7,547,992
Undivided profits	3,165,057	2,825,651
Dividends unpaid	14,757	43,164
Savings deposits subject to notice	35,128,016	33,090,657
Individual deposits subject to check	65,849,844	64,906,276
Demand certificates	4,456,821	4,127,988
Time certificates	9,178,492	7,995,849
Certified checks	698,969	593,849
Cashiers' checks outstanding	567,765	598,436
Due to other banks	11,087,780	10,226,529
Bills payable	492,300	107,800
Notes and bills redisc'ed	2,800	13,007
Totals	$155,380,061	$150,077,803

LIABILITIES.

	Subincrease.	Decrease.
Capital stock		$ 475,000
Surplus fund		336,136
Undivided profits	$ 339,405	
Dividends unpaid		28,407
Savings deposits subject to notice	2,037,359	
Individual deposits subject to check	943,567	
Demand certificates	328,832	
Time certificates	1,182,642	
Certified checks	105,120	
Cashiers' checks outstanding		30,671
Due to other banks	861,251	
Bills payable	384,500	
Notes and bills redisc'ed		10,207
Totals	$ 6,182,680	$ 880,422

Decrease capital, $500,000, dropping from State supervision. Increase capital, $25,000. New State bank organized since last statement.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

An expert report on the fire in the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield company's rattan factory is severe in its criticism of the fire department's neglect to avail itself of the sprinkler equipment. A good deal of feeling has developed among the agents over the omission. The report is in part as follows:

"The first order of the fire department was 'Shut off all sprinkler valves,' and had it not been for the resistance offered by the sprinkler men, headed by their foreman and the engineer, this order would have been carried out and the valves closed. As a result of such compliance the loss on B building and stock would have been nothing short of total, and, as the fire doors were thrown open on each floor between B and C, the probable destruction of the entire property. The heat was sufficient near these doors to open several heads in C, so with the water distributed by them and the fire hose the damage in that section must be considerable.

"The fire department was importuned both by Mr. Hill, the General Manager, and others to attach engines to steamer connections and to keep fire doors between B and C closed. This the firemen refused to do, and to increase the city supply for the engines cut off the supply to the tanks in B and C, which were soon exhausted by the fire pump. For the entire time the water supply had lasted no fire appeared through the windows or roof, but very soon thereafter fire burst through all windows on the fourth and fifth floors, and then through the roof, which was soon destroyed.

"Had the sprinkler system been properly reinforced by the fire steamers through the steamer connections, all conveniently located and connecting with the underground main, the fire would have been extinguished with practically no damage to building B and with only a fraction of damage to stock and no damage whatever to any property in building C, adjoining on the west."

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association met yesterday, the three new members elected at the quarterly meeting, J. L. Whitlock, L. D. Hammond, and Harry Dana, being present. Mr. Dana has been appointed to the Investigating committee to succeed Fred S. James, whose term on the Executive committee expired this week.

The situation at Pekin, Ill., over the rebate which one agent is declared to have given for distillery business, still remains serious. The latest evidence of trouble over rates in Iowa has appeared at Keokuk.

Bay City, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—An incendiary made two attempts early this morning to burn the factory of the E. J. Vance Box company and was successful in the second. The plant was competely destroyed, entailing a loss of $12,000 on mill and $5,000 on lumber. This insurance is $7,250 on factory and $12,500 on lumber, divided as follows:

On mills—			
Lancashire	$ 500	Eng.-American	1,000
London & Lan.	500	Firemen's Fund	12,000
Magdeburg	750	Amer. of N. Y.	1,000
Ins. Co. N. Amer.	1,000		
Phoenix of Lond.	1,000	Total	$ 7,250.
Imperial	500		
On lumber—			
Manhattan	$ 500	Atlas	1,000
Citizens'	500	Mer. & Guar. Fire Assn	1,000
Ger. of Freeport	1,500	Un. Cit. Lloyds	1,000
Phoenix of Lond.	1,000	Tradesman's Fire Lloyds	1,000
Manchester	1,000		
Transatlantic	1,500		
North German	1,500		
Ins. Co. N. Amer.	1,000	Total	$12,500

Albany, N. Y., April 15.—[Special.]—Superintendent of Insurance Payn has just issued that part of his annual message which comprises the reports of the companies authoried to transact the business of life and casualty insurance in the State. The policy record of the life companies for 1897 shows that the New York State companies issued 247,500 policies, insuring $542,692,754, and terminated 151,800 policies insuring $408,656,435. The companies of other States issued 183,957 policies, insuring $381,112,122, and terminated 110,602 policies, insuring $247,444,082.

Springfield, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The Superintendent of Insurance has licensed the Caledonian Insurance company of New York to transact the business of fire insurance in Illinois.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—10506—Garden City Sand Co. vs. George M. Dearlove; by deflt., $518.16.—1924—F. C. Swain et al. vs. The Chicago and Northern Pacific R. R. Co. and The Wis. Central R. R. Co.; on findg., $250 and sat.

Judge Stein—10525—Standard Cigaret Co. vs. William C. Beck; by deflt., $366.81.

Judge Gary—8521—Nat'l. Wall Paper Co. vs. Daniel F. Crilly; on verd., $53.20 and sat.

Judge Hanecy—10660—Frank I. Kinnare, admr. of the estate of Matthew Casey, vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.; on findg., $1,600 and sat.

Judge Smith—7871—Abraham Becker, admr., vs. Joseph Schoenbrod; on verd., $193.—135618—People ex rel., vs. Owen Cohn; on findg., $775.—8907—Mrs. E. L. Clarke, admr., vs. Bristol Mercantile Agency; by deflt., $502.00.

Decrees.

Judge Dunne—10402—Hirsch vs. Flanagan; dec.—5722—Oehme vs. Oehme et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Burke—11559—Cardes vs. Eix; dec. sale.—9852—Franey vs. Franey; dec.—8842—Larkin vs. Larkin; dec. sale.—12763—Washburn vs. Washburn; dec. Divorces: 177782—Zelda, from Peter Alias—181776—Ella P., from James Cain—176054—Emily V., from John V. Genni.—182014—George C., from Julia Watkins.

Judge Tuley—168953—Lola, from Bernard Brophy; divorce.

Judge Ball—3398—Frank vs. Wogatzsky; dec. sale.—3556—Jones vs. Powers; dec. sale.—3778—Burmeister vs. Burmeister; dec.—2968—Muir vs. Tetley, admr.; def. dec.

Judge Brentano—3355—Schmidt vs. May; dec.—3405—Wright vs. Marks; dec.—3901—Baptist Theological Union vs. Saunders; dec. sale.—1200—Vanek vs. Petner; def. dec.—187457—Carr vs. Zindt; dec. sale—3560—Rohn vs. Schintz; dec. sale—3885—Steere vs. Westbrooke; dec. sale.—4085—Trustees of Schools vs. Gough; def. dec.—3633—Helle vs. Gassette; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—Default divorces and set case.
Judge Burke—Default divorces.
Judge Tuley—Default divorces.
Judge Ball—No court.
Judge Brentano—Default divorces.
Judge Hanecy—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Stough—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Payne—No court.
Judge Stein—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Neely—Contested motions.
Judge Gibbons—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Clifford—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Smith—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Gary—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Fuller—9 a. m.—20408 on trial. 9:30 a. m.—Motions for new trials.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Motions of course. 10 a. m.—16859, 17084.
Judge Hodson—County Court—Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—9 a. m.—City special 16682 on trial and motions for new trials in city specials 22641, 22744, 22746.
Judge Bishop—Motions for new trials in 19046, 23983, 24109, 23417, 10567. Contested motions in 17833, 11466, 19129, 19145, 24095, 8934, 23389.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Motions and sentences.
Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Motions and sentences.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2534 on trial.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Motions and sentences.
Judge Woods—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—Set hearing.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Daly vs. McBane; dismissed on short record.

Sandusky vs. Sidwell; motion by appellant for leave to file Appellate Court briefs.

Shoaf vs. Funk; motion for leave to argue orally.

Wirt vs. Jaeger; leave to consider opinion of Appellate Court in appellee's briefs.

Green vs. Shaw; continued.

Cohn vs. Schultz; dismissed for non compliance with rule.

Pease vs. Fish Furniture Company; continued.

Cases taken—Henderson vs. Craig; Costley vs. McGowan; Penn County vs. Chicago; Zion Church vs. Meusch; Singer vs. Hutchinson; Kingman vs. Hanna; Union National Bank vs. Northern Fuel Co.; Cuppy vs. Allen; Sandusky vs. Sidwell; Warren vs. Sheldon; Horner vs. Keene; Geer vs. Goudy; Gordon vs. Winston.

Court adjourned until 9 a. m. Saturday.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Friday April 15.

179—The Louisville Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commmonwealth of Kentucky. Mandate granted per stipulation on motion of Mr. M. J. Colbert in behalf of counsel.

204—The Plaquemines Tropical Fruit Company, appellant, vs. William Henderson et al. Argued by Mr. Duane E. Fox for the appellant and by Mr. Victor Leovy for the appellees.

206—Frances Rebecca Hamilton, plaintiff in error, vs. Grace Abbie B. Rathbone. Argued by Mr. A. S. Worthington for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. M. J. Colbert for the defendant in error.

207—The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Andy Archibald. Submitted by Mr. John F. Dillon, Mr W. S. Pierce, and Mr. David B. Duncan for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief by the 21st inst.

108—The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error vs. Alexander Reeder. Submitted by Mr. John F. Dillon, Mr. W. S. Pierce, and Mr. David D. Duncan for the plaintiff in error and by Mr Presley K. Ewing for the defendant in error.

209—The Northwestern National Bank et al., appellants, vs. B. N. Freeman et al., etc. Argument commenced by Mr. A. B. Browne for the appellants.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, April 18, will be as follows: 209, 431, 210, 211, 212, 218, 221, 224, 225, and 623.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

The Buffalo corn rate held at 1¼ cents to Buffalo, but at the close of business the shippers were not offering that figure. There was no more Leiter wheat to go forward. About three quarters of a million bushels have been shipped in the last two days. It is reported that 100,000 bushels of wheat was offered Leiter in Toledo. To get it to the Chicago elevators would cost 3 cents, and in consideration of 1¼ cents per bushel cut, the grain was accepted in Toledo, and will be forwarded from that port, thereby depriving some vessel of a good round trip. Charters—To Buffalo: Neosho, Frontenac, corn. To Erie: Mecosta, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—The few wild cargoes of iron ore that were on the market for Escanaba yesterday were picked up, and shippers will be out of business until next week. The movement from the head of the lakes will be very light for the rest of this month.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Only one company is shipping coal. Charters—John Moore, Palmer, Livingstone, Chicago, 20 cents.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Corn—Reynolds, Buffalo, 1 cent. Coal—Richard Winslow, Sandusky to Sheboygan, 20 cents.

Vessel Movements.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Ed Jenks, Bermuda Dobbins.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Devereux, Manhattan, Corsica.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Wolf. Cleared—Vance, Buffalo.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Coal—Vega, Vulcan, Zenith City, Duluth.

DETOUR, Mich.—Up—Wade, 6:30 a. m. Wind northwest, light; clear.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Whitaker, Chicago, coal; T. L. Parker, Escanaba.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Sigel, Peshtigo. Cleared—corn—Reynolds, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Up—Mills, 8 last night; Otis, 11; Ida, 8 a. m.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Joliet, Marquette; Jenness, Goshawk, Duluth.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—Inter Ocean. Cleared—Coal—Kilderhouse, Harbor Springs.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—coal—White Star, Charlevoix; light, Choctaw, Marquette.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Oglebay, 8 a. m.; Wade, noon. Arrived—Tug Merrick.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Maryland, Aztec, Miztec, Spencer, Pennington, Massachusetts, A. Shores, B. C. Wente. Cleared—Norwalk, Cleveland.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Unknown steamer, 2 a. m.; Katahdin, 8; Macy, Wilson, 10:40; Cadillac, 5:40; Commerce, 6:10. Down—Pope, Yale, 11:50 last night; Charles Eddy, 6 a. m.; Lagonda, 8:40; Genoa, 10; Wawatam, 11:15; Havana, Anderson, 6:10 p. m.; Sparta, Biwabik, 9. Wind west, light; clear.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Thomson, Hundred and Fifteen, Maricopa, Martha, Schlesinger, Bulgaria, Australia, Mariposa, Magna, Marina, Marcia, Madagascar, Neil, Stephenson, Nicaragua, Paisley, Venice, Iron King, Iron Cliff, Iron Queen, Waldo, Fitzgerald, Sitka, Helena, Rome, Iron Age, Iron City, Schenck. Cleared—Mdse.—Mohawk, Duluth; Chicago, Chicago. Light—Waldo, Kearsarge, Maricopa, Madden, Mariposa, Onoko, D. P. Rhodes, Aberdeen, Hundred and Fifteen, Duluth; Neosho, Fisk, Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Bielman, 10:30 last night; St. Paul [steel], 11; Iosco and barge, 11:20; Jenks, Breden, midnight; unknown steamer and consort, 1 a. m.; Curry, 2:30; Fayette Brown, Louisiana, 5:20; Yakima, 6:40; Pontiac, 7:10; W. Chisholm, 7:40; Empire City, Atlantis, 7:50; Cambria, Tempest, Homer, 8:10; Castalia, 9:40; Corsica, 10:20; Whitaker, 10:40; St. Lawrence, noon; Glasgow, 2:10 p. m.; Alva and consort, 7; Houghton, 8:30. Down—Penobscot, 9:40 last night; Queen of the West, 10; King and consorts, 3:30 a. m.; Neff and consort, 4:20; Plankinton, 6:10; Senator, 6:40; Selwyn Eddy, 7:30; Egan, 8:20; Carnegie, Yukon, Davidson, 12:30 p. m.; Sheriffs, Kendall, 2; Two Richards, 3; Linden, Black Rock, 8; Germanic, Hutchinson, Miami, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—J. A. Holmes, Sturgeon Bay; A. Soper, Ludington; G. Dunbar, I. N. Foster, Menominee; Arcadia, Arcadia; J. Winter, Muskegon; A. M. Gill, Traverse City; K. Lyons, Muskegon; E. Buckley, Manistee; F. Hinton, Menominee. Wheat—J. J. Hill, Manitowoc. Light—City of Bangor, Buffalo; T. Maytham, Spokane, Cleveland. Coal—Majestic, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—J. J. McWilliams, City of Bangor, Buffalo; A. Stewart, Kingston; Toltec, Miztec, D. C. Whitney, W. P. Ketcham, Ashland, Prescott; Escanaba, Sarnia; D. K. Clint, C. Hurlbut, Erie. Merchandise—Hennepin, Owen Sound; Tuscarora, Delaware, Scranton, W. H. Gratwick, Buffalo. Light—H. B. Pergue, Empire; R. Campbell, Frankfort; City of Chicago, Escanaba; J. A. Holmes, Sturgeon Bay; Uganda, Superior; Arcadia, Arcadia.

Fat Men May Ride Wheels.

Fat men who would like to ride a bicycle, but think they are too heavy for such sport on so frail-looking a vehicle, will be interested to learn that Joseph W. Grimes, a champion cyclist of Kentucky, weighs 555 pounds and has been riding a wheel constantly for five years, and "his flesh is as firm as that of an athlete," and "he is not troubled with shortness of breath." "The longest ride he ever made at one time was eighty-four miles, covering the distance in ten hours, with a stop of one hour for dinner. Owing to his great weight it is difficult for him to walk a square, but he rides a wheel with very little exertion, and he claims that he could ride ten hours a day for a week or more at a time without serious inconvenience."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR record Friday, April 15, 1898:

Whipple-st., s w cor 24th, e f, 56x125, April 6 [M. in C. to Universalist General Convention] $ 3,580
Madison-av., 159 n of 61st-st., w f, 20x120, und ¼ interest, April 2 [Mark L. Day to Ed B. Griswold] 1,500
Melrose-st., 264 e of Oakley-av., n f, 24x125, April 13 [Ida C. Anderson to Albert T. Larson] 1,800
Elston-av., 226 s e of Fullerton-av., s w f, 25x125, April 14 [Charles Boning to August Preusser] 1,200
Belden-av., 62 e of Clifton-av., n f, 31x107, Aug. 2, 1897 [estate of David M. Hutton to Isabella M. Hutton] 1,400
Polk-st., 269 e of Campbell-av., s f, 25x125, April 12 [Ida G. Williams to Paul R. Gutzmer] 2,500
Washington-st., n e cor S. 46th-av., s f, 40x180 and other property, June 19, 1894 [Marvin A. Farr to Chicago and West Indiana Ry. Co.] 13,000
Madison-st., n w cor S. 46th-av., s f, 25x175 [Charles Puddy to C. & W. I. Ry. Co.] 2,500
Ohio-st., 53 e of N. 40th-av., s f, 16x77, April 13 [Henry A. Taylor to John H. Hindley] 3,000
Campbell-av., 270 s of Fulton-st., e f, 24x125, April 14 [Paul W. Jackson to Stephen Scully] 2,100
Jackson-st., n e cor S. 46th-av., s f, 25x121 and other property, July 16, 1894 [Charles W. Boynton to C. & W. I. Ry. Co.] 7,000
Pacific-av., 90 s of Polk-st., w f, 19.58x102, improved, April 14 [Maria Early and husband to John G. Cella] 6,500
Same property, April 7 [Catherina Hennemann to John G. Cella] 1
Ashland-av., 250 s of 35th-st., e f, 25x125¼, April 13 [Margaret White to Marie Reinhardt] 1,000
Michigan-av., 201 n of 46th-st., w f, 25x161, April 8 [William F. Donohue to Lillie C. Wilson] 5,625
Forrestville-av., s w cor 48th-st., e f, 26x125, March 30 [Frank P. Burket et al. to Simeon Lederer] 14,000
59th-st., 100 e of Homan-av., n f, 25x124¼, and other property, April 7 [Noble M. Eberhart to Melissa J. Eberhart] 10,000
W. 61st-pl., 250 w of St. Louis-av., n f, 24x124¼, April 11 [M. in C. to Chicago Permanent Building and Loan association] 1,050
Yale-av., s w cor 76th-st., e f, 100x160⅓ and other property, und 2-3 interest, April 14 [Marion S. Meehan to Beatrice Holmer] 3,000
Union-av., n w cor 78th-st., e f, 80x125, April 8 [Jane Donohue and husband to Lillie C. Wilson] 18,000
Lot 14, Block 16, Rogers Park, Oct. 20, 1897 [Charles E. Simmons to Amanda C. Nelson] 1,500
Lister-av., s e cor Glory-pl., s w f, 75x115, more or less, April 13 [Thomas F. Washburn and wife to Arthur H. Moss] 5,500
Same property, April 15 [Arthur H. Moss to Thomas F. Washburn] 5,500
North-av., 50 w of N. 41st, n f, 25x125, April 15 [Mary E. Bryant to James S. Long] 6,500
Division-st., n e cor Irving-av., s f, 24 9-10x124, April 9 [M. in C. to Caspar Straub] 3,298
Same property, April 12 [Caspar Straub to John Straub] 9,000
12th-st., 325 e of S. 45th-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 3, 1891 [John C. Schumacher to Christian Bullinger] 1,200
W. 20th-st., 175 e of Oakley-av., s f, 25x125, and other property, May 27, 1895 [Ernst Schuchmilski to Wm. Steick] 3,000
Same property, May 29, 1895 [William Steick to Eva Schuchmilski] 3,000
Vernon-av., 35 s of 40th-st., e f, 16x126½, April 7 [Tennessee C. Loverhus to Terese M. Brunham] 8,000
Honore-st., 166 s of 49th, w f, 25x124¼, March 19, 1894 [Jacob Brill to Anton Eholzer] 1,200
Throop-st., 144 n of 48th, e f, 24x124, March 15 [Mike Cada to Josefa Javesky] 2,200
Emerald-av., 155 s of 77th-st., e f, 40x144, Nov. 28, 1894 [Sarah C. Owen to Hervey C. Welford] 1,800
Loomis-st., bet 97th-pl. and 98th-st., e f, 103x148, March 25 [Ella W. True to Philip A. Frye] 3,000
Milwaukee-av., 33 s e of Noble-st., s w f, 25x125; also Milwaukee-av., 50 s e of Division-st., n e f, 25x125, Dec. 8 1897 [Francis Nowaczewski to John Ruszkuwicz] 25,000
Calumet-av., 346 s of 47th-st., e f, 50x128¼, April 14 [Sarah Phillips, and husband to George M. Lee] 30,000
Princeton-av., 221 n of 58th-st., w f, 25x125, April 14 [George M. Lee to Sarah Phillips] 12,500
Halsted-st., s e cor W. 61st-pl., w f, 27x124, April 14 [same to Sarah Phillips] 7,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY issued the following permits:

Joseph Alexander, two 2-story frame flats, 843 and 845 Racine-av. $ 4,000
H. Wohlleben, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 3058 N. Ashland-av. 4,000
H. Phillipps, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6449 S. Halsted-st. 2,500
Armour Doonan, 1-story frame cottage, 5248 Lowe-av. 1,400
W. P. Granger, 1-story frame cottage, 7005 Throop-st. 1,000
Ed Dalton, 2-story frame flats, 55 E. 77th-st. 3,000
Mrs. L. E. Welsh, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 8957 Buffalo-av. 6,000
Griffin Wheel Co., 2-story and basement brick office building, Sacramento-av. and Ohio-st. 6,000
K. G. Schmidt, 3-story and basement brick apartment building, 346 and 348 Bissell-st. 10,000
W. Villrock, 2-story brick rear add., 563 Southport-av. 1,200

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY at Springfield licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Franklin Coal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Donals James, John Smith, John Johnson.

The Chicago Art Education company, at Chicago; to deal in artists' supplies; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, Florence E. Johnson, Clara E. Herser, Harriett E. Peerstone.

The Männerchor Harmonie, at Highland, for voice culture; without capital stock; incorporators, Fritz Kaiser, Fred Seigrist, Gustav Seigrist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 7 AND 9 A. M., IN THE neighborhood of Custom-House-pl. and Jackson-blvd., St. Bernard dog, who answers to the name of "Hector." Return same to Grand Pacific Hotel and suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—A BLACK SEAL POCKETBOOK FRIday evening, about 4:30, between 85 Dearborn-st. and Marshall Field's. Reward for return to 212, 85 Dearborn-st.

LOST—BABY'S BONNET, ON 31ST, BETWEEN Forest and Indiana, April 14. Reward. Return 3253 Indiana-av.

FOUND—BAY HORSE; OWNER CAN HAVE same by calling at 140 23d-pl.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—ABLE-BODIED MEN of experience to join company assured of acceptance by Gov. Tanner. Send name and address to H 468, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE. On men's cheeks above beard line. Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DEATH TO MOTHS—ONLY 5 cents; put up in perforated tin tubes; clean, neat, simple. Sold at all drug and department stores.

PERSONAL—NASTURTIUMS AND PANSIES easily grown; beautiful summer flowers. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—SYDNEY WALKER, M. D., OCUlist and aurist, 78 State-st., Room 40, from 10 to 4; 5419 Woodlawn-av., 7 to 9 p. m.; eyes tested.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK, COLlecting; moderate pay; bank refs. Address H 442, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXperienced traveling salesman; references. Address C 701, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; CITY license and references. Address C 543, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY Englishman, single, age 35; willing to be useful; good city ref. Address C 518, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT STEnographer and typewriter; $12. J. W. BUTLER, 1113 Ashland Block.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDEAWAKE BARtender; can push business. C. R., 1863 Marshfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TIMEKEEPER; EXperienced; piece or time work; city references. Address H 467, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY (widow) desires position as correspondent, cashier, amenuensis, or position of trust; literary and business experience; highest testimonials. Address C 866, Tribune office.

Domestics

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS COMPANion; willing to assist with children or nurse to invalid or elderly person; object, a home more than salary. Address C 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG SWEDISH woman, neat and quick, wishes few more families to do washing on South Side. MRS. MILLER, 455 55th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress or general housework. 185 East 40th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BRITISH CANADIAN lady; housekeeper or companion or charge of house in people's absence; thoroughly competent; exceptional references. P.-O. Box 115, Austin.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER by young widow; stranger in city. Address F 912, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer with some experience; good education. Address C 523, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, BRIGHT young lady, age 23, experienced in dental office, desires office position. A 373, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESPERSON—FOR RETAIL BOOK DEpartment in Texas; none but thoroughly experienced in this line need apply; give names of former employers and state salary. Address F 980, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—BICYCLE FITTINGS, EXperienced and very careful. H 474, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE THAT can invest $500; reasonable salary. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN DRUG STORE. 247 West Madison.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

A SIDE LINE, SOMETHING NEW, A CORKER for traveling men. Address H 404, Tribune.

SALESMAN—GOOD RELIABLE MAN WITH experience in the grocery business to travel in well known territory for old established wholesale grocery house. Address, with full particulars, experience, reference, and age, C 127, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED TRAVELING; permanent position to right party; must have clean record and give bond. Box 814, Chicago.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY salesman; German preferred; to call on West Side retail grocers. Address C 723, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD MAN TO SELL AXLE grease in city; also one for the road. 46 South Sheldon-st., rear.

SALESMEN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale tea, cigar, and spice house can use 10 or 15 more first-class salesmen, who have an established trade in these goods [no others need apply] in either of the following territories: Cent. Ill., Ind., N. Wis., Ia., E. Mo., S. E. Ks., W. Neb., S. and N. Dak., Minn., and Montana. Address, with full particulars, A D 9, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WIDEAWAKE SALESMEN FOR my spring business; will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even my most inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—A LARGE AND WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLE ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 21, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SALESMEN—WE WANT A FEW GOOD SALESmen for country work; no capital required. Call at Room 812 Baltimore Bldg.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE FOR EASTern mfg. co. in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa; experienced traveling man preferred; can clear $1,500 in 3 months on small investment. Call or write A. R. MARTIN, Rep., Hotel Inter Ocean, 268 State-st., Chicago.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 16 YEARS; GOOD PENMAN. Address in own handwriting, with references, C 730, Tribune office.

BOY—WHO CAN FILE LETTERS CORRECTLY. MORGAN & WRIGHT, 15 North May-st.

Trades.

BUSHELMEN—APPLY AT ONCE AT ASSISTant General Manager's office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER—COMPETENT, FOR phaeton and surrey work. Address at once La Porte Carriage Co., La Porte, Ind.

LADIES' TAILOR—EXPERIENCED; REFERences required; steady position guaranteed. Address immediately L. S. AYRES & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

MOLDERS—FOR HEAVY WORK. THE NILES Tool Works Co., Hamilton, O.

PASSENGER CAR BUILDERS—APPLY AT Manager's office, Pullman Car Works, Pullman.

PRESSFEEDER—HOE PRESS; ONE WHO CAN set type. Penny Press, South Chicago.

TINNERS—APPLY TO MANAGER PULLMAN Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WOOD MACHINE HANDS—APPLY MANAGER Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT; YOUNG MAN; some knowledge stenography. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 152.

OFFICE CLERK—GOOD PENMAN; RAPID figurer; prefer man experienced in figuring mfg. Co. pay roll; good references required. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

OFFICE BOY—EXPERIENCED IN FILING letters. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

OFFICE CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN FOUNdry time keeping. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; GOOD LONG hand writer. 185 Dearborn-st. Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

BUGGY CRATER—EXPERIENCED. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Desplaines and Fulton-sts.

JANITOR—EXPERIENCED, FOR OFFICE bldg.; good references required. Address, stating salary expected, etc., C 764, Tribune office.

LECTURER AND MANAGER—COMPETENT, for medicine show. Box 1205, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MAN—TO SECURE ADDRESS OF PARTIES going to Alaska; liberal compensation. Address C 851, Tribune office.

MEN—$20 TO $25 A WEEK SURE TO WORKers; no capital needed; new goods; new plan; sells at sight; every family needs it. Household Specialty Co., Box 424, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE man to associate himself in business with a reliable party; no capital required. Address C 509, Tribune office.

YOU CAN EARN A BICYCLE IN THREE DAYS by our new system of selling goods; greatest opportunity of the year. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 3d floor, 103 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—LADY CASHIER; STATE WHERE last employed. Address F 917, Tribune.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED, FOR SUITS and jackets. Apply superintendent's office The Fair.

Domestics.

COOK—GERMAN OR COLORED COOK, WITH reference. 4215 Ellis-av.

EDUCATED YOUNG GIRL, FOND OF CHILdren, to assist lady; must be neat and willing; good home, private family. Address F 906, Tribune office.

GIRL — GOOD, FOR DOWN-STAIRS WORK; good cook; for a physician's family; must come well recommended; $5. 3240 Lake Park-av., city.

GIRL—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, IN FAMILY of 3; good wages to competent girl. 6433 Monroe, 2d flat.

GIRLS—DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND CHAMbermaids; also kitchen girl. 152 36th-st.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL, GENeral work. 521 Touhy-av., Rogers Park.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY; good home. 1942 Polk-st., first floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of 2. 3239 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook. 4316 Indiana-av.

SHIRT IRONERS—HAND; STEADY WORK. Come ready for work. J. R. WOODBRIDGE & CO., 133 S. Clinton-st.

WET NURSE—PRIVATE FAMILY. CALL 3 o'clock. Room 32 Central Music Hall.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON CLOAK AND SUIT alterations. Apply assistant general manager's office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

YOUNG LADY—EXPERIENCED; WHO UNderstands cutting and fitting to assist dressmaker and wait on trade in store. 173 E. 22d-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AN EXPERIENCED, RAPid, accurate [Catholic] stenographer; salary good, hours short; should live on West Side. Address H 402, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER, REMington operator, young woman; must be experienced and well recommended; state salary. Address C 207, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE GIRLS—GOOD WRITERS; LIVING South Side. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER—LADY; SOUTH WATER-ST.; STATE references and salary expected. Address F 961, Tribune office.

COMPOSITORS—GIRLS, AT 1010 PONTIAC, 358 Dearborn-st. Come early.

LADIES—SALARY, HOURS 2 P. M. TO 5:30 P. m. each day demonstrating article of great merit to private families. First flat, 1083 Osgood-st.

MILLINERY PREPARERS—25. APPLY ASsistant general manager's office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY SELLING our popular priced cameras; most profitable agents' line on market; general agents wanted. La Crosse Camera Co., X 7, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—WE WANT YOU TO VISIT STORES and sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface; steady work all summer. ARC CO., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS—OF EXPERIENCE, TO INTRODUCE our new medical publications. City, country, and State agencies. R. C. TREAT & CO., 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

WAR MAP CUBA, MAP OF WEST INDIES, possible seat of war; East Indies on back, showing Spanish possessions; wall or pocket; sample 25c. A. C. SHEWEY, Publisher, 61 Plymouth-pl.

MORE MEN TO SELL AND PUT UP A NEW uncoated incandescent gas mantle. R. E. CHEMICAL CO., 84 Market-st.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESS CUTTING AND MILLINERY at the largest and best school; latest skirt and waist patterns cut to fit, 50c each. All are invited. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

FIVE EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR ALTERAtions on cloaks and suits. Apply Superintendent's office The Fair.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1898 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP, ADVERTISING, AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS FOR OUR WHEELS? PRICES, $25, $35, $45. TERMS CASH OR "EASY GRADUAL PAYMENT." THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO GET A WHEEL. CALL, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE US. M. 1025. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES—ELegant, up-to-date 1898 models; sold by manufacturers direct to rider at wholesale price; don't pay agents' profit. Write or call at factory, 18 Custom-House-pl., west of Monadnock Building. THE JENKINS CYCLE CO.

MEN—NOW HOLDING POSITIONS IN FACtories, shops, and stores to introduce our new idea of earning a bicycle, watch, or diamond; success guaranteed; one party earned one in 2 days. Investigate. Old established firm. Address A E 8, Tribune office.

A LARGE AND WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 22, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

BICYCLES—BUY DIRECT FROM MAKER AT the factory; handsomest, best, latest model, full guaranteed. See our wheels and prices before buying. Chicago Tube Co., 217 E. Washington, near Franklin.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

FRAMES CUT DOWN, $5; ENAMELING, $1.50; nickeling and repairing in all branches. Tel. 2682 M. CLINE Cycle Mfg. Co., 67 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

STERLING BICYCLE RIDING ACADEMY NOW open—Michigan-av. and 16th-st. All new '98 wheels and best instructors in the country.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY—NO. 182,438. Charles Matthai v. Henry Meinhardt.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids until April 23, 1898, for purchase in bulk of the stock, fixtures, and leasehold of the cigar factory of H. Meinhardt & Co., at No. 2019 Archer-av.; also separate bids for purchase of office fixtures and one ton of newspapers, etc., of C. Matthai & Co., situate at same place; terms cash. Bids received at Room 512, 85 Dearborn-st., where complete inventory may be inspected. All bids to be opened by his Honor, Judge Tuley, at his courtroom, April 23 next, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. J. L. EICHELBERGER, Receiver. PARKER W. TAFT, Solicitor for Receiver.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GREYLOCK—BOARD with rooms, single or en suite; every convenience; fine table; prices low; investigate.

541 61ST-ST., ENGLEWOOD—PRIVATE FAMily; no children; double and single room; reasonable.

ROOM AND BREAKFAST IN PRIVATE PLACE by young lady; South Side. Address H 405, Tribune office.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove and best table, near Auditorium; references.

North Side.

467 DEARBORN-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations, with board; electric light, porcelain tubs, modern improvements; excellent table; rates reasonable.

55 BEETHOVEN-PL., FLAT 2, BETWEEN Wells and Sedgwick-st.—Fine furnished rooms, with board; all comforts.

509 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS with board; two closets and bath; furnished or unfurnished; first-class; private.

Hotels.

THE HOTEL STRICKLAND, LAKE-AV. AND 38th-st.—American and European; every convenience; strictly first-class; overlooking the lake; one block from I. C. R. R.; two blocks from cable cars; special rates to families by week or month. C. H. WHITE, Prop.

THE "HOTEL RAINIER," COTTAGE GROVE-av. and 33d-st.—Rooms, single and en suite; American and European; every convenience; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European, rooms single or en suite, private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

"GRANADA" HOTEL—CORNER RUSH AND Ohio-sts.; European plan; newly furnished and refitted; special inducements to permanents and families; first-class café. J. S. Graham, Manager.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS EN suite and single, with private bath, electric lights, elegant furniture, hot water heat, hardwood floors; American and European plan.

WE SEND ROOMERS, BOARDERS TO PRIvate home; personally examined; ref. given. 511 Woman's Temple.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY MAN AND WIFE; South Side; near Ill. Central; first-class. Address C 819, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY GENTLEMAN IN modern house; willing to join another; state terms. Address H 407, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—$18.
Four large rooms for light housekeeping; also single rooms in the new Ballard Bldg., 153 East 53d-st., one block to Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; steam heat, hot and cold water, screens, awnings, and elevator. Call on J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—HOME-like furnished rooms for gentlemen. 17 E. Congress-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR respectable lady. 116 Wisconsin-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY young man, convenient to L station, between 39th and 47th-sts.; state particulars. Address H 408, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—7 OF THOSE 20 BEAUTIFUL 3-story Bedford stone front 10-room houses, just finished, are still unrented. Everything modern, up-to-date, and first-class, including hot water heat, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console; elegant gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; unequaled transportation facilities; most excellent surroundings; 5 minutes to Illinois Cent. or elevated; 60th-pl., Woodlawn, east of Ill. Cent., 67th-st. depot; one block from Jackson Park. Owners on the ground today and during week; price $50 per month.
WHITE & COLEMAN, Builders and Owners, 99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK, 1st-class modern houses; 1 new, detached, 10 rooms, south and east light, 2 bathrooms, gas and electric light; 5 minutes from ex. trains or cable; $40 to $75. A. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—3619 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 10 ROOM stone front house; convenient to Ill. Central station [Douglas], and to C. G. cable. Open for inspection. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
A beautiful furnished modern 8-room house at Woodlawn, near Ill. Cent.; large fine grounds; will rent for summer or one year; rent $75 per month. Address A E 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4351 LAKE-AV., 10-ROOM MODERN detached residence; steam heat, hardwood floors throughout, beautiful decorations, stationary sideboard, halltree, and console; I. C. and electric cars; $80 per month, with heat.

TO RENT—
2205-2209-2211 Prairie-av., 9, 12, and 14 room modern houses; low rent. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM MODERN STONE FRONT house, 2419 Indiana-av. BARKER & JACKSON, 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3006 LAKE PARK-AV., MODERN 9-rooms, newly decorated, semi-detached, near depot; veranda, unobstructed view of lake; 50 feet lawn; rent, $50. Apply next door.

TO RENT—4317 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 9-R., semi-detached, $65 without or $70 with barn. JOHN H. HARTOG, owner, 804 Royal Ins. Bldg., or WHITE & GLEASON, agents.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 40 FEET front, 8 large rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete order; lot 50x190; 4 blocks from Hyde Park station. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2904 GROVELAND-AV., THREE-story modern brick house; fine view of the lake; $45. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—3120 VERNON-AV., 2-STORY BRICK house, 8 rooms and bath, furnace heat; $30. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3608 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN 11-room stone front; also 3607, furnished or unfurnished. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 2917 MICHIGAN-BLVD., FINE stone house, with barn, $2,500 per year. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins Bldg.

TO RENT—5748 KIMBARK-AV.—10 ROOMS; beautiful home. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE CONvenient to electric, steam, and elevated railways. 483 Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—6546 KIMBARK-AV., TENANT leaving city will release 9-room detached house; a bargain.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, STEAM, NEVER occupied; 10 rooms; $35. 5519 Princeton-av. Open Sunday. R. J. MURPHY, 140 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT modern stone front house, 3225 South Park-av.; open for inspection. Inquire 3221 South Park-av.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, STONE FRONT, 3706 Forest-av. $32.50.

TO RENT—15-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, 1235 Michigan-av.; $70. Call.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT CORNER HOUSE, 3159 South Park-av. Owner, 2951 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 5201 DREXEL-blvd. Call 4938 Drexel.

TO RENT—5608 JACKSON; MODERN, 8 ROOMS, best location for home; low rent. Call.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE; GOOD ORDER. 3739 Vincennes-av., near cars.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 3044 CALUMET-AV., 8 rooms; very spacious and light.

West Side.

TO RENT—206 SO. PAULINA-ST., 2-STORY house, 8 rooms and bath; possession at once; $22.50. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1401 AND 1403 WASHINGTON-blvd., near Garfield Park, separate or together, 11 rooms each; key on premises. Call Room 37, 94 La Salle-st., cor. of Washington.

TO RENT—861 SAWYER-AV., NEAR OGDEN-av., 7-room house with bath, furnace heat, $22.50. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—511 ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT 4-STORY house; barn; sacrifice. F. NICHOLS, 151 La Salle.

TO RENT—CHEAP—353 ASHLAND-BLVD., 11 rooms. MEADOWCROFT, 603 Marquette Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE HOUSES,
52 and 54 Astor-st., fine
13-room modern residences.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.,
or on premises.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME GRAY STONE 12-room houses, North Park-av., north of Garfield-av., $65.
And other houses near Lincoln Park, 9 and 10 rooms, $35, $40, and $50. Come and see them. HOUSEL & CHADWICK, 437 Center-st.

TO RENT—65 BELLEVUE-PLACE, NEAR THE Lake Shore drive, one of the finest modern residences on the North Side, with large barn. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM HOUSES, close to Lincoln Park, south end, 741 or 747 N. Park-av., 161 and 169 Eugenie-st.; gas range, hot water, etc. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE IN RAVENSWOOD on 50-ft. lot; very choice residence neighborhood; $20. R. N. LLOYD, 1242 E. Ravenswood Park.

TO RENT—1390 NO. HALSTED-ST., 8-ROOM brick house, bath, furnace, and good stable; $30. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—490 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY stone; fine location. J. CLYBOURN, 434 N. Clark.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE; NEWLY PAINTed, papered; natural gas, furnace range; open plumbing. 34 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—52 BELLEVUE; KITCHEN ON 1ST floor; steam. Other houses on best streets near lake, $50 upwards. B. HONORE, 14, 177 La Salle.

TO RENT—46 BELLEVUE-PL., 12 ROOMS; $70. GODFREY SCHMID, 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—79 MAPLE-ST.—12 LARGE ROOMS, modern; owner on premises; walking distance.

Suburban.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSSdale; entirely new and modern; rent $10 per month; or will sell same on monthly payments of $12; near to depot and electric lines; cheap and rapid transportation. For full particulars apply to S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—GLENCOE—PLEASANT HOME OF 8 rooms, barn, and ten acres ground, covered with beautiful old trees. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; nice neighborhood; central location. Address C 576, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GLENCOE—FINE MODERN RESIdence; 12 rooms, large grounds. LYMAN & PATTON, R. 906, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEW, AT WHEATON, Ill. Ten rooms, furnace, electric lights, bath, 100-brl. stone cistern and city water; 4 . . . on 1st floor; 75-ft. lot, west front, on . . . finished in oak, modern, and first-class in every respect; price $30 per mo. Apply at Warner's Cigar Store, 168 Clark-st., near Monroe, where plans can be seen.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURnished detached modern house, 6 to 8 rooms; yard; prefer S. S.; references; write description and price. Address H 455, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE KENWOOD, 47TH AND KENWOOD-AV.
SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENTS LEFT
FOR MAY 1ST; INSPECTION INVITED.
A THOROUGHLY HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL FAMILY ABIDING PLACE, UNDER LIBERAL MANAGEMENT. CUISINE 1ST-CLASS.
LOCATION SUPERB.
THE KENWOOD APARTMENT HOTEL,
47TH-ST. AND KENWOOD-AV.
JAMES D. FALLOW,
MANAGER.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—HYDE PARK—
S. W. corner Hibbard-av. and 51st-blvd., beautiful location, large rooms, very light; will decorate elegantly, enamel rooms, put hardwood floors all rooms, etc., $60.
N. W. corner 41st-st. and Indiana-av., 7 and 8 rooms, hardwood finish, sideboards, all modern in every respect, $30 up.
S. E. corner 40th-st. and Vincennes-av., 7 rooms, all light and modern, $30 up.
N. E. corner 41st-st. and Grand-blvd., elegant 6 rooms, all on corner, $40 up.
McKEY & POAGUE, 607 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HIGH GRADE FLATS—
THE LINNE, 61st and Ellis-av.—Elegant 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, hardwood throughout; consoles; awnings, etc.; $27.50 to $35.
THE LINDELL, 5857 State-st.—Perfect 4 and 5 room flats; strictly modern and up to date; $18 to $25.
6010 WABASH-AV.—2d and 3d flats, 8 rooms, tile bath, marble entrance, etc.; nothing better built; $37.50.
5412, 5415, 5418 Dearborn-st.—Splendid neighborhood; modern flats, arranged same as private house; separate porches, basements, furnaces, and yards; only $18. Large list of flats and houses, all prices. GEO. A. FLEMING & CO., 5704 State-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; strictly modern; hardwood throughout; polished oak floors, tiled bathrooms; the finest consoles, mantels, and sideboards; best location; near Alley "L" and I. C.; rent only $35 and $37.50, reduced from $42.50. It will pay you to see them. No. 6237 Lexington-av. Agent on premises. Also 2d flat, No. 6243 Woodlawn-av., same as above; 3 bays, 14 ft., on side. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.
Two choice 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard, 5237 Jefferson-av.; steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, shades, screens, awnings, and refrigerators; one block from I. C. R. R. express trains; rent $30 and $35. Apply to J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—
4707 Champlain-av., steam heat, hardwood finish, etc.; gas ranges, laundry, store rooms, janitor service; rent $22.50 to $35.
4921-23 Calumet-av., 6 and 7 room flats, hardwood finish, steam heat, etc.; rent $30.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st. Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS,
Michigan-av., s. w. corner 42d-st., flats of 6 and 7 rooms each; rents, $25 per month and upward; all improvements. Agent on premises 9 to 10 o'clock.
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE ST. GERMAINE, COR. Ellis-av. and 35th-st., ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS, 4 to 9 rooms; OVERLOOKING THE LAKE and PARK; only one block from I. C. R. R. and cable cars; elevator service, etc.; MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND MAGNIFICENT in CHICAGO.

TO RENT—6018-28-30 STONY ISLAND-AV., only 3 left of those new elegant 8-room flats overlooking the lake, the better part of Jackson Park and the Midway; strictly modern; 13 minutes to city I. C. Ry.; secure them today or you will be too late; rent from May 1, $45 to $60. Agent in building. F. N. PERKINS, 912 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, FIREPROOF and with every modern convenience, 47 and 49 22d-st., bet. Prairie and Calumet-avs., for first-class families only; see janitor or address PHILIP ALLEN, 619 W. 60th-st., city; also beautiful houses and flats at W. 60th-st. and Butler.

TO RENT—
Steam-heated apartments, Michigan-av., N. E. corner 26th-st., flats of 4, 6, and 8 rooms; oak and marble finish; hardwood floors; all improvements, including telephone service. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT — 6-ROOM APARTMENTS—2 left in the new Les Tours, cor. 44th and Grand-av.; prices reduced to $40 and $42.50; tenant has Flemish oak dining-rooms, rich decorations, everything high class. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—
3001 Calumet-av., 6-room flats; first-class in every ... ing.
5620 Ingleside-av., new 6 and 7 room flats, finely arranged; open every day.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 524 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—PIASA BLDG., 47TH AND CALUmet-av., near elevated road; we invite your inspection of our modern fireproof bldg.; complete with all conveniences; steam heat, hot water, porcelain baths, etc.; 6 and 7 rooms; reasonable rent. Inquire of janitor, or 1410 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—ONE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLAT IN "THE WOODLAND,"
44 Woodland Park, 34th-st. and the lake; unequaled and exclusive location for a private family; janitor will show visitors.
RENT MODERATE.

TO RENT—7 AND 8-ROOM FLATS, $30 TO $35,
4718 Calumet-av., steam heat, hardwood floors and finish, near L road station.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM CORNER flat; all modern improvements; at 275 Michigan-av., facing park; also one containing four rooms. Call at premises. No trouble to show flats. Prices reasonable.

TO RENT—16, 18, 24, AND 28 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., first and second floor, 7 and 8 room flats; in first-class order; open for inspection daily and Sunday; $22.50 and $25 per month; the best flats in Kenwood for the money.

TO RENT—"THE HARVARD AND YALE," 2346 to 2354 Calumet-av., cor. 24th-st., 5 and 7 rooms, steam heat, modern; rent $25 to $40. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high class 4 and 5 room flats; steam heat, hot water, all modern conveniences; no dark rooms; $25, $27.50. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, etc.; all modern; $20, $22.50, and $25; Cottage Grove cable and I. C. R. R.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st., Tel. M. 492. and 466 E. ...

TO RENT—496 42D-PL., GRAND-BLVD., ... r. flats, furnace; also 7-r. flats at 3743 Cottage Grove-av., very low.
W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR BRAND NEW 8-ROOM flat overlooking Grand-blvd., facing Calumet-av.; $40, worth $50; steam heat, polished oak floors, cabinet finished throughout; owner lives in 1st flat. 294 38th-st.

TO RENT—4152-54 WABASH-AV.—4 AND 5 room flats at from $15 to $25 per mo.; hot and cold water, steam heat, bath, etc. AVERY & ... 1010 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS IN the "Monroe," 5511 to 5527 Monroe-av., $20 to $30 per month, including electric light, elevator service, steam heat, janitor service.

TO RENT—YOU WANT A GENTEEL 5 OR 6 room steam heated flat? We have 'em from $20 up; location right. Call for list. D. W. STORRS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 83.

TO RENT—7-ROOM, ALL LIGHT CORNER flat, s. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-pl., 2d floor. See janitor. J. H. BOGUE, Agent, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 4-ROOM HEATED FLATS, The Leamington, 96 37th-st.; also 3 and 4 room flats 3622-32 Cottage Grove-av.; $7 and $8; new decorations. A. H. McCRACKEN, 164 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, 4 ... Berkeley-av., Kenwood; steam heat; private residence style; $35. C. M. NICHOLS & CO., ... La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUN LIGHT FLATS in Henrietta, cor. Evans-av. and 45th-st.; 6 rooms; steam, gas range, laundry, etc.; all conveniences. Inquire of janitor on premises.

TO RENT—THREE COZY SIX-ROOM STEAM heated flats; janitor services; fine neighborhood; near Grand-blvd. Apply 420 East 41st-st. Rents $20 to $25 monthly.

TO RENT—MODERN 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, only $15 to $20; elevator service, heat, hot water, gas ranges; 3635 State-st. Janitor or H. POTTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOOK AT THE 6-ROOM APARTment, 1st floor, 6504 Minerva-av., Woodlawn; $32.50; call janitor.

TO RENT—6314 S. SANGAMON-ST.—6-ROOM flat; bath and gas. OWNER, on premises Saturday from 2 to 4.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE DEscriptive printed list. A. L. HOWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT — 4845 LANGLEY-AV., ELEGANT modern, light 6-room lower flat; $30; hardwood throughout; steam, hot water, janitor.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—3 ROOM flats, $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2830 Cottage ...

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3108 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—TWO STEAM-HEATED FLATS, very desirable; for two small families. ... 3631 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—1027 ARCHER-AV.—STORE AND flat; steam heat; cheap to good tenant. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 3, 4, AND 5 ROOM flats, with range and bathroom. 1819 ... av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LIGHT MODERN 7-room flats, $25; hardwood, steam heat. Call ... janitor. Call 4039 Champlain-av.

TO RENT—338 55TH-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-av., modern 8-r. flats; steam heat and hot water, $25 mo.; see janitor.

TO RENT—168 AND 170 29TH-ST., ... steam heat and gas range, 5 and 6 rooms. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., ... 9 rooms; steam, nat. gas. Janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS IN KENWOOD. LAKE-AV. AND 46TH-ST., N. E. CORNER. NEW MODERN HIGH CLASS APARTMENT BLDG. 7 rooms, finished in expensive woods, parquet floors, tile bathrooms; every room has outside light; south and east exposure; one block from Kenwood depot; $50 to $65.

"THE LINDE," GREENWOOD-AV. AND 47TH-ST., S. W. CORNER; FINEST NEW MODERN APARTMENT BLDG. IN KENWOOD; 8 rooms, beautifully finished, parquet floors, tile bathrooms; $55, $60.

"BELVOIR," 4740-44 MADISON-AV., ONE OF THE MOST SELECT HIGH CLASS APARTMENT BLDGS. IN KENWOOD; steel construction, semi-fireproof, 8 and 9 rooms, cabinet finish, telephone and messenger service; $60 to $75.

4343 WASHINGTON-AV., DUPLEX APARTMENT, having parlors, dining-rooms, kitchen, and servant's room on 1st floor, 4 sleeping rooms and bath on 2d; telephone in each flat.

4353-4357 OAKENWALD-AV., 7 and 8 rooms; elegant interior; dining-rooms wainscoted in oak; opening on private porches overlooking the lake; $35 to $55.

WRITE OR CALL FOR OUR PRINTED LIST OF FLATS AND HOUSES IN KENWOOD, HYDE PARK, WOODLAWN, AND ALONG THE ALLEY "L." OPEN EVENINGS. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 43d and Oakenwald-av., and 204 Dearborn-st., Tel. 1124 Oak.

TO RENT—THE LEXERD. S. e. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 42d-pl., new 5, 7, and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish; hall trees, sideboards, lavatories, mosaic bathroom, marble entrances, etc. Now. Open today. Rental $37½ to $125.

THE CADMEA. S. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., a few choice 5, 8 and 9 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish, sideboards, refrigerators, consoles, mantels, marble and mahogany entrances, etc. Rental $32.50 up. Open today.

THE BERKELEY. N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-st., a few 5-room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish; rent $27½ up.

The Delavan, 4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; rent $27½ up.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st., Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"LUCANIA," GREENWOOD-AV. AND 62D-ST., one of the finest steam heated apartment buildings in Woodlawn, 4, 6, and 7 rooms; finished in hardwood, polished oak floors, sideboards, mantels, gas ranges, iceboxes, etc.; $24 to $38. THE DAGMAR, 64TH AND MADISON-AV., 3 rooms and bath; newly decorated; steam heat; $18. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS? IN the "Preston and Rutland" Buildings, Washington-av. and 55th-st., 6 and 7 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; very low rents, $20 to $25; 3 rear rooms, $10. Inquire of janitor, 1st flat, 5500. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE CHATEAU, 4417-19 Indiana-av., 2 3d floor 8-room apartments; hot water heat, hardwood floors and cabinet finish, elaborate designed mantels, etc.; very desirable; $45. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Steam-heated apartments, Indiana-av., S. W. corner 26th-st., flats of 4, 6, and 8 rooms each; rents $25 per month and upward; agent on premises afternoon; flats open for inspection. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—IN "THE MARIE" BUILDING, 4622-4-6 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room steam heated apartments, hot water all year; $32.50 to $42.50. Janitor on premises. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE RAINIER, COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and 33d-st., strictly first-class; 2, 3, 4, and 7 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone, elevator service, etc.; reasonable rental. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—3538 VERNON-AV.—BEAUTIFUL 8-room apartments; hot water, gas range, etc.; 2d parlor has s. and w. exposure; owner on premises. L. F. KLEIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, HEATED, light all round. 2334 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NEAR UNIVERSITY, 5-6 ROOM corner flats; steam; $22, $25. 691 E. 57th.

TO RENT—2962 GROVELAND-AV., 6-ROOM flat; every room light and in good order.

West Side.

TO RENT—UNUSUALLY FINE NEW FLAT, isolated [no apartment block]; 8 large, light rooms; quartered oak, rub finish, steam heat, hot water, separate bath and toilet rooms; window seats, low radiation; hand-carved grilles, sideboard, and three mantels; polished oak floors, linen closets, gas range, 3 gas grates, slate sink; large light pantry and closets; porcelain tubs, nickel plumbing, laundry, electricity, inclosed porch, large lawn, bicycle vault; quick transportation; choice location, east of and overlooking Garfield Park; open every day. 1621 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—635 JACKSON-BLVD., NORTHWEST corner Paulina-st.—8 and 9 room flats in the elegant 4-story brown-stone front building; recently remodeled; steam heat, hot water daily, steam laundries, clothes driers, gas ranges, and ice boxes; best of janitor service; rent from $40 to $55. Flats will be put in first-class condition.

TO RENT—NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Marshfield-av., "The Howard"; everything modern and the best; refrigerators, gas ranges, hot water heat, cremator, "garbage burned every meal." Inquire of janitor or owner, 154 S. Water-st. and 223 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—388 OGDEN-AV., FLATS 2 AND 3; 6 rooms and bath; modern; will be put in good condition; rent reasonable. 116 S. Hoyne-av., 1st flat; 6 rooms; gas and bath; modern; near Monroe-st.; rent $15. Above flats for rent by OWNER, Room 927, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—KENMORE, LAFLIN-ST., NEAR Harrison-st.:
- 6-room flats.....$18 to $20
- 7-room flats.....$22 to $22
- 8-room flats.....$22 to $25

Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and janitor service. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1575 W. MADISON-ST.—FLAT 2 AND other flats in this building; 6 rooms; steam heat; hot water daily; gas range; quarter-sawed oak finish; janitor service; half a block from Garfield Park; $25; flats will be put in first-class condition. Above and other flats for rent by OWNER, Room 927, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM HEATED FLATS; great bargains; from $20 to $24; gas ranges, hot water, etc.; janitor service; s. w. cor. Ashland and Walnut. W. L. TILLOTSON, 1386 Main.

TO RENT—FLATS—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story stone-front, modern, 506 Congress, near Ashland-blvd.; elevated and electric 1 block.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM, 1ST AND 2D flat; steam, hot water, janitor. 19 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLATS, modern; 1648 W. Fulton; low to A1 tenants. W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$35—ELEGANT 7 AND 8-ROOM flat, formerly $50; steam, hot water, janitor. 1074 Washington-blvd. Open.

TO RENT—122 WARREN-AV., THE ILLINOIS, easy 8 room flats; steam, hot water; janitor; open.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $20; STEAM, GAS RANGE. Van Buren and Stanley-terrace. See janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS ON NORTH SIDE.

McIntosh and Gerrard, 377-383 Superior-st., a few first-class apartments from May 1; steam heat, elevator service.

Orleans Apartments, s. w. cor. of Pine and Erie-sts., three apartments; modern, hot water heat, tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, etc.

28 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.

84 Walton-place, 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; low rent. Apply to WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st. Express 460.

TO RENT—3, 4, 5, 6 ROOM AND BATH, NEW, just completed; heated; hot water, gas ranges, screens, shades, elegantly decorated, carpeted halls, janitor service, from $16 to $30; great bargains; don't fail to see these flats; open all day. 389 Fullerton-av.; convenient to St. P. R. R. and Deering works. M. S. GREGORY, Tel. 1886 Main.

TO RENT — IN THE BELDEN, 295 BELDEN-AV., opposite Chalmers-pl., handsome, 7-room flats, entirely modern and perfectly light; one second floor corner flat, one second floor flat, equally as light as corner flat; also third flat, with equal advantages. See janitor.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM STEAM HEATED flats; gas ranges, hot water; great snap; from $14 to $28; don't fail to see these flats; janitor services open all day; n. w. cor. Wells and Hill-sts. W. L. TILLOTSON, Tel. 1386 Main.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—NEAR FERRIS Wheel, steam heated flats, 5, 6 rooms, modern, and at reasonable rate, for one or two years, $27.50. Inquire from owner, 665-667 Orchard-st., 2d flat, 667.

TO RENT—THE GARIBALDI, 59 WALTON-place, modern flats, 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc., $20 to $32. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, NEW AND MODERN; all light rooms; best location North Side; nothing better; only worthy people inquire. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS; JUST completed; 6 and 7 outside light rooms; every convenience; near Lincoln Park and lake; $32.50 to $37.50. 1757 Oakdale-av., near Evanston-av.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, FURnished and unfurnished, in the Florence, Bellevue and Kirkwood, near the lake, including heat, janitor, and elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, COMpletely furnished for housekeeping; modern improvements. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—347 FULLERTON-AV., 5-R. FIRST flat; bath; only $14; open. W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle.

TO RENT—ONE STRICTLY MODERN 8-ROOM flat; steam heat, gas range, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st.

TO RENT—2 STEAM HEATED FLATS, SIX rooms and bath, gas range; janitor service; $25 a month. 461 Webster, near Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN, NEARLY NEW 6-r. lower flat, 1964 N. Ashland-av., $15. A. S. TERRELL & CO., 305-10, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFUL FINISHED, small, steam h. apartments; $23. The Winthrop, Argyle Park.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER STATE and Ohio-sts., 6-room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; see janitor. 106 State-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS, $35 AND $40. 1514 Wrightwood-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—469 DEARBORN-AV.—CHOICE DEtached 8 and 10 room flats. Call 1st floor.

TO RENT—CHEAP—247 E. OHIO, 7 OUTSIDE rooms. MEADOWCROFT, 693 Marquette Bldg.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 5 OR 6-ROOM heated flat, between Madison and 22d-sts. and Western and 40th-avs.; state lowest price and particulars. Address C 772, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND houses; good results; honorable dealing; bank references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT UNDER HOtel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson; good stand for saloon. E. GRACE, up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 112 EAST 43D-ST., FINE location for tailor, hardware, jeweler, barber, plumber, gents' furnishing, or news and confectioner; to investigate will convince you. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 WABASH-AV., 2,250 square feet on corner; good light; 2d floor; freight and passenger elevators. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES ON 43D-ST., BET. Drexel and Ellis, to be completed Apr. 15. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE 110 OGDEN-AV., NEXT TO lively corners, Ogden and Madison.

TO RENT—STORE, 205 W. ADAMS-ST., COR. Green, occupied last 11 years as a drug store.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; choice location. Owner, 628 W. Madison.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TRIANGLE, SWELL corner store, 286 Ogden, cor. Van Buren. Call.

TO RENT—STORE, 41 S. JEFFERSON, 30X75; good repair. L. O. GILLILAND, 107 Dearborn.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORE AND 5 ROOMS ABOVE, IN good brick building; good location for drug store; $40 per month. WM. GARNETT & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICE ROOMS in the new Ballard Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av., one block from Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; good location for physician or dentist. Apply to J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Building, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING 3 ROOM SUITES in the Real Estate Board Bldg., northeast cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.: Room 8, $35, 210, $30; 211, $20; 412, $30; 512, $25; 715, $27.50. Apply to K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 to 189 Dearborn-st. Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—LARGE, PARTLY FURNISHED OFfice space on 2d floor of Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.; every convenience included in rent; suitable for real estate, insurance, brokerage, etc.; investigate advantages offered. Apply Room 250.

TO RENT—JOINT USE OF FRONT SUITE, 3 rooms, with vault, telephone, library; all conveniences; rent low. 39 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe, Tel. 2549.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE AND RECEPtion-room, furnished; telephone service. 418 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—OFFICES; $5 TO $30 PER MONTH; steam heat and elevator service, at 70 Dearborn-st. Apply R. W. HYMAN & CO., Room 6.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR PHYsician or dentist in Champlain Bldg., Suite 1002.

Lofts.

TO RENT — "HUYLER BUILDING," 155 State-st., 6th floor [top]; 25x90; skylights; steam heat, elevator service; excellent location; photographer, mfg. jeweler, or similar business. Get particulars. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Four telephones, all Express 681.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A NICE PLACE TO do business, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, 26x91, call. C. W. MARKS, 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT manufacturing; 3 floors, 20x90, at 98 Randolph-st. R. W. HYMAN & CO., 6, 70 Dearborn-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, REAR OF 1510 WAbash-av., room for 30 horses. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—SCHILLER HALL—IN SCHILLER Bldg., now open for dancing and other parties; prices moderate. W. L. BRENT & CO., 109 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
- Store, 235 W. Madison-st.....$85
- Basement corner, 247 W. Madison-st.....10
- 10-room house and barn, 9 S. May-st.....25
- 10-room house, 394 W. Congress-st.....35
- 6-room flat, 357 W. Monroe-st.....18
- 8-room flat, 952 W. Madison-st.....25
- 8-room flat, 948 W. Madison-st.....15

WM. HALE THOMPSON, 237 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5TH AND 6TH FLOORS WITH power, in the Madlener Bldg., 350 Dearborn-st., 4,500 square feet each; s. h., pass. and freight elevators; suitable for printers and binders. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 85 RANDOLPH-ST., 38 x85; steam heat; good place for restaurant and saloon. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG—Skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless. Advice free. Elegant accommodations for patients. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

STRICTURES REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY, instantly and painlessly; all diseases peculiar to men and women quickly cured. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours, 10-6; Wed. and Sat., 10 to 7:30; Sun., 11 to 12.

210 STATE-ST., 5TH FLOOR, NEAR ADAMS, MRS. DR. GERICKE treats by a new method without pain all ladies' complaints and irregularities; a quick and positive result is guaranteed; room and board provided at reasonable rates.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ, 279 WEST ADAMS — 12 years' successful experience in diseases of women and hospital practice; elegant private sanitarium for obstetrical cases. Any physician of good standing may treat his own cases.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LIcensed physician, expert in all female irregularities; painless; no operation; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

WOMAN—PROTECT—WOMAN—Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State, R. A1, cor. Adams.

FREE CONSULTATION — WE POSITIVELY cure all diseases and complaints of women, no matter what your troubles are. Consult DR. MARTIN, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 1, cor. Adams.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. WILLIAM CARROLL, LEADING AND ONly old est'd. specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2628 Wabash.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS A SPECIALTY; SUCcessful treatment guaranteed. 8664 Indiana-av.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DR. EDWARDS, 209 DEARBORN, NEAR VAN Buren, guarantees success all female troubles; $5.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—FINE SET OF BAR FIXTURES, good as new, at half price. W. A. FREEMAN, 174 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE OFFICE FIXTURES on easy payments; give half profits until paid; good security. Address H 461, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DESK; REVELL ROLL TOP OAK desk; cheap. 1031 Unity Bldg.

ROOFING.

THREE LEAKS REPAIRED IN ANY ROOF, gravel, metal, or slate, for $3; shingle roofs repaired and painted. Diamond Roofing Co., 75, 125 La Salle-st.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

WANTED—A TALLY-HO OR COACH; CAPACity, 30 passengers. Address D. LE GORE CHESTNUT, Paris, Ill.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES cheap; 2 surreys, 2 Stanhopes, 3 buggies. Aldine Sqr. Livery, 29½ Aldine-sq.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FOR CASH—NEW OR VERY GOOD second-hand building material, rubble stone, lumber, sash and doors, trim, etc. VAN, 1150 N. 42d-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

ROOM 48, 159 LA SALLE-ST.—NEW AND SECond-hand machines for sale or rent at low prices; $55 buys new high-grade machine. W. C. GOODHUE.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept.: 124 E. Washington, R. 417.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE DEAN PUMP. A. CUMMINGS, 151 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1295.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LAWN FERTILIZERS AND Vaughan's "Chicago Parks" lawn seed at 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE MORE OF THOSE BLUE Bedford 3-story 10-room houses, just finished, large stone porticos, hardwood finish and floors, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console, stylish gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; everything in and about the houses guaranteed for a year; prices cannot be duplicated; terms to suit; 66th-pl. [Woodlawn], 2 blocks from 67th-st. station on Illinois Central, with fast express trains; one block from Jackson Park; open Sunday and during the week. Owners on the ground. WHITE & COLEMAN, Builders and Owners, 99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

FOR SALE—$12,000 FOR $8,250—WE HAVE A very choice 3-story stone front, steam heated flat building, South Side, trimmed in oak throughout, consoles, mantels, sideboards, tile bathrooms, open nickel-plated plumbing, porcelain baths, polished floors throughout, detached building; rental $1,150 per year; the owner has left the city and authorized us to sell for $8,250; it is worth $12,000; close to Chicago University. SEE US QUICK ON THIS. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6329 WOODLAWN-AV., CONVENient to Alley L and Ill. Central express trains, new 9-room stone front house; heated by steam and finished in hardwood; $6,000. Semi-detached house, with very deep lot; $7,000. Corner house; $9,500; easy terms; 5 per cent interest. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 414 HOME Ins. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 5170. KIMBARK-AV., handsome home near 48th-st., with 50-ft. lot. MICHIGAN-BLVD., stone house, No. 2917, very fine location; owner has removed from city.

FOR SALE—MOST ARTISTIC, MOST COMplete, best finished, 10-room, stone front, steam-heated house in Kenwood; only one block from I. C. Kenwood station; fine view of lake; call any day. W. H. WHEELER, 4595 Oakenwald-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3634 PRAIRIE-AV. Elegant modern stone front house of 10 rooms, hardwood finish; will sell for $10,500; former price $15,000. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY at half price, 100 feet; 2 blocks from Board of Trade, at $500 per foot. Brick improvements; pays 5 per cent. Address C 212, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—684 48TH-ST.—ELEGANT DEtached stone-front residence; strictly choice home; owner leaving city; sacrifice. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—BEAUTIFUL KENwood residence, 14 rooms, detached, stone front; lot 50x145; cost $30,000; will sell completely furnished for $20,000. Address C 752, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DETACHED RESIDENCE, 10 R., hardwood floors; 50 feet ground; fine shade trees; one of the most charming locations in Hyde Park: $16,500; to suit. Address C 319, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BORNIQUE, 504 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOUlevards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW BEDFORD STONE FRONT house, near Grand-blvd. and 49th-st.; $8,500. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ, 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—51ST-BLVD., near Drexel, 50x144 feet, cheap. DUNLAP SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—4404 MICHIGAN-BLVD., ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, hardwood, including floors; open.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—214 53D-ST., A 3-story stone; lot 40x150; $9,500, want an offer. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, STEAM, NEVer occupied; 10 rooms. 5519 Princeton-av. Open Sunday. R. J. MURPHY, 140 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—9-R. MODERN KENWOOD RESIdence with stable, Ellis-av.; $10,500; terms to suit. Address A E 17, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST MADISON-ST., 100 feet, $9,000, worth $12,000. Address A E 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST MADISON-st.; good location; improved and rented. Address C 548, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., WEST OF CALIfornia, 25 ft.; fine location for flats; want cash offer; no trade. Address C 747, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE LOTS, W. 48TH AND Chicago-av.; half value for cash. M. D. BIRGE, 146 La Salle.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON W. RANDOLPH-st., near Canal-st., a bargain to close an estate. WM. C. DOW, 15 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HOMES—IN THE RESIDENT DISTRICT OF EDGEWATER, $3,500 AND UPWARD. EASY TERMS. EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS. RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED, SOON TO BE RUNNING. LOTS $35.00 PER FOOT AND UPWARD. BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED. INSPECTION INVITED. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—NEAR NORTH END OF LINCOLN PARK, my home, 3 years old, modern in every way; fine oak finish, hardwood floors, beautiful sideboard, bay windows; can rent for 1 or 2 years to bank cashier for $100 per month; this property cost me $16,000; will consider offer around $11,000; will let reliable party take house on terms from $1,200 to $2,000 down on first payment and easy payments thereafter, can borrow on straight loan from $7,500 to $8,000 on this property at 6 per cent; all my neighbors own their own homes and only half a block from the park. Investigate at once, as I am leaving the city. This will make a better investment than any flat building or mortgage. Any one wanting a home or income of $100 per month please address A E 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—UP-TO-DATE 10-R. residence, e. of R. R.; lot 50x150; barn; only $7,000 this week; reduced from $8,500. Also lots on Winthrop, $40; Kenmore, $55; and west of R. R., $30 per ft. J. C. SCOVEL, 125 S. Clark-st., or 883 Winthrop-av., Edgewater.

FOR SALE—MY HOME, 724 WINTHROP-AV., Edgewater; $7,500 cash, or $500 down, balance monthly payments of $75; 10-room, two-story frame, new, in fine order; possession at once; grand chance; don't delay. W. H. COOKE.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY STONE FRONT steam-heated flats, 7 rooms each, in the best part of Ravenswood, for $8,300. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—720 FARWELL-AV., ROGERS Park, 10-room modern; below cost if taken at once; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER LOTS—CORNER lots, $50 per ft.; inside lots, $40. C. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EDGEWATER—Several choice residences and choice vacant to trade. JOHN C. SCOVEL, 125 So. Clark.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT

When $12 to $15 per month will buy a well-built six to eight room modern house

AT WEST GROSSDALE?

55 new houses from original designs; 15 of these have already been sold; secure your choice of them immediately.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM $1,850 TO $2,500.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Improvements the very best; sewers, shade trees, and walks all in; electric are street lights and incandescent electric lights in the houses; beautiful home surroundings; fine residences, stores, opera-house, railway stations, schools, etc.; fast C., B. & Q. suburban express service; 28 minutes to center of city; cheap fare; two electric railway lines. Beautiful illustrated catalogue with full descriptions free on application.

FREE EXCURSION EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M. AND EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 P. M.

to inspect these new and modern homes, or by any weekday train. Sunday train leaves Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., over C., B. & Q. railway, at 2:20 p. m., stopping at 16th-st. and Western-av. Free tickets will be handed you at the depot gates. Do not sign a lease for 1898 till you have seen these home bargains.

S. E. GROSS, sixth floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—WHEATON—OR FOR RENT—A new house; has parlor, sitting-room, back parlor, hall, kitchen, and pantry on ground floor; four bedrooms and bath second; fireplace, gas, electric lights, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, city water; lot 82½x132; $3,300; on easy payments, or $25 a month if you rent. E. J. LEWIS, 114 Dearborn-st., a. m., Wheaton p. m.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude 150 ft.; wooded hills; plateaus and ravines; graded streets; 1 to 10 acre lots; $300 per acre; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st. Inasmuch as sale in acres about to close, and sale of large lots to commence, at Palos Park, we would advise parties who intend to secure a few acres to lose no time in so doing. MONSON & CO.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE FOREST; 16 ROOM house; wide porches, large stable, greenhouse, 50 tons ice in icehouse, 2 to 15 acres covered with grapes, garden, fruit, and large shade trees; a well located, beautiful home; might rent, $3,000, furnished. Address 4552 Ellis-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—$1,300 CASH for a $1,900 equity; incumbrance on property $1,700, payable $20 per month; fine 9-room suburban residence, hot water heat, bath, electric lights; lot 53x125 ft., also fine barn. BOWES BROS., 168 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—BERWYN HOUSE, 50 FT. lot, 8 rooms, water, sewer, bath, furnace, paved street, fine shade trees. R. C. HARDING, Ground Floor, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, 7-ROOM HOUSES with bath; nice location. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Room 780, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1165 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SNAP—80 ACRES, NORTHWEST, on Lawrence-av., at $500 per acre; worth $1,500; ripe for subdivision. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELMHURST, ILL., 110 ACRES within 4 blocks of two depots [Ill. Central and Great Western], ripe for subdivision; easy terms. HENRY L. GLOS, owner, Elmhurst, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND PROSPEROUS home, 40 acres, near lake; fine orchard, good buildings, fine water, salubrious climate, 5 miles from Holland. Address CHARLES KONGE, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE LITTLE FARM NEAR PAW Paw Lake, Michigan, 24 acres, good house, orchard, some nice maple timber, finest summer home, for $1,200. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—640 ACRE IOWA STOCK FARM ON the Burlington; side track on farm; $18,000. GEIST, Room 11, 115 Monroe-st.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-KLONDIKE—Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, enable passengers for California, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R. over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—PARTIES WISHing beautiful home and fruit lands should join excursion May 2, visiting and investigating Lake View colony, near Redlands; special inducements. 549 Marquette Bldg., Chicago. BALGARNIE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—

A SUMMER HOME.

with large grounds, on or near the lake shore, within thirty to sixty minutes' ride from Chicago. Address, with full particulars, A E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR CITY IMPROVED FOR finest 80-acre fruit and dairy farm inside city limits of good town; price $7,500, including dairy and implements. Original Real Estate Auction Company, 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FLAT BUILDING OR RESidence for Edgewater vacant, with all improvements in; E. of R. R.; will assume. JOHN C. SCOVEL, 125 So. Clark.

WANTED—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISIONS; WILL pay with good inside vacant lots. Address P 968, Tribune office.

EXCESSIVE TAXES REDUCED OR NO charge. Call or address R. 800, 160 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED; WILL ASsume:
- 12 lots in West Pullman.
- 8 lots in Hinsdale.
- 160 acres in Alabama.
- 160 acres in Kansas.
- 120 acres in Nebraska.
- 66 acres in Montgomery County, Ind.

Home Trust Co., 42, 185 Dearborn-st.

HAVE FINE 4-STORY STONE FRONT STORE and flat bldg. on West Side, all rented; price $32,000; mortgage $12,000, due 4 years; will exchange equity for choice farm convenient to Chicago; would assume $5,000 or $6,000. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS on improved or vacant property. Building loans. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of $1,500 and upwards at lowest rates; money in hand; loans closed at once. D. O. STRONG, 25 Portland Block.

WANTED—FOR CASH, FIRST OR SECOND mortgage paper on good improved or vacant; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates. Building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST. MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

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LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4th floor, corner Washington and Fifth-av., No. 172.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans a specialty. WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE, 84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—GLOBE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS—Accounts and stock bought. MASONIC TEMPLE COMPANY—Stocks and bonds bought and sold. LOANS—Made on inactive and unlisted bonds and stocks. W. F. MAYHON & CO., 604 Cham. of Com.

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MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names, holding permanent positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

$10 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned to privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MONEY TO LOAN TO SALARIED PEOPLE BY private party; no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or mo. payments. R. 16, 86 Washington.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6% interest. JOHN Y. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rate; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901. Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 851 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409, 164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE. Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

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GOOD PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Behning upright	$115
Hallet & Cumston upright	105
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Vose & Sons upright	135
Goold & Schaff upright	90
Kimball upright	185
Wheelock upright	135
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Pease upright	130
Decker Bros. upright	175
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Square pianos, each	$25 to 50
New organs, each	$35, $45, 55

Payments $5.00 monthly.

To Rent—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged. ADAM SCHAAF, 147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

IN BUYING A PIANO do not fail to see those new 7 1-3 octave, cabinet grand uprights, which we are now selling for $160 on small payments, with our guarantee of reliability and wearing qualities.

At any time within two years you may apply the full amount paid in exchange toward any new Kimball piano, which, while more expensive, is sold direct to you at factory prices.

New Reed organs, various makes, $40 to $75. Used Reed organs, $10, $20, $30. Two pipe organs [used], $400 and $500.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857], Wabash-av., So. of Jackson-st.

HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY BARGAIN LIST presents a most attractive line to close buyers.

$30, a modern square piano, carved legs. $75, a large rosewood upright, modern. $90, a medium-sized upright in walnut case. $150, a large cabinet grand, standard make.

We also have a very fine line of SQUARE GRANDS made by DECKER BROS., MATHUSHEK, KRAKAUER, KIMBALL. Inspection solicited. All marked in plain figures. Easy terms if desired.

HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, Manufacturers, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd. Factory—Boston, established 1839.

IMMENSE OFFERING OF MISCELLANEOUS PIANOS BY LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st. Great opportunity for piano buyers. Prices within reach of all. Of the pianos offered many are new; some have been rented or loaned, and others are second-hand instruments taken in exchange. All are in excellent condition and of a variety of makes, including Decker, Bauer, Hallet & Davis, Kurtzmann, Fischer, Steck, Chickering, Knabe, Bradbury, Weber, Hazelton, Emerson, Vose & Sons, Lester, Sterling, A. B. Chase, Reed & Sons, Haines, etc. All styles are offered, including grand, square, and upright pianos. Intending purchasers cannot fail to make satisfactory selections. LYON, POTTER & CO., Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS, MONDAY, MARCH 21, AT THEIR NEW LOCATION, 207 WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST. JOHN W. NORTHROP, MANAGER.

$152 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO IN any of the fancy woods; we had the cash, the Eastern piano manufacturer wanted the money; we now have the pianos, bought at one-half the original value; these pianos will have to be closed out at once; your choice at $152. Story & Clark pianos, high grade, $250 to $700. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

ALL PIANOS DAMAGED BY SMOKE MUST BE sold at once in order to adjust the loss; every piano guaranteed; sold for cash or to responsible parties on payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Wegman, Bryant, Schiller, Star, and others. Rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

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$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO—$190 buys Steinway, fine condition. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

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WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 808 Columbus Bldg.

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NOTICE—MME. VICTOR, TRANCE MEDIUM, is now located at 339 Wells-st., no sign.

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ARE YOU GOING TO ALASKA?—IF SO, CALL on us; we offer you a legitimate proposition whereby you receive free one thousand pounds of food, employment before leaving and en route, and an interest in the largest boat running on the Yukon River.

This offer is open to ninety men and must be accepted at once; plans of boat and detailed information can be had by calling at 70 La Salle-st., R. 2.

$100—Chicago to St. Michael's, including railway sleeper and first-class cabin accommodations. A. B. Mining, Trading & Transportation Co., 84 Adams-st.

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A LEADING DOWN-TOWN, WEST SIDE, VAcant business corner to lease for long term; 30,000 square feet; very desirable location for large business; commodious private rear entrance and splendid light. F. A. WINKELMAN, 166 E. Randolph-st.

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TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—LARGE STOCK TO select from; leading standard makes. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 410 and 411, 21 Quincy-st.

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ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL. See F. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

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FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MANUfacturing material, furniture and fixtures, tools and machinery, book accounts, charter, and lease of the J. H. Fenton Co. Address or apply to the J. H. Fenton Co., 152 and 153 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS you would like to invest in legitimate Alaska transportation company, where your money will net you ten for one, call on us at 70 La Salle-st., Room 2.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARanties made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

TO RENT—TO BAKER, CONFECTIONER, AND caterer, store with first-class business; established ten years. BYRNE, 3519 Wabash-av.

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WANTED—FOR CLIENT, LARGE STOCK OF merchandise; cash. SPENCER McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 WILL SECURE CHIEF POSITION AND controlling interest in up-to-date fraternal order. Fraternal, 1612 Corby-st., Omaha, Neb.

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MAN—OR WOMAN, WITH $500 CASH FOR OFfice business; will pay back same first month's profit. Address H 458, Tribune office.

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CORNER FAMILY AND SCHOOL STORE VERY cheap; with living rooms. 20 Willow-st.

STORE FOR NOTIONS OR BOOTS AND SHOES. 3920½ Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—SALOON; ON ACcount of ill health. 1732 No. Hoyne-av.

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First cabin, $100 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30. Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Patria.....April 23 | Palatia.....May 21
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Pennsylvania.....May 14 | Patria.....June 4

Also SS. Russia.....April 30, 2 p. m. First cabin, $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Ap. 19, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Ap. 26, 10 am | K. Fried., May 24, 9 am
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 am | Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Tu., May 10, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Ap. 16, 10 am | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 am

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, April 21, noon
Koenigin Louise.....Thursday, April 28, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller.....April 16, 10 am | Fulda.....May 7, 10 am
Werra.....April 23, 10 am | Ems.....May 14, 10 am
K.W. II. April 30, 10 am | Aller.....May 21, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051. Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. Books open for spring and summer reservations. Sailings every Saturday from New York.

Etruria	16 April	14 May	11 June	9 July
Campania	23 April	21 May	18 June	16 July
Umbria	30 April	28 May	25 June	23 July
Lucania	7 May	4 June	2 July	6 Aug

EXTRA SAILINGS By the first-class PASSENGER steamships:

Servia	10 May	7 June	5 July
Aurania	24 May	21 June	30 July

First Cabin Rates, $75 and upward. Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139. New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool. Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Majestic	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15	July 13
Germanic	Apr. 27	May 25	June 22	July 20
Teutonic	May 4	June 1	June 29	Aug. 3
Britannic	May 11	June 8	July 6	Aug. 10

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE. The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), May 17, June 21, July 27. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deckrooms. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris) Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.
SS. St. Paul.....April 20 | SS. New York...May 4
SS. St. Louis.....April 27 | SS. St. Paul.....May 11
PHILADELPHIA, Queenstown, LIVERPOOL. SS. Waesland.....April 30

RED STAR LINE—NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
SS. Kensington..April 20 | SS. Southwark..May 4
SS. Westernl'nd..April 27 | SS. Noordland....May 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

TO ALASKA—By new EMPIRE LINE 3,500-ton strs. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Conemaugh; specially fitted with steam heat, electric lights, and all modern improvements. SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL. Appointed to sail about June 15, 22, 29, July 13, 20, 27, connecting with Co.'s fleet of new YUKON RIVER STEAMERS, insuring prompt through passage to DAWSON CITY and other Yukon River points. Apply EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 607 1st-av., Seattle, Wash., or to INTERNATIONAL NAV. CO., 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, or their agents in the U. S. or Canada.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria, Noon April 30 | Ethiopia...Noon, May 21
Furnessia, Noon, May 14 | Anchoria, Noon, May 28
CITY OF ROME.....June 4 and July 2.
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor, seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE. 5 magnificent new steamers, 10,000 tons each. New York to London every Saturday.
S. S. Alexandra, April 16 | S. S. Victoria.....May 7
S. S. Winifreda, April 23 | S. S. Boadicea.....May 14
Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg. Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3959.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S.S. CO. From San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 21, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..April 30, 1 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 30, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, via Londonderry. Lake Superior..April 20 | Gallia.....April 27. First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe. C. F. WENHAM, General Agent. Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND. By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers. Cabin, $55 and upwards.
Trojan Prince...April 30 | Tartar Prince....June 11
Spartan Prince..May 21 | Trojan Prince.....July 2
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS, MONTREAL to Liverpool weekly, Boston to Liverpool fortnightly, large and fast passenger steamers. First cabin $52.50, second cabin $34, steerage $22.50 and upwards. GUS BROBERG, Gen. Western Agent, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Tel. Main 5407.

EUROPE—HOLY LAND—ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programs free. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of parties and "Excursionist." 234 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel tickets, all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:30 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Express 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—For St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids; leaving Chicago daily at 12 o'clock noon, except Sunday; Saturdays, 11:30 p. m. Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone, Main 2162.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m., for Holland, Allegan, Grand Rapids, and points in Michigan.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily, †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. Cy., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sprn'd & St. Louis Day Local	† 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 8:00 am	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:30 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	* 1:02 pm	*8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:35 pm	*7:25 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:54 pm	*6:35 am
St. Elmo & Marion	* 8:30 am	*8:17 pm
Ind., Min. Sps. & Terre Haute	† 9:47 am	†11:30 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneap'is & St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph,	† 6:45 am	†11:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Des Moines, Marshallt'n	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. Phone Express 721. Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:45 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	*10:30 pm	*9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	c7:00 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap	[illegible]	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	[illegible]	†2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	[illegible]	*9:30 am
Eau Claire	[illegible]	c7:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	[illegible]	*8:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	[illegible]	†6:20 pm
	[illegible]	†9:55 pm
Sioux City and Dakotas	[illegible]	*7:45 am
Sioux City	[illegible]	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	[illegible]	*9:30 am
Green Bay and Menominee	[illegible]	*8:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	[illegible]	†1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	[illegible]	†4:00 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	[illegible]	c7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:35 p. m., *6:35 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., *4:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 pm. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 6:10 pm	*11:30 am
Monticello & Decatur	* 8:10 pm	*11:30 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 7:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	†11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	† 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 5:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	* 5:50 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 3:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 pm	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	* 9:30 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sleeper open at 9 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	[illegible]	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	[illegible]	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford For'est'r	[illegible]	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	[illegible]	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	[illegible]	† 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	[illegible]	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	[illegible]	† 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	[illegible]	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	[illegible]	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	[illegible]	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	[illegible]	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	[illegible]	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo	[illegible]	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	[illegible]	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	[illegible]	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	[illegible]	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	[illegible]	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	[illegible]	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	[illegible]	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	[illegible]	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	[illegible]	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	[illegible]	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	[illegible]	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	[illegible]	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	[illegible]	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	[illegible]	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	[illegible]	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	[illegible]	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	[illegible]	* 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	[illegible]	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	[illegible]	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	* 7:15 pm
Peoria	[illegible]	* 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	[illegible]	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	* 9:05 am
St. Paul, Mp's. & S'x Falls	[illegible]	*11:00 am
Peoria	[illegible]	† 9:55 pm
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Exp.	[illegible]	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	[illegible]	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs, Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	[illegible]	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	[illegible]	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Is'and	[illegible]	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	* 8:00 am
Kansas City and Tex. Exp.	[illegible]	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	* 9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	*11:32 pm	* 1:50 pm
Detroit Express	[illegible]	* 7:35 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket offices, 109 Adams-st., Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:30 am	† 5:52 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator & Joliet	[illegible]	† 9:28 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	[illegible]	* 3:20 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 7:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 6:00 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:20 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:35 pm	* 6:20 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	† 9:35 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	*11:40 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	†10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
New York Express	* 8:30 pm	....
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:00 pm

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:35 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	* 5:35 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 3:30 pm	* 5:40 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:40 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	† 7:45 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:30 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:30 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	* 8:30 pm	8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:30 pm	8:00 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:00 am	† 5:35 pm
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	2:35 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	10:35 pm	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	*11:00 am	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	* 7:15 am

SUMMER GIRL OF '98.

Will Show but Little Old-Fashioned Feminity.

YOU WILL NOT KNOW HER

Her Wardrobe, if Up to Date, Will Be Extremely "Mannish."

NO SWISH OF SILKEN SKIRTS.

Summer Outfit, Even to Her Shoes, Resembles Her Brother's.

BUYS FROM A MEN'S FURNISHER.

A unique sort of young creature, with very little of the old fashioned feminine about her, a maid minus ruffles, minus dainty, soft gowns and the frou frou and the swish of skirts, will be the fashionable summer girl of 1898.

Sports have won in the transformation of the American damsel. She is now laying in a stock of summer "fixings," such as the world has never yet seen. Save for the skirts, these "fixings" do not look as if they could be intended for girls. Explore any summer girl's trunks any time after June 1 and you will think you have opened her brother's by mistake, says the New York Herald.

Whether she is bound for the mountains or seashore, country house or hotel, that trunk will have none of the old time folds of pretty lingerie that make a man's pulses start when he sees their whiteness on a lawn 'neath a slightly held up skirt; no array of delicately tinted summer frocks, filmy scarfs, tiny high heeled boots.

Down to the very handkerchiefs with which she rubs her little nose the summer girl will be mannish, a being of plain shirt waists that are nothing else than men's shirts in reality—they are so severe—very short skirts, thick, heavy, big boots, and a stiff Alpine hat, or a masculine wide brimmed one of soft felt.

Romance Left Behind.

Will there be any romance about this year's summer girl at all? Fate will have a hard time answering this, for 1898's summer maid has been so carried away by her enthusiasm for a "sporting outfit," as all the girls call them, that she has even very nearly decided to discard the petticoat of poetry and romance.

A few girls who would rather "make haste slowly" on new fashions will compromise and wear under the skirts that come only to their boot tops a little, thin petticoat, unruffled, and of the plainest sort. But the vogue of the day is to array one's self in bloomers of white or black or brown and go forth in the fields, along the highways and on hotel piazzas sans underskirts of any kind.

Of no sugar and spice will this very modern girl of this summer be made. Rubbers will be an almost unknown article of dress in this new and curious wardrobe of hers, for her boots will be absolutely waterproof and tremendously stout. There will be no headgear that the rain can spoil, and in the folds of a golf cape over her shirt waist she can defy wind and weather.

Romance and poetry aside, however, the picture of the "sporting girl," the fashion plate of the summer, will be a pretty one. It will be a bunch, an array, of the gayest colors, plaids of the brightest sort in the main, and so trig and trim will be the fit of everything that the contour of the feminine figures will really be seen at its best.

As she leans over to make a golf stroke, a quick drive in tennis, or scrambles aboard a yacht, there will be a glimpse of gorgeous plaid hosiery, or else stripes that rival the rainbow. Such a thing as a pair of perfectly plain, patternless stockings will be unknown among the girls of this year.

Novel Responsibilities.

This costume will bring with it responsibilities of a novel sort. This loosely arrayed damsel with no skirts to hold up, nothing to impede her progress, a girl who is "sports" from the word go, even down to her glove tops, will need no Sir Walter Raleigh, and she must not expect masculine courtesies and attentions in any great measure.

To do the new summer girl justice, she is not looking for any of these things. These are perquisites, she knows, that she must be willing to give up with her permanent advent into short skirts, and she tells her friends that this "going it alone," without having to depend upon mankind, is going to be the most pleasing part of the new summer régime.

That, at all events, is the chatter of the girls who are now getting ready for the summer campaign. Tailors and shirt waist makers are at work, and scores of the girls of the sets have their summer "things" already well under way.

The articles, down to the smallest detail, that this girl of the "new time" will put into her trunk as she leaves town are now to be seen in the elaborate stocks of the swellest shops.

One interesting thing about the new "sporting girl" is that nearly everything she wears this summer will be bought directly from men. The bonnetmaker and the milliner are passed by for the swell hatter. The modiste moans because "Mees" deserts her for the tailor, who will build two or three short skirted "tailor mades" and her traveling frock.

The girl, in buying her boots, marches into the boys' department, instead of the women's side of the shop, and fashionable haberdashers and outfitters are devoting much more of their window space and store counters and shelves to feminine things than they are to masculine.

Of course, the swell girl, when she goes away for the summer, will have a long skirt or two and a few waists that are not to all intents and purposes men's shirts. That evening gowns in silk and mousseline, long petticoats, picture hats, ribbons, laces, fluffy parasols, and feminine belongings of that ilk, will have a corner in one of the trunks of the fashionable girl is not to be doubted, but beside the heaps of gay clothing this display will be very small.

May Wear Them at Dances.

It is not yet assured that the summer girl of 1898 will not go to balls and country club dances in her "sporting togs," or some portion of them, at least. At all events, she will never wear anything else during the day from sunrise to sunset.

As if she was making out a bridal trousseau, so is the summer girl now calculating upon her summer gear. There must be a frock and a shirt waist for almost every hour and for every variety of sport. It is a costly outfit, too, for, as a girl who lives in one of the houses of the forties put it the other day:

"We used to be able to shop a little last year and buy some cheap things. No one except some of the other girls could ever find out the difference, and they couldn't always tell. But now, with these sporting things, you have to buy the very best quality, the stuffs and patterns that are the most fashionable and the very latest. Otherwise the men would spot you in a moment. They know all about everything we are buying this spring, and they could tell in a minute if it was cheap or of poor quality. We could never risk it."

Her Hat an Alpine.

To begin with the "sporting girl's" hat, she will wear an Alpine, the most popular shade and color being a dark green. These hats are almost precisely like men's Alpines, but the girls will wear them with a plaid or Roman band that has many folds, and is, in effect, a scarf.

While Alpines will take the lead in a girl's wardrobe this year, much interest is being taken in the new soft hats of felt, very broad brimmed and so low crowned that they are almost flat. These come in all varieties of colors, pale, delicate tints being preferred. Pinks, blues, yellow, and light browns will be the favorites. These are to be worn "squashed down" on the head, and secured with two long hatpins.

In shirt waists no fashionable girl will leave town without at least a dozen in her "boxes." The very swell shirt waists made by the leading haberdashers cost, by the way, from $4 to $6 each. She will carry three of white duck, three of light summer silks of wonderful patterns of plaids and stripes, all very gay and gorgeous; one of fine red flannel for the golf field, embellished with gold buttons; another of red flannel, made plain and without buttons of gold; and two of light flannel of odd patterns and designs. Shirt waists such as these, in precisely this variety, fashion says will be needed.

Her Shirt Waist Supply.

This, nevertheless, will not be sufficient stock for the summer girl. She must have others, in such varieties and styles as she may please, of madras, linens, muslins, and percales, several broad striped shirt waists, smart and stiff, being required, heliotrope being the color that men have made the vogue of 1898 and established for shirt-waisted girls.

Around her neck must go a stock of white duck, stiff and precise, as is a man's, and from this depends either a very large Ascot of plaids of huge size—wool being the material of materials for this, though a "sporting" girl should not wear wool neckgear solely—or else a little bow, prim and mannish, likewise of plaids. There are many fantastic shapes and fashionings of feminine neckwear to be worn in conjunction with stocks on sale, but neckties made precisely like men's will be really the only proper form.

Patterns and designs of the new Ascots for women are innumerable. In a general way it may be said that the most striking and glaring plaids will be the most fashionable, and should be bought, even if you are poor and only partly in the swim. For it looks as if the girl who was not a blaze of color in neckties would be very much out of it this summer.

In the Ascot are to go "sporting" scarf-pins, the new blanket pin, a huge affair in gold, pins that are made in the likeness of golf sticks, tennis racquets, and so on.

Over the shirt waist sits, when it is needed, the golf cape, the jacket of a tailor-made suit, when the skirt to that is worn, or the new golf jacket of red cloth, a trim affair with bright brass buttons.

The skirts, worn to the boot tops, will include those of the tailor-made suits—and will be of light brown or gray homespun, frequently homespun of a bright mottled mixture, the coat with very short tails, the skirt rather closely fitted—white ducks and brown linen.



ACCESSORIES FOR THE SUMMER GIRL OF '98.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

No. 35 W—— Street.

I AM called No. 35 W—— street. I was built soon after the great fire, and was not called a house then, but a palatial mansion. I still maintain a very imposing and dignified appearance, but people looking at me say: "A fine house in its day, but old-fashioned now, although still too good for the neighborhood." They say this because the once fine residence street on the east being invaded by a trolley line, the natural foe of the residence district, was quickly filled with shops and stores and flat buildings. But I stand on the corner lot, and my front door opens upon one of those quiet streets that are never encroached upon by trade, and as the parlor windows which looked out upon the market on the other side have been closed up, within my walls I still preserve somewhat the aristocratic air of former days.

As befitting my position, I have seen a great deal of life. The man who built me was very wealthy, and spared no expense to put me in the first rank among houses. I often fancied he would have liked to make me plainer, but he was proud and ambitious for his wife and children, and wished to give them every luxury in life. They fitted me up with beautiful furniture, but a few things not new were stored away in the attic, which the mistress used often to steal away and cry over, for they were remembrances of those early days when two young people bravely faced the world together with nothing but youth, and love, and confidence to help them win the battle.

The first interruption in our happy home life came when Master George, the eldest boy, went away to college, and the next winter Miss Flossie, who was getting to be quite young lady like, was sent to Boston to finish her education at a boarding school for young ladies. When they came home at Christmastime for the holidays there would be dances for young people, and theater parties, and many entertainments. I was proud of our young people, and made the walls echo and reëcho their merry laugh and song.

The winter that Miss Flossie was introduced to society Master George brought home his bride. That was the gayest season we ever spent. Miss Flossie became a great belle, and had many admirers, and it was not long until there was another wedding in the big house, as people called me. Standing here alone now I remember it as only yesterday—the long preparation, the beautiful trousseau, the happy guests, and, fairest of all, the lovely bride, who went away followed by so many blessings and prayers.

A few months later there came a great change. It is true that walls have ears, but I never quite understood how it all happened. The master and mistress never spoke of it in the family circle, and when alone they talked together in such low tones, with faces so white and troubled that I felt like an eavesdropper and would not listen. There was a hasty preparation for leaving. All the invitations to dinners and parties were withdrawn, and the whole family went away to some distant place, and I have never seen them since. They did not take away any of the furniture except the few old pieces stored in the garret, which the mistress declared she would never part with. I was placed in the hands of a real estate agent, who put big, ugly cards in the windows which read, "For Sale or Rent." I was to be rented furnished, or, in the event of a sale, the agent would sell the furniture at auction.

Then the doors were locked and the blinds and shutters drawn so closely that never a ray of sunlight could get within. The dust settled thick over the furniture and carpets, cobwebs gathered on the walls, and an awful silence settled down upon me, which was broken only by an occasional ring at the door by some one on the street who did not know the house was deserted.

A great many people came to look at me, who made me feel humiliated and crestfallen at the fault they found with me. Some said I was too big, others that the furniture was too old and worn for the rent asked; but all the nicer people said what a pity it was that such a fine house should be for rent, because it was too near a business street and too big for a private family, and would probably be turned into a boarding-house. Boarding-house keepers, they said, were always on the lookout for the big houses the rich people left when they built finer ones on the Lake Shore or elsewhere.

One thing only saved me from becoming a boarding-house. I was built on a too generous and hospitable plan. All my rooms were large and filled with sunshine and air, too expensive for every day boarding-house uses. Besides, my stairway was broad and sweeping. "There was such a waste of room they never could make it pay," was the verdict of all the prospective landladies. If the real estate agent would have agreed to cut up my largest rooms into two or three, and to tear out the splendid staircase to make room for a few hall bedrooms (a boarding-house must have hall bedrooms), I should have been taken quickly, but he was not willing to go to so much expense, and I remained shut up and empty for several months.

One day a gentleman and lady came to look at me who seemed to be strangers. I gathered from their conversation that the gentleman had recently made business connections in the city, and was anxious to bring his family. The lady was so sweet, and gentle, and dainty that I took a great liking to her, and hoped she would be my next mistress.

"O, John," she said, "what a lovely big house! It is just what we ought to have for the children."

"Yes, dear," he answered, "but isn't it rather expensive?"

She was too kind and gentle to argue the matter, and they went away. But the agent came the next day and took down the hated cards, and carpenters and decorators with their assistants went over every room, putting on new paint and paper and mending the furniture, so that when I was thoroughly aired and freshened up I felt nearly as proud and happy as on the day when I stood complete and ready for my first occupancy. But still I did not feel quite easy in regard to my new tenants and who they were to be, and was glad to hear one of the workmen say:

"Yes, he's got a fine position with lots of money, and can afford to live in a house like this."

And then I knew that I was not to become a boarding-house just yet.

The next day the little lady came again with some servants, and left them with instructions to get everything in readiness for the arrival of the family. They came a few days later, and there were four beautiful children, with such a sweet-faced old grandmother to take care of them. For a rented house I felt that my lot was an enviable one, and gave them a hearty welcome.

A year passed quickly with so pleasant a family, and I began again to be a little anxious for the future when I heard them talking about the expiration of the lease, and saying a cheaper house might do as well. But that evening at dinner mother said:

"We will stay here. We never could get such another nice big house."

But they did not stay. The next afternoon the gentleman came home complaining that he did not feel well. A doctor came, and then a nurse, and I knew that he was terribly ill. In two days he died, and the poor little lady was left alone and disconsolate with her children.

She had no relatives or friends in the city, and of course did not want to stay among strangers. It was very near to the first of May, and they went away as quickly as possible, so that new tenants might be secured for the next year.

Then I was shut up again. People came frequently to look at me, but it was the same old story; I was too big for a private residence and was not suitable for a boarding-house. "It's a bad house to have on one's hands," said the agent. For my part I preferred to remain empty rather than to be a boarding-house, and I had seen so much of life and its sorrows and vicissitudes that I was glad to be alone for awhile and rest. The summer went by, and the autumn. The winter came, and I was a little lonesome at Christmas when I saw the other houses decorated with holly and evergreens, and I knew they would hold happy family reunions just as I used to do in the past. But I spent the year very comfortably until spring came, and on Easter Sunday, when all the windows in the street were filled with the beautiful Easter lilies, and I gave no sign, I began to long for life again within my walls, and to hope for a tenant.

I did not have long to wait. The next day the agent came and took down the signs and went over the house as if noting the improvements which must be made to make me habitable again. Later in the day a great pile of lumber and bricks was unloaded in the street before my door, and a carpenter came and took the measurements of the stairway, which he said to the workmen they must make smaller to please the tenant. I felt sure from the pitying way in which they spoke of spoiling the beauty of the house that I was soon to meet the fate of all old houses. A lady came, and some decorators, and the dark, ugly shades of paper she chose could be intended only for the hardest and most practical use. I heard her number the bedrooms that could be made out of the space saved in the stairway. "I can put ten people on this floor," she said, "when it is finished."

My opening as a boarding-house will be celebrated within a few days, but the first shock being over, I have grown philosophical over the matter, and shall not mind it nearly so much as I thought. I have had my day, and a proud one. I shall now try to make a good home for the people who gather themselves under my roof, and to prove that a boarding-house may serve as good a purpose to the world as the palace of the rich. With these comforting reflections I calmly await the day I shall begin the career of usefulness that may lie before me.

F. J.

THREE PETS EXHIBITED IN MILWAUKEE'S PET SHOW.



Milwaukee, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—Amid the yowling of cats, the barking of dogs, and the screeching of parrots and magpies the public pet show opened in the Stafford Building this afternoon. It was arranged and is managed by the members of the Kemper Hall association of Milwaukee and is a social function as well as an exhibition of pets.

A cat and parrot exhibition is not a new diversion to Milwaukee. It has had a cat show with a parrot attachment before. But the exhibition of all of the family pets at one time is a novelty. There are included in the exhibition, besides cats, dogs, and parrots, magpies, doves, rabbits, pheasants, toads, snakes, and turtles. Of course the cats and dogs are the main feature of the show.

The exhibition opened at noon and all morning the precious pets which society so jealously nourishes were brought in closed carriages, carefully wrapped in silken blankets, pillows, and rugs to protect them from the sharp air. Chicago is well represented and there are a number of high-class cats from other places.

The highly nervous temperament of cats with pedigrees has long been acknowledged. The longer the pedigree the more nervous the cat. Dogs do not seem to be so high strung. These dogs, moreover, have the bad habit of barking when they are placed on exhibition and are cooped in little two by three cages. There are many high-class poodles and fox terriers on exhibition in the public pet show that are accustomed to being exhibited and rather take delight in being fondled and admired by the public.

These public pets are acting strangely today. Never before have they been exhibited in connection with a large and assorted line of cats. They are rather averse to being pitted against an "ordinary" or an extraordinary cat. They show their bad temper by tearing at the cages and attempting to get to annihilate their feline neighbors. Failing, they content themselves by growling in such a manner as to almost scare the cats to death.

Some of the best cats in the country, including King Puss, the Kemper Hall cat, Tootsie, the famous Frances Willard feline, Sweetheart, and Plume, and numbers of others, are there. These cats have been exhibited elsewhere, and they seem to take pride in showing the marks of distinction which they have inherited from their proud ancestry. But their highly sensitive organisms are badly affected by the presence of the dogs, and they try to bury themselves in the shavings at the bottom of the cages so that they cannot hear the incessant barking.

In strong contrast to the action of the high-bred cats is that of the mongrels—the low-down blue cats, the alley cats, the marauders that walk the back fences at night and occasionally give a good-sized dog a hard tussle. They listen with perfect equanimity to the puny barking of these society dogs. They even sleep without giving the least exhibition of being disturbed. The whole array of pet dogs would not frighten one of these cats. They seem rather to enjoy the change. They are not accustomed to one cow's milk, nor to any cow's milk, for that matter, and it is a novelty for them to be allowed to drink pure cream from a cut glass dish and to eat the best of sirloin steak from off a china plate. They were brought to the show in soap boxes or in the arms of a small boy, and they looked with wonder when they saw the more favored aristocracy of their own species wrapped in silk blankets or lace curtains. They seem to be contented, and their sparkling eyes and gentle purrs seem to say, "How long will this luxury last?"

Among the cats which bring from the visitors exclamations of admiration is the Frances Willard cat. It is in a cage and is carefully covered with a little quilt. It is in charge of Mrs. Leland Norton of Chicago. Mrs. Josiah Cratty of Chicago has Sweetheart, a magnificent specimen of the Angora cat, on exhibition, while Mrs. Warren Eames Colbrun of Chicago has her magnificent Paris, and Mrs. C. F. Smith of Chicago her Plume on exhibition. King Puss, the famous Kemper Hall cat, came attended by her maid, who sits by the cage all of the time and studies every want of the seventeen-pound pet.

Among the pet dogs, that of Captain Paddock, a mite of a Chihuahua dog which he brought from Mexico, attracts the most attention because of the rarity of this class of dogs in the North. It is the only one in the State. Miss Alice Button's dog Viking is also a novelty of the show. When he was placed on exhibition he was given a solemn warning that if he barked he would be sent home. He wants to be in the "push" and he has not barked. Miss Helen Young and Mrs. A. McD. Young have two toy Yorkshires and one French poodle, which have won much admiration from the visitors. There are fox terriers, and poodles, and greyhounds, and pugs, and small dogs of all varieties.

In the back of the big hall there is an assortment of parrots. These speak several languages. The barking of the dogs seems to incite the parrots and their magpie neighbors to talk, and they keep up an incessant chattering. A small boy brought in a trained snake. A horned toad was brought in by the Baby Blue basketball team of the East Side High School.

The awards will be made tomorrow. The proceeds of the exhibition are for the benefit of the gymnasium at Kemper Hall. The promoters of the exhibition are Mrs. Oliver Greenslade, Miss Belle McGregor, Mrs. William Passmore, Miss Martha Wollaeger, Mrs. Charles Lemon, Mrs. W. D. Kimball, Miss Alice Hooker, Miss Alice Button, and Miss Jennie Morehouse.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Mrs. Adrian Hope is a daughter of Sir Francis Scott, and not of General Frost of St. Louis, Mo., as has been stated in some of the cable dispatches during the last ten days. If I call attention to this fact in these columns, it is because Mrs. Adrian Hope's name has been connected in such a very unpleasant manner with the sensational death of the lovely Mrs. Uzielli, that it is asserted that her name by command of the Queen has been removed from the list of those women who are eligible for attendance at the Buckingham Palace drawing-rooms, for invitations to state functions and to private entertainments at which royal women are present.

The evidence taken at the inquest on Mrs. Uzielli shows that it was Mrs. Adrian Hope who introduced Dr. Collins to his victim and who accompanied the latter to Dr. Collins' house within ten days of her death, though it is not clear from the evidence whether it was on that occasion that Mrs. Uzielli received the injuries which resulted so fatally.

And this has served to bring out the entire story of Mrs. Uzielli's relations with Mrs. Adrian Hope, which will not appear strange to those who are acquainted either by personal experience by way of London society, or perhaps by a perusal of "Ouida's" recent novel "The Massarenes," with the manner in which the parvenu rich are "managed," socially speaking, by impecunious members of the aristocracy.

Colonel Adrian Hope, the husband of Mrs. Hope, is a grandson of that Thomas Hope of Amsterdam who was likewise the grandfather of the Duke of Newcastle and of Lord Francis Hope, married to the American actress, May Yohe. Colonel Hope's first wife was Lady Ida Duff, sister of the Duke of Fife, and whose dipsomaniac habits, as well as her elopement with one of the servants of the Hope household—I think it was a butler of the name of Wilson—forced the Colonel to secure a divorce from her. She has since married the man Wilson.

Colonel Hope is not an altogether popular personage, and it was only about four years ago that he was arrested and hauled up before a Metropolitan police magistrate for ill-treating his horses through the use of short check reins.

Two years back Colonel Hope came to grief financially in a manner that created much talk and discussion at the time, since it was connected with the Bank of England scandal which led to the summary dismissal of Mr. May, who for nearly thirty years had been the cashier of the world-famed institution, popularly known as "The Old Lady of Thread Needle Street," and whose name for more than a quarter of a century figured on all the notes on the Bank of England.

It seems that Colonel Hope became involved in stock speculations with Mr. May's son, and that he was permitted by the cashier of the bank, owing to his associations with young May, to overdraw his account at the bank to a tune of nearly $1,000,000. Of course, when the affair was discovered, and the cashier dismissed, Colonel Hope was required to repay this overdraft and it was this that brought about his insolvency.

Colonel Hope having circulated a story to the effect that he had been harshly treated by the bank in the matter, one of the directors of the institution, Mr. Bonsor, M. P., made public a statement, according to which the bank could have taken criminal proceedings against Colonel Hope in connection with young May, and possibly the ex-cashier. It was in order to avoid proceedings of so very grave and serious a nature that Colonel Hope had consented to all the steps proposed for the recovery of a portion of his overdraft, and which comprised a surrender of everything he possessed.

It was about this time that Mrs. Adrian Hope, the second wife of the Colonel, and a member of the smartest and most ultra-fashionable set in London, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Uzielli. Mr. Uzielli is an Englishman of Italian parentage, made a colossal fortune in South African mining stock at the time of the so-called Kaffir boom three years ago, and thereupon determined, like Mr. Masserone of "Ouida's" novel, to utilize a portion of his money for the furtherance of the social aspirations of his wife and of himself.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Uzielli first of all leased for the season the Hill street house of Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, while last year she had Lord Brownlow's magnificent mansion in Carlton House terrace. This year they had taken the Buckingham Gate house of Lord Braye. Mrs. Hope acted as the social sponsor of Mrs. Uzielli, and as her manager, and whenever Mrs. Uzielli gave an entertainment it was Mrs. Hope who sent out the invitation in her own name, restricting them to the Duchesses, the diplomats, and the smart beauties.

The Uzielli balls and concerts were superb. Indeed, the events of each London season; and to show how splendidly things were managed by Mrs. Hope, regardless of the cost to Mr. Uzielli, every time that pretty Mrs. Uzielli gave a concert, the entire street in front of the house was laid for three blocks in each direction with several thick layers of straw and tan bark so that the rumble of the passing carriages might not interfere with the strains of the music or with the expensive notes of Melba, the De Reszkes, and even of Patti.

As Mrs. Uzielli was an extremely pretty and sweet-natured woman, with nothing whatsoever vulgar or ridiculous about her, she caught on socially, and there is no doubt that had she not thus met with such an untimely death she might have by next year been able to dispense with Mrs. Adrian Hope's sponsorship.

What is so particularly sad about her death is that the reason why she placed herself in the hands of Dr. Collins, who is now in prison, and likely to be hung as a murderer in spite of his having once held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards, was because she feared that otherwise the delicate condition of her health would prevent her from taking part in the gayeties of the present London season. And unkind people in London are saying that it was the fear of this that led Mrs. Hope to introduce Mrs. Uzielli to Dr. Collins.

Although Colonel Hope bears the Christian name of Adrian, like all the male members of the family of which little Lord Hopetoun is the chief, yet he is not one of the "blasted hopes," so-called from the fact that the divine who preached at the service held in connection with the coming of age of Lord Hopetoun, inadvertently, during the sermon, made use of the expression "that the world was full of blasted hopes," which cause a ripple of laughter among the large congregation, composed almost entirely of members of the Hope family.

It was Colonel Hope's grandfather, Thomas Hope of diamond fame, who had the quarrel with the great painter Dubost about the price of the picture which he had painted of the exquisitely beautiful Mrs. Hope, a daughter of Lord Decies. Dubost revenged himself by painting alongside of the woman a sort of apish caricature of Mr. Hope, and then exhibited it as a picture of "Beauty and the Beast," for which piece of pleasantry he was compelled to pay heavy damages.

HER KINDNESS REWARDED.

Two women went into a Chestnut street shop on Thursday afternoon to buy a photograph frame. It was a trifle late and the girl at the counter was just preparing to go home. She had put away her goods for the night, but seeing that the ladies looked disappointed she turned back good naturedly and offered to show them what they wanted. One of the shoppers was exceedingly pleasant to the girl and said she regretted their making her stay, for "I know what it is to keep long hours," she added.

On Friday a gentleman came into the shop and asked for the girl who had sold a frame to two ladies late the preceding afternoon. The girl came forward quickly thinking something was wrong, but the man handed her two tickets for the concert that night, saying: "Mme. Nordica thanks you for your kindness last night, and begs you will come to hear her sing tonight."—Exchange.

APPLE PIE.

Apple sauce will not answer for delicious deep-dish pie. The apples must be in distinct slices, white and firm. Mrs. Cheerup, who serves it frequently to an appreciative family, pares and quarters the fruit and inverts a small teacup in the center of a two-quart baking dish, slices the large layers each three times, and puts them in three layers. Between the layers she puts tiny bits of yellow lemon peel, without a particle of white adhering, a tablespoon of sugar to each layer, one on top, and over all the piece of a lemon and a cup of the sirup that was in the apples. She is famous for her light, flaky, but not overrich pie crust; with this she lines the sides and covers the top, and when the pie comes to table there is great rejoicing. On high days soft custard or cream is eaten with this pie.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a yellow flat crowned straw hat from the Maison Nouvelle. The right side is without trimming. There is a Louis XV. bow of black velvet in



YELLOW STRAW HAT.

front, held by a strass buckle, in which are set two long white feathers that run round the top of the crown. Two other white feathers fall over the hair. The brim is edged with black velvet.—New York Herald.

GIRL WHO GOLFS.

More latitude in dress is permitted to the golfing girl than to her sister, who simply rides a wheel. A great deal of brilliant red (much of it trying to the complexion) is seen on the links, but the latest importation from Scotland (the true native heath of all golfers) is an accessory for a girl's toilet. This article goes by the mysterious name of "cathcloth breachans." It is a tartan body, sash or scarf. It fastens with a buckle on the left shoulder, falls in folds over the body to the waist at the right side, and neatly fastens invisibly after spanning the waist. It is very pretty, and a Caledonian touch of plaid is not amiss on the links. This is really a more satisfactory way of wearing bright colors than to have it incorporated with the golfing gown itself.

SOUSA'S WITTY RETORT.

A few evenings ago Mrs. John Philip Sousa said at dinner here that she found her patriotism was not nearly so high now that she had a boy who might run away to war.

"Instead of shrieking for the Stars and Stripes I think of the starving women," she concluded.

"Well, my dear," answered Mr. Sousa gravely, "considering the financial benefit it is to me, I wish you would encourage these demands for the Stars and Stripes, or you may be yourself a starving woman."—Philadelphia Record.

WHY SHE REFUSED.

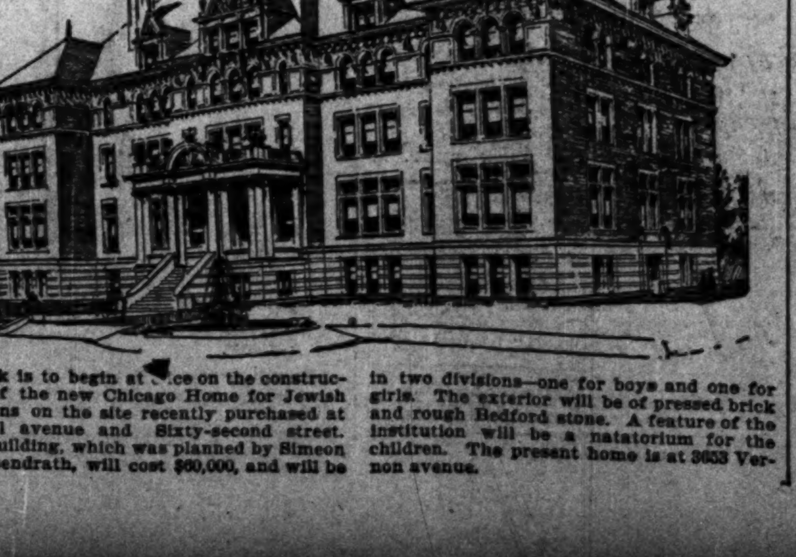
"He proposed to me on a postal card."
"Did you accept him?"
"Of course not! Do you suppose I would marry a man who doesn't care two cents for me?"—Art in Dress.

THEY DON'T WEAR BIRDS.

It is said that not one hat at a recent meeting of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs was trimmed at expense to bird life.

"My washing is now easier and better done with four cakes small 'Ivory Soap' than before with four pound bars yellow soap," writes Private Laundress Mrs. Katherine Dinan. "No odor; no sore hands."

NEW CHICAGO HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS.



Work is to begin at once on the construction of the new Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans on the site recently purchased at Drexel avenue and Sixty-second street. The building, which was planned by Simeon B. Eisendrath, will cost $60,000, and will be in two divisions—one for boys and one for girls. The exterior will be of pressed brick and rough Bedford stone. A feature of the institution will be a natatorium for the children. The present home is at 3653 Vernon avenue.

THEY MEET TO VOTE

Candidates Are Named for the Teachers' Federation.

DISTRICT MEETINGS HELD

Vice Presidents Nominated to Be Elected on April 23.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FORMED

Principal W. M. Lawrence Is Made Its First Chairman.

COMPLETES NEW ORGANIZATION.

Nominations of seven Vice Presidents for the Chicago Teachers' federation were made yesterday in conventions held in the seven school districts of the city. The election will take place at the annual meeting of the federation to be held on April 23 in Handel Hall.

Those nominated in the several districts were:

First—Mrs. M. R. Bratten.
Second—Miss Mary E. Lynch, Miss Jenne Clancey.
Third—Miss Minnie McDougall, Miss Lucy Laing.
Fourth—Miss S. G. Wentworth, Miss Mary C. Collins.
Fifth—Miss Margaret Haley, James G. Skinner.
Sixth—Miss Jennie O. Johnson, Mrs. Anna Barry.
Seventh—Miss Isabel E. Richman, Miss Sarah J. McCurdy, Miss Norah M. O'Connor.

At the Lincoln School, Larrabee street and Kemper place, teachers of the First District assembled yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted favoring the reëlection of Miss Elizabeth K. Burdick as President of the federation. Mrs. M. R. Bratten of the Agassiz School was unanimously nominated for Vice President. Most of those present favored holding a banquet of schoolteachers at the Auditorium at the close of the school term. It was decided that a petition asking Mayor Harrison to reappoint Mrs. Hull on the Board of Education be circulated among teachers. The movement to erect a memorial to the late Carter H. Harrison was also indorsed.

The Second District convention at the Anderson School nominated Miss Mary E. Lynch and Miss Jenne Clancey for Vice President. Mrs. J. B. Hargrave was tendered the nomination but declined. A committee was authorized to urge Mayor Harrison on behalf of the teachers of the second division to reappoint Mrs. Hull, Thomas Cusack, and A. S. Trude to the Board of Education.

The convention of the Fifth District, held at the Graham School, Forty-fifth street and Union avenue, nominated Miss Margaret Haley of the Hendricks School and James G. Skinner of the Parkman School. Mr. Skinner made some objections, but upon the unanimous request of the assembly accepted.

The Sixth District convention was held at the Carter School, Sixty-first street and Wabash avenue. Miss Jennie O. Johnson of the Hadley School and Mrs. Anna Barry of the Harrison School were nominated.

Three teachers were nominated at the Seventh District convention. They are Miss Isabel E. Richman of the Oakland School, Miss Sarah J. McCurdy of the Bowen School, and Miss Norah M. O'Connor of the Spring School. The convention was held in the Walter Scott School, at Sixty-fourth street and Washington avenue.

The Third District convention was held at the Marquette School, and nominated Miss Minnie McDougall and Miss Lucy Laing for Vice President of that district.

At the Goodrich School Miss S. G. Wentworth and Miss Mary T. Collins were nominated for the office of Vice President for the Fourth District.

A Central council, the last of the organizations to be formed by the teachers of the public schools to secure a discussion of educational matters, was perfected yesterday and a committee appointed to prepare a program for a meeting to be held in May. The meeting was held in the Schiller Building. W. M. Lawrence, principal of the [illegible] School, was made temporary chairman, and Miss Ellen W. Dennis of the North Division High School temporary secretary. Final organization was effected by making the temporary organization permanent and electing the following Executive committee: J. [illegible] Norton, Lake View; Homer Bevans, La Salle; A. Esther Butts, Chase; R. M. [illegible] Marquette; William C. Payne, Gladstone; Assistant Superintendent James Hannan, and Elizabeth D. Wood, Kozminski School.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Charity Bazaar to Be Held at Mrs. Orson Smith's Residence—Dinners and Luncheons.

A charity bazaar will be held at the residence of Mrs. Orson Smith, 41 Bellevue place, this afternoon and evening for the benefit of the Passavant Hospital. A large assortment of fancy articles will be placed on sale. Those in charge of the sale will be:

Mrs. Orson Smith,	Mrs. B. M. Win[illegible]
Mrs. Cyrus Adams,	Mrs. William [illegible]
Mrs. A. C. McClurg,	Mrs. George Isham,
Mrs. Albert Erskine,	Mrs. Newton Lull,
Mrs. Slason Thompson,	Mrs. Chester Dawes.
Mrs. Henry Hooper,	

During the afternoon the following young women have been asked to assist and to preside at the tea table:

Miss Nannine Waller,	Miss Rosalie [illegible]
Miss Joan Chalmers,	Miss Raymond,
Miss Ethel Richardson,	Miss Tewkesbury,
Miss Noyes,	Miss Shoenberger.

Aside from the sale, Mrs. Smith has arranged an entertainment for the children in the afternoon, which will consist of a "Punch and Judy" show, a fish pond, and a sleight-of-hand performance. In the evening an amateur musicale will be given by Mr. Bert Erskine, Mr. John Carpenter, Mr. William Raymond, and others. Fortune-telling will also be among the [illegible] attractions. An orchestra will provide music throughout the entertainment.

Miss Marguerite Preston, 19 Delaware place, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Ruth Howells Coffin and Mr. Kreigh Collins, who will be married next Thursday. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Mrs. Edward E. Moberly, 3652 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for thirty-six women.

Miss Knapp, 3816 Calumet avenue, gave a "lotto" party yesterday for [illegible] young women.

The Douglas club gave an Easter german last evening, led by Mr. Walter A. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Ford P. Hall of Hinsdale Park, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bessie Atkin Hall, to Lieutenant Milton F. Davis, First Cavalry, U. S. A.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

To Be Given by the Young Men's Auxiliary of Congregation B'nai Sholom.

The Young Men's Auxiliary of Congregation B'nai Sholom will give its first annual entertainment and ball this evening at the clubhouse, 3140 Indiana avenue. The following is the program:

Overture	Goldsmith's [illegible]
Piano solo	Pauline [illegible]
Song	[illegible]
Fancy dancing	[illegible]
Violin solo	Professor [illegible]
Piano solo	Professor A. [illegible]
Recitation	[illegible]
Vesta Tilley impersonations	[illegible]
Song	[illegible]
"Warmest Member in the Land" and cake walk	Minnie Hirsch, [illegible]

TOLD OF MISS WILLARD.

Frances Willard once wrote to her friend Mrs. Bain of Kentucky, who had just lost a daughter: "Dearest sister, [illegible] much richer are you than I! [illegible] alone without a child to die, while [illegible] mother to an angel."